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Abandoned by Dems, California Voters Elect a New Hitler
1996 'Clean Break' Script Behind Spread of Mideast War
Cheney's Energy Pirates Force Deregulation on Mexico

**Youths' Challenge: 'The Crab
Nebula and the Complex Domain'**



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From the Associate Editor

With the victory of Arnie Schwarzenegger in California, the chickens have come home to roost for those Democrats who were afraid to back Lyndon LaRouche, and to expose Schwarzenegger's supporters: Dick Cheney's energy pirates, the very ones who plunged California into its budget crisis in the first place. Now, the world's press is pointing to what LaRouche had warned: that Schwarzenegger is a Nietzschean "will to power" fanatic, with his eye on the Presidency. Already, we hear calls for amending the U.S. Constitution to allow foreign-born citizens, such as Arnie, to become President. Those too cowardly to back LaRouche, lest they risk unpopularity with the media, now see a new Hitler in the wings, even as the global economic and financial crisis deepens.

In the remaining days before LaRouche's Oct. 22 webcast speech, his movement will increase the pressure for Cheney's impeachment, while exposing the lunatic "beast-man" strategy of the synarchist financier oligarchy (see *National*). *EIR* will run features on the history of this "beast-man" concept in forthcoming issues.

Our news stories develop in detail the assault by Cheney's privatizers and looters against Mexico; the disastrous effect of energy privatization in Italy; the Cheney-ac's' revival of their 1996 "Clean Break" strategy for war against Syria; and the growing drumbeat of opposition to Cheney in Washington. Don't miss our eyewitness report on the situation in Iraq, as a result of the disastrous Anglo-American war and occupation.

While the world situation is indeed grim, it is also fortuitous that the principal strategic battleground of the moment is California, where the LaRouche Youth Movement is strongest. The LYM emerged during the fight against the recall of Governor Davis as the political force for a positive transformation of the Democratic Party. Everyone knows that LaRouche was the only Democratic Presidential candidate to offer clear leadership.

In our *Feature*, you can see the LaRouche Youth Movement's real power: the power of creative ideas. The intellectual achievements of these impressive young people are just the beginning; as their ranks grow and their experience deepens, they are emerging as a force that can change the world.

Susan Welsh

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MEXICO PRIVATIZATION 'REFORMS'

Cheney's Pirates: 'Stand and Deliver, Or We'll Sink You'

by Dennis Small

Consider the following chronology:

Dec. 1, 2000: Vicente Fox is inaugurated as President of Mexico, and promptly announces that he will hitch Mexico's wagon to the U.S. economy. He emphasizes that the *maquiladoras* (Mexican slave-labor assembly plants, mainly along the U.S. border) will be the driving force of Mexico's GNP growth, which he promises will reach 7% per year. All of this will work, he brags, because his *amigo* George W. Bush is going to help out.

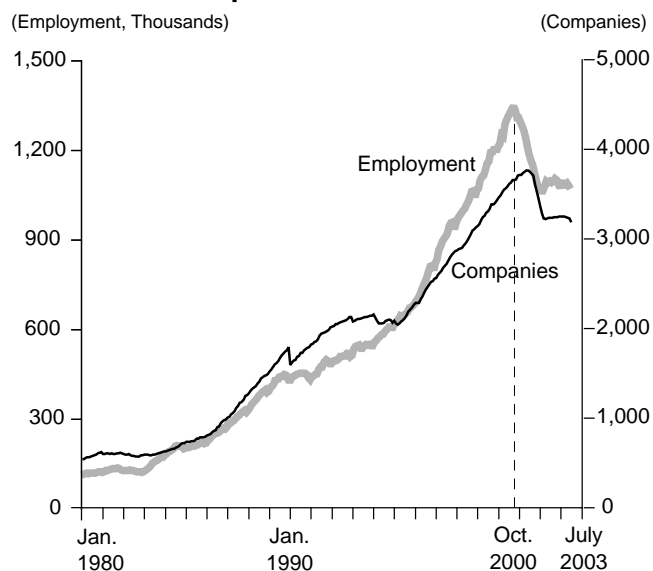
Jan. 19, 2001: Just a few weeks later, *EIR* runs a cover-story entitled "The Demise of the Great Importer of Last Resort," in which Lyndon LaRouche warns that the implosion of the "vast U.S. dollar-denominated financial bubble" portends the end of the "intrinsically bankrupt U.S. economy's role as 'importer of last resort' for much of the world." A back-up article in that same feature package documents that "no country in the world is more thoroughly dependent on trade with the United States than Mexico" (90% of all Mexican exports go to the United States), and that the United States is "a market that is about to disappear." Mexico's gamble on the *maquiladoras*, which "by all rights, must be considered an economic cancer," is a dead-end strategy, *EIR* advises. (*EIR* issues this forecast despite the fact that the most recent official data then available, for Oct. 2000, shows that *maquiladora* employment has just reached a record high of 1.348 million.)

October 2003: Mexico's official statistical agency, INEGI, issues its latest figures, which show that, as of July 2003, *maquiladora* employment had plummeted to 1.071 million. This represents a 21% drop from its historic high-water mark, achieved in October 2000. Similarly, the number of *maquiladora* establishments in existence continues its decline down

to 3,182, a 15% drop from its corresponding high of 3,763 (see **Figure 1**).

Who, as Fox was inaugurated, was right? He and his *amigo* George W. Bush, or Lyndon LaRouche? You would think that would be a "no-brainer," as the saying goes.

FIGURE 1
Maquiladoras: Employment and Number of Companies



Source: INEGI (Mexico).

And yet, despite this most eloquent of fiascos, the Wall Street and Washington authors of that failed free-trade policy are now trying to convince Mexicans that the only problem is—that they haven't gone far enough with "free market" reforms! This is a carbon copy of U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney's argument about California's electricity deregulation catastrophe, which allowed the state to be bled white by Cheney's energy buccaneers. "We want more, more," they snarl. And in Mexico, as in the case of California, Cheney and Co. are relying, not on reasoned arguments to make their case, but on straight terror tactics and blackmail to achieve their desired results. Witness Arnold Schwarzenegger, the hit-man for Cheney's chicken-hawks.

Mexico: Oil for the Machine

What Cheney et al. are demanding of Mexico, is that it fully deregulate and privatize its energy sector, including the strategic state oil company Pemex. President Fox has repeatedly tried, and failed, to ram this policy through a reticent Mexican Congress. On the most recent such occasion, the Mexican Senate, led by opposition PRI Senator Manuel Bartlett, turned around and passed legislation *prohibiting* any electricity deregulation or privatization. As for Pemex, the Constitution prohibits its privatization, so no new legislation was required to stop that gambit.

This time around, the City of London and Wall Street, backed by the government of *amigo* Bush, have told Fox that he *must* succeed—no excuses. For example, on Sept. 1, the London *Financial Times* ran an editorial instructing Fox that he must "tell Mexicans . . . of the costs of failing to make progress [on reforms]," further specifying that "complacent and inactive cabinet ministers should go." The very next day, a compliant President Fox announced that he was dumping his Energy Secretary, Ernesto Martens, and replacing him with PAN party hack Felipe Calderón, whose assignment would be making Congress go along with Fox's plan.

Fox himself, never a master of subtlety, told a group of U.S. businessmen he met with in New York City on Sept. 25, that if foreign capital is not permitted to invest in Pemex, then "Pemex will leave the country." He explained this stunning statement by noting that the Mexican Constitution prohibits Pemex's association with foreign capital only *inside* Mexico; but *outside*, anything goes.

Over the course of September, Fox's team has prepared the requisite legislation for the energy reforms, and his top operators have begun to wheel and deal to get a faction of the opposition PRI party to back his own PAN, in order to approve the reforms. But the real hard-ball tactics are being orches-



Mexican President Vicente Fox with his "amigo" George W. Bush, during a visit to the United States. Fox foolishly hitched Mexico's wagon to the bankrupt U.S. economy—and now the Wall Street crowd is demanding the full deregulation of Mexico's energy sector.

trated from abroad, as LaRouche's Mexican associates in the LaRouche Youth Movement and the Ibero-American Labor Committees warned in a statement issued on Sept. 29: "The desperate need for liquidity of the bankrupt and dying international financial system, is triggering a new and brutal offensive by the Wall Street bankers and the Synarchist International, represented by the despised U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney, to seize Mexico's national energy sector. . . . With this new offensive, pressures and blackmail against the Congress will intensify, to force our nation's legislators to submit to the unbalanced demands of President Fox," the statement advised.

Three events of early October came to quickly confirm that warning, ushering in a new stage in economic warfare against Mexico.

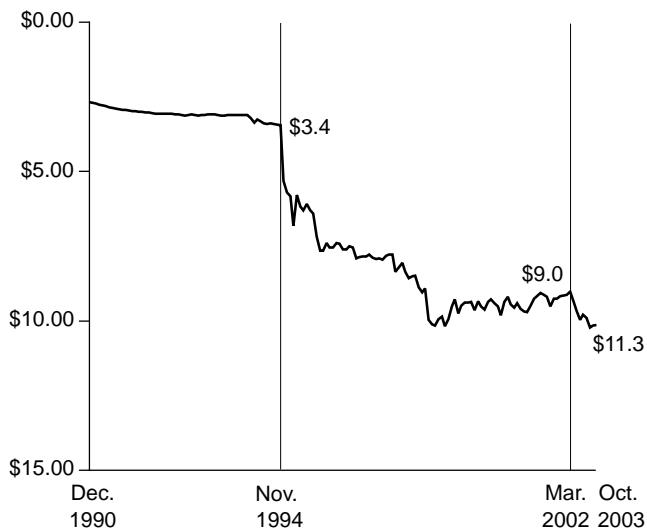
First, on Oct. 1, the University of Chicago-trained Finance Minister, Francisco Gil Díz, a hard-nosed free-trade ideologue, testified before Congress and issued an overt blackmail threat. The Fox government was *halving* its official forecast for 2003 GNP growth, from 3% down to 1.5%. However, Gil Díz offered, if the Congress complied and passed Fox's economic reform package, foreign investment would be "encouraged," and growth next year would rise by at least two percentage points.

Then, on Oct. 2, the financial rating agency Moody's Investors Service announced that it was "considering" cutting its credit rating for Pemex, citing the company's high debt and tax burden. Financial wire service Bloomberg noted laconically that "the report coincided with comments from Finance Minister Francisco Gil Díz," that growth estimates were being cut in half, and that the combined effect of these two announcements led to a plunge in the value of Mexican

FIGURE 2

Mexico: Devaluation of the Peso

(Pesos per Dollar)



Source: Banco de México.



With a leading cardinal, Juan Sandoval Iñiguez, under threat of prosecution, the Mexican church has come under pressure to back the government's energy reform.

government bonds, and to a speculative assault on the peso which brought it to 11.3 to the dollar, a record low (see **Figure 2**).

Lest anyone miss the point about the Moody's release, Bloomberg went on to quote an economist for the Swiss investment bank UBS Warburg: "I see this as an implicit criticism of Mexico's energy policy, which aims to stiff-arm private capital. . . . It should be a wake-up call." And an analyst for ABN Amro bank broadened the attack: "The [Moody's] statement regarding Pemex can be inferred as a statement on the government of Mexico's creditworthiness."

Pressure Church To Back 'Reforms'

Third, also on Oct. 2, Mexican Government Minister Santiago Creel took the highly unusual step of going to the Basílica of Guadalupe, the most important shrine of Mexican Catholics, which government officials rarely visit. Creel went with the clear purpose of exerting maximum blackmail and pressure on the Catholic Church, for it to back President Fox's proposed economic reforms.

According to the Mexico City daily *El Universal*, Minister Creel, while at the Basílica, pointedly "spoke about the desire for an electricity reform. He considered his visit to be evidence of the good relations between the State and the Catholic Church, accompanied by his host, the rector of the Basílica Diego Monroy. . . . He's going to pray for the reforms, members of Santiago Creel's team said in jest."

The reference to purported "good relations" between the

government and the Church, is a loaded remark, given the fact that the Attorney General's office is currently investigating the Cardinal of Guadalajara, Juan Sandoval Iñiguez, for alleged drug-money laundering on behalf of Vatican finances. One informed observer characterized Creel's message to the Church as a veiled threat: Play ball with us on the energy reforms, and we'll call off the dogs. Otherwise. . .

Leading Mexican Church figures, including Cardinal Sandoval, are on record strongly opposing the deregulation and privatization of Mexico's energy sector. Furthermore, the Sandoval affair threatens to unleash religious violence in Mexico, along the lines of the 1926-29 Cristero War (see "Targetting of Cardinal Sandoval Triggers Religious Warfare Potential," *EIR*, Oct. 10). That war also had as a backdrop, an effort by international financial interests, such as the Buckleys, to seize Mexico's oil.

U.S. Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche responded forcefully to the reports of Creel's thuggish tactics. "This kind of corruption, where the money-changers are trying to buy the Mexican pulpit, is unacceptable," LaRouche stated. "We trust the Church will side with the people, and not with the usurers.

"We cannot tolerate the idea of the Church being required to sell its soul to the money-changers. Anyone who demands that, should not be allowed in government. That crosses the Church-State division in a way which is intolerable. When you separate the Church and the State, you have to protect the Church. The Church has rights; the right to be free from blackmail from special moneyed interests is part of that," LaRouche concluded.

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Italian Blackout Is A Warning to Europe

by Claudio Celani

“Such an accident cannot occur in Italy,” were the last famous words pronounced by Prof. Andrea Bollino, the head of GRTN—the Operator of Italy’s national electric grid—in the aftermath of the blackout that hit a region of 50 million people in the United States and Canada on Aug. 14. The echo of Professor Bollino’s words had not yet vanished, when Italy was hit by an even larger blackout in the early morning of Sept. 28.

Fifty-six million Italians were left without electricity when, as a result of a failure in Switzerland and of other circumstances that unleashed a chain reaction, the whole Italian national grid was shut off by automatic safety procedures. Luckily, the blackout occurred on a Sunday and lasted no longer than a day, so that economic and social damages were limited. Also, health and social services structures such as hospitals, police facilities, and airports suffered practically no interruption thanks to emergency electric generators. Police and civil protection were mobilized efficiently, trained for such an event. Only railway traffic was paralyzed, with 110 trains stranded in the middle of nowhere; it took two days before all of them could be brought to destinations and normal schedules be restored. A few thousand people had to be rescued from subway stations in Rome and from elevators throughout the country.

Financial damage to retail business, mainly due to refrigerated food having to be thrown away, is calculated at 120 million euros, while for the same reason, each Italian family lost an average 20 euros. Looting during the night between Saturday and Sunday was of modest dimensions. The blackout could have been much worse, had it occurred on a working day; above all, Italians learned that it can occur again.

To answer the question: How is it possible that a fallen tree can bring an entire nation to its knees? one needs to address the problem at two levels. First, what was the contingent cause for the blackout of Sept. 28; and, second, why the system was vulnerable to such a cause. In fact, although a management failure cannot be ruled out (three investigations are underway to clarify responsibilities for what happened that night), such a failure can be compared to that of a man who drives his car at 100 kilometers per hour through the inner city, runs over a child, and blames the youth who was not supposed to cross the road at that moment! In other words, the deeper reasons for the blackout lie in a set of Malthusian

and neo-liberal “free trade” policies which have created an inherent systemic fragility.

What Happened

In the early morning of Sunday, Sept. 28, during a storm shortly before 3:00 a.m., a tree fell on a high voltage line in Brunner, in the Schwyz Canton of Switzerland, sparking a fire and the interruption of the 380,000-Volt Lukmanier line which provides Italy with 1,300 megawatts of power. At 3:01 a.m., the computers of the Swiss operator, Etrans, transmitted in real time to the Italian operator, GRTN, the data of the interruption; i.e., that 1.3 gigawatts (billion watts) were missing. Ten minutes later, at 3:11, the data were confirmed verbally in a phone call from Etrans to GRTN; but for reasons which are now under investigation, GRTN added only 200 megawatts of new capacity to the system. Meanwhile, because of the Lukmanier failure, the next Swiss-Italian line, the San Bernardino, became overloaded. In a matter of 20 minutes—the normal time it takes for an overloaded line to heat up—the San Bernardino, the lines to Austria and Slovenia, and most importantly, the Albertville-Rondissone high capacity line which provides Italy with 3,000 megawatts from France, all failed in a cascade reaction.

At 3.21, the Italian grid was missing 6,000 megawatts capacity, and the overloading of the grid provoked the automatic shut-off of all plants. Italy was completely in the dark. Only 1.6 million inhabitants of the island of Sardinia, which has an independent system, were left with electricity.

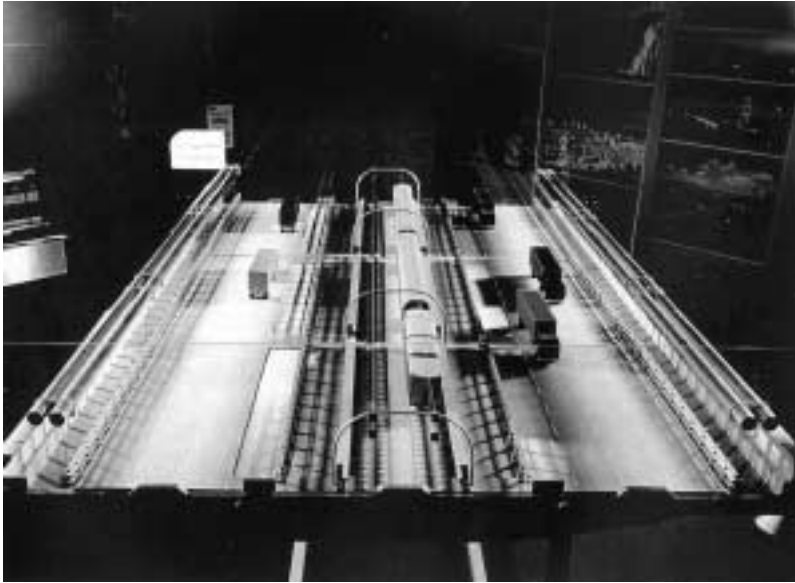
The Italian grid has a nominal capacity of 77,000 megawatts—77 gigawatts of power; by comparison, that of the European Union as a whole accesses about 600 gigawatts of power; that of the United States, about 730 gigawatts.

In reality, due to maintenance and obsolescence, only 49,000 megawatts are operational and available to the electric grid of Italy. Facing a peak consumption of 55,000 megawatts, Italy is forced to import 6,000 megawattw from its neighbors. During the night, however, consumption is greatly reduced, and can be fulfilled with 20-24,000 megawatts. This means that during the night, the Italian operator GRTN should have a reserve capacity of 31-35,000 megawatts, amply sufficient to face emergencies. Why, in the early morning of Sept. 28, was that capacity not used?

In reality, “energy deregulation” policy-shifts have led the GRTN to rely more on cheaper imported electricity, than on the more expensive domestic production; so that during the night, *domestic capacity is shut down* and the dependence of the system upon imported power jumps from an already huge 17%, up to a giant 30%. No system is able to compensate, in a matter of seconds, for the sudden lack of one-third of capacity. That is where the real vulnerability of the system lies.

A ‘Pearl Harbor’ Effect’

Italians are now raising questions about such a fragility due to excessive foreign dependence, a unique case in the



Italy is planning a new road, rail, and pipeline bridge across the Messina Strait to Sicily—but is 10,000 Megawatts short of the electric power to keep the lights on in Italy! The Sept. 28 national blackout has caused a “Pearl Harbor” effect, including proposals to build nuclear plants for the first time in decades.

European Union (the second-largest electricity importer, Spain, buys 3% of its power abroad), and debating how to overcome it. In this sense, the blackout has had a certain “Pearl Harbor” effect. However, the reader should not think that we face here a typical case of Mediterranean thoughtlessness: Today’s Italy could be tomorrow’s Europe. The Italian fragility is the result of a set of Malthusian free-trade and deregulation policies which are now being applied throughout Europe (see “How Can Europe Meet Its Huge 21st-Century Energy Gap?” *EIR*, Oct. 10).

In the mid-1960s, Italy was the third-largest world producer of nuclear energy for peaceful use, after the United States and Great Britain. The inspiration of scientists such as Enrico Fermi, who built the first atomic pile, and the organization of state-owned enterprises, such as ENI, IRI, and ENEL, made it possible for Italy to reach 3.9 gigawatt-hours of nuclear-produced electricity in 1966. Despite the assassination of industrialist Enrico Mattei, the leader in the fight for national energy independence, and a scandal which overthrew Felice Ippolito—the “father” of the Italian nuclear program—the European financial oligarchy did not succeed in halting the program.

In 1973, after the oil crisis, plans to increase Italy’s energy independence were made by the government, with a program to build 20 more nuclear power stations. But soon, such plans were slowed down by a new phenomenon, a growing environmentalist movement which began infiltrating all political parties, fueled by foreign and domestic oligarchical interests. By 1980, Italy had succeeded in building only one of those 20 plants, an 800 megawatt BWR (boiling water reactor) in

Caorso, near Piacenza. The first reactor of a 2,000 megawatt plant in Montalto di Castro was almost ready when, in 1987, a referendum in the aftermath of the Chernobyl accident brought a manipulated public opinion to vote against nuclear energy. The referendum concerned not nuclear energy directly, but rather, government’s ability to overrule local opposition to construction of nuclear plants; its 80% vote against that ability, offered a pretext for radical political decisions, not only to stop construction of new plants, but to shut down existing ones.

Local administrations then gained a growing power over the construction of any kind of power plants, with the result that in the last 20 years, hardly any new capacity has been added, despite growing demand. The gap has been filled with imports; Italy today is dependent on nuclear energy—produced by France!

Had Italy proceeded with the 1975 PEN (National Energy Plan) and built 20 nuclear plants, this would have meant up to 40,000 megawatts of clean and cheap energy, about

four-fifths of the current operational capability. Instead, Italy has kept relying on fossil fuels, mainly oil and natural gas, which, besides being infinitely more polluting than nuclear energy, have also the property of being more expensive. In fact, Italian electricity bills are today double the French, triple the Swedish, and 60% higher than the European average.

Furthermore, since 1981, Italy has invested the equivalent of 50 billion euros in so-called alternative energies, such as wind and solar, but this has added a ridiculous 0.1 % to total capacity!

The Devil’s in the Deregulation

The energy crisis sharpened after 1999, when Italy, pushed by the European Union, started the liberalization of its energy market. The state-owned electricity concern ENEL, owner of the electricity grid and of 90% of the production capacity, was forced to give grid management to GRTN (which was established out of a section of ENEL made “independent”) and give up 50% of the market to other operators. ENEL did this by selling part of its capacity (obviously, the less productive part) and by shutting down obsolete plants, all this adding up to a net loss of capacity.

Antonio Marzano, Minister for Production, recognized in a Parliament speech on Sept. 31 that the origin of the Italian energy crisis lies in the wrong decisions taken in the aftermath of the nuclear referendum in 1987. Nevertheless, Marzano, like others in the government, calls a return to nuclear energy impracticable because in the meantime Italy has lost its know-how, and the current emergency must anyhow be solved in the short term.

Thus, the government has now pushed through a decree to speed up the construction of 24 conventional power plants for a total of 11,834 megawatts. At the same time, the government order empowers regional authorities to locate sites, bypassing local opposition at any level. Such local opposition had reached levels of absurdity. For instance, the Naples region, Campania in southern Italy, has a deficit of 13,000 gigawatt-hours, which could in large part be filled by another southern region, Apulia, which has an excess production of 8,703 GWh. In order to do that, a transmission line 200 kilometers long has been built, connecting Apulia to Campania via the Basilicata region. However, Campania is still waiting for that electricity, because the small village of Rapolla, of 4,000 inhabitants, is preventing the construction of the last 6 kilometers, with the argument that the line has to be built underground because of health concerns. The constructor, ENEL, rightly argues that underground lines cost ten times more.

The new government order may now unblock 24 projects so far blocked by similar arguments. But once local opposition is overruled, another problem will surface: financing. In fact, few of the new plants could start, because private banks, which are supposed to finance them, are still unable to judge them profitable. They estimate current electricity prices to be too low to invest in energy plants. Ironically, ENEL, which is still state-owned, has both the money and the capacity to build those new plants, but it cannot, because of the ideologically motivated cap of 50% of domestic production imposed by the EU “liberalization” guidelines.

Back to Nuclear Energy?

But even if the government plan were successful, Italy would still be years away from solving the emergency situation, not to speak of achieving energy independence. In fact, by the time these 24 new plants can be operational—at the earliest, in five years—the electricity demand will be have grown by the equivalent of a 1,000 megawatt plant each year. And even if the practices of shutting down half national capacity by night are abandoned, we will again have situations like last Summer, when in face of a peak of 55,000 megawatts required, a severe drought reduced production capacity both in Italy and France, due to the lack of water available to cool down plants. France temporarily suspended its export, and the Italian government was forced to implement limited blackouts throughout the country in late June.

In addition, exporter France has also started its deregulation-“liberalization” process, which will lead that country, too, towards a decline in investment and productive capacity. We are heading towards a general situation in which Europe will run out of electricity.

This reality has pushed the surviving Italian nuclear engineers who have not fled the country, to speak up and propose to re-start two of the nuclear plants which have been shut off—a pressurized water reactor (PWR) in Trino Vercellese

and the above mentioned Caorso BWR. Davide Tabarelli, an expert of the private energy consulting firm RIE, insists that the 800 megawatt Caorso plant, which has been put “on rest,” but not turned off, could be reopened in 15-20 months and provide 6 billion kilowatt-hours per year, at the same cost as the electricity imported from France.

Indicating a turn in the fabric of public opinion, this proposal was presented on the most popular TV talk show, “Porta aperta,” by another senior nuclear engineer, Prof. Paolo Fornaciari. Fornaciari insisted not only that Caorso and Trino could be reopened in 20 months, but that this could be done at one-tenth of the costs of decommissioning those same plants. During that show, for the first time in decades, favorable information on nuclear energy was given; host Bruno Vespa confessed that in 1987, all political parties ordered state television RAI not to correctly inform the voters on nuclear energy in the context of that referendum. Vespa produced a map showing that Italy is surrounded by nuclear plants in France, Switzerland, and Slovenia, less than 100 kilometers from its borders. Which side of the border they are on is indifferent in terms of security, but not in terms of costs.

Earlier, Professor Fornaciari had published a long article in the daily *Il Giornale*, presenting his proposal and attributing the electricity crisis to “having adopted the most radical solutions in liberalization models, sacrificing the reliability of supplies on the altar of competition.” And “the fuel price, which is determined by a cartel, and not by the market, makes up 80% of the total cost of generation,” Fornaciari wrote. Nuclear energy not only will be cheaper than oil and gas-produced energy, but it is cleaner, and meets an “ethical challenge”: “The question is to supply everybody, and not only a few, enough energy to guarantee . . . development. We must, above all, reduce the intolerable differences which still today exist in the living standards of the rich northern countries and the poor countries in the south of our planet. We need therefore to consume much more energy, and to launch a new Marshall Plan in favor of developing countries.”

Fornaciari explained that “the only way to achieve that . . . is to greatly increase the *proportion of electricity* within the total energy consumed [the hallmark of advanced industrial nations—ed.] and to generate that electricity with nuclear energy. Those same plants can then be used to desalinate seawater for agricultural or drinking use, and, in the future, even to produce hydrogen during the night.”

A majority consensus is emerging in the Italian political world, in support of the proposition that the 1987 decision to abandon nuclear energy was a mistake. Even Enrico Letta, former Industry Minister and now member of an environmentalist-dominated opposition, recognized that statement to be true, and proposed to buy nuclear plants abroad. ENEL chief executive Paolo Scaroni proposed that ENEL start cooperation with the French EDF to “learn again” how to build nuclear plants.

Why Deregulation of Electricity Doesn't Work

by Dr. Paolo Forniciari

Dr. Forniciari is Deputy Chairman of the Italian Nuclear Association, and former Nuclear Activities Director of Italy's state electricity company ENEL. His long career includes responsibility for the design of Italy's nuclear power plants; teaching nuclear reactor control and engineering at Pisa University; participation in many international nuclear organizations; and publication of several technical papers on nuclear energy and energy policy, and a book on what he calls the "nuclear adventure" in Italy, Oil, Atom, and Gas. Recently, he has been in demand by the Italian media for debates and interviews on Italy's first blackout since the aftermath of World War II (1948), and his proposal to reopen Italy's two closed nuclear plants, Caorso and Trino Vercellese. We reprint here edited excerpts from two of his recent articles on energy policy.



In the past few years, the argument was widely circulated in Italy and also in Europe, that if the liberalization and privatization process of the energy sector were completed, it would allow the reduction of energy bills. This was stated by the National Industry Association (Confindustria) at a Conference called "Actions to Compete," held in Parma, Italy, on March 16 and 17, 2001; by Italy's Bank Governor Antonio Fazio; by the Italian European Union Commissioner for Competition Mario Monti; and by Italy's Energy Minister Antonio Marzano, who affirmed, "The reduction of the electricity prices is one of the major objectives I intend to achieve."

The oil crisis in 2000-2001 and the subsequent energy crisis in California, with its several "blackouts," raised doubts about the real benefits achievable through liberalization (deregulation) and privatization of the energy sector in Italy. What happened in California has not been the result of whether ownership of the national energy system is public or private, but of other causes. In the industrial world today, there exist private electric systems—as in Germany and in the United Kingdom—which operate well; and others like the French public monopoly, EDF, that also function very well, and even better.

The negative experiences with deregulation in California

and in Spain should lead us to ponder what is going on.

With the energy sector liberalization, energy bills will not decrease. In Italy, they have increased by 30%. It is not a problem of competition, but of diversification of the energy sources: Should we generate electricity by burning oil or natural gas, the more costly energy sources whose prices have doubled, or even tripled, in the past few years? Or should we follow the other nations which use nuclear and coal, and generate electricity at a much lower cost. Whether the ownership of a power plant is a public monopoly or a private investor makes no difference. What we really need is "diversification" of the energy sources, rather than "liberalization" of the energy sector: We need to immediately use more coal and, in the future, go back to nuclear energy.

It is worthwhile to remember that after the 1973 oil crisis (following the Yom Kippur War), all the industrial nations, except Italy, substituted nuclear or coal in electricity generation, for oil-fired-plants. France went from 45% oil to 2%, Germany from 23% to 1.5%, Sweden from 19% to 3%, Belgium from 78% to 15%. Italy, in contrast, has *increased* its hydrocarbon use in electricity production from 61% to 71%! This is why our household energy bills are double those in France, three times higher than those in Sweden, and 60% higher than the European average, costing us a total of about 8 billion euros.

Energy is a very unique commodity: It must be generated at the same time it is requested; it is difficult to store; it requires a long time for the construction of plants and transport lines, with investment up-front and delayed revenue. It is not by chance that the private entrepreneurs after ENEL subdivided the national territory into zones, in order to avoid competing among themselves.

Privatization = Higher Energy Bills

According to the French Economy Minister Laurent Fabius, several privatizations of public companies have led energy bills to increase. The research of the NUS Consulting Group shows that these increases have been 16.5% in Germany, 7.5% in Denmark, 5.6% in South Africa, 2.4% in Spain, and 2.3% in Canada.

Luigi Einaudi, former President of the Italian Republic, used to say, "The operation of public services by the State assures results that are not always valuable in terms of money, but are unquestionable advantages for the civilization of nations." We will need energy, a lot of energy in the future. According to the World Energy Council in its publication "Energy for Tomorrow's World—Acting Now!" (April 2000), world energy demand in the next 20 years shall increase by 50%. In addition, the Council says, "Governments shall shape the energy sectors." In other words, the "Market is an essential mechanism for promoting greater efficiency in the energy sector, but it is not sufficient by itself."

The European Union (EU) proposed at the recent Johannesburg Summit, to increase the contribution of renewable



Scientist Dr. Paolo Forniciari has not only exposed the damage done to Italy by electricity deregulation, but in the wake of the Sept. 28 national blackout has proposed reopening and building nuclear plants—like the Caorso plant, shut down since the post-Chernobyl scares.

energies to 15% by the year 2015, but this proposal was rejected by the United States because of its elevated cost. In the meantime, the European Union Commission, with its deliberation of Nov. 16, 2001, rejected the EU Green Paper titled “Towards a European Strategy for the Security of Energy Supply,” which had defined nuclear energy as “costly, undesirable, and in doubt.”

But, almost no one has the courage to say that nuclear energy is the solution. An exception is Lester Thurow, Nobel Prize winner and chief economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, who has recently written in the newspaper *USA Today*: “In the case of electricity, we already have a technical solution at hand. It is called nuclear power—a clean way to generate electricity that does not cause global warming.”

U.S. President George W. Bush did not waste any time, announcing his new U.S. Energy Plan, on May 16 at the Convention Center in St Paul, Minnesota, based on the realization that in the next 20 years, 1,300 or perhaps 1,900 new power stations based on coal and nuclear for electricity generation would be needed. This decision by President Bush was shared soon after by United Kingdom Prime Minister Tony Blair.

An energy policy based on coal and nuclear, as compared with that of burning oil and gas along with a small percentage of new renewable energies (those that the U.S. Energy Secretary Spencer Abraham calls “the undiscovered energy sources”), is not only economically competitive, but also environmentally benign.

Without other alternative energy sources, like nuclear, the price of oil and gas will skyrocket in the future to much higher values than those of today, and we will bewail the actual prices.

Former French President François Mitterrand, at the World Energy Council Congress in Cannes (1986), exhorted the industrial nations to “Leave to the Third World countries those energy sources more easy for them to use” (oil).

The concept of social policy has long been the policy of

the Roman Catholic Church. From the “*Rerum Novarum*” (1891) of Pope Leo XIII up to the more recent Encyclicals “*Sollicitudo rei socialis*” (1987) and “*Centesimus Annus*” (1991) from Pope John Paul II one hundred years later, the Church has underlined the problems of the unbearable difference in standards of life between the industrial nations and the developing countries.

Nuclear energy, therefore, has not only economic and environmental benefits, but also includes an ethical value of assuring all the world sustainable development in solidarity and peace.

Economic Competitiveness Among Energy Sources

Two billion people do not have access to any form of commercial energy. One billion do not have drinkable water or electricity available yet; and at a very low energy consumption rate, the human lifetime becomes shorter and infant mortality rates increase. According to the World Energy Council, the world energy demand will increase by 40-50% in the next 20 years, and the electricity demand even more. All the presently known energy sources should be used; and, in particular, nuclear energy, because it is competitive and carbon free, and should not be abandoned for arbitrary political reasons. . . .

The highest growth in nuclear generation is projected for the developing world, where consumption of electricity from nuclear power is projected to increase by 4.1% per year between 2001 and 2025. In particular, developing Asia is expected to see the greatest expansion in new nuclear generating capacity. In the EU, Finland decided to start its fifth nuclear power unit, and France has recently announced its intention to resume work on the new European Pressurized Reactor (EPR), early next year.

Schröder Revives Mideast Diplomacy

Though not equalling Asia, Arab countries have become a growing export market for Germany.

Whereas German exports to the depressed United States market dropped by 5% during the first half of 2003, exports to the Mideast-Gulf region increased by more than 10% during the same period. With that, the Mideast-Gulf region is still far away from the other booming market for German exports, Asia (China, especially). But to promote its upward trend, German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder visited three Arab countries from Oct. 4-7: Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. The visit also reiterated to Arab audiences, Germany's opposition to the Iraq War, and its insistence on the earliest possible return of Iraq to civilian rule and political-economic sovereignty.

In Cairo, Schröder's first stop, he inaugurated a novelty in German international relations—the German University of Cairo (GUC), a project jointly funded by German and Egyptian investors. It will train up to 10,000 students annually, in pioneer scientific-technological disciplines such as materials processing, biological and pharmaceutical engineering, and other of the natural sciences. The GUC, which will begin with 1,000 students, is designed as a private university, but may serve as a model for other, state-administered institutions.

Schröder's stay in Egypt was overshadowed by Israel's air raid on a Palestinian refugee camp in Syria, and at his Cairo press conference Oct. 5 with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, the Chancellor denounced the Israeli attack as "unacceptable, because the diplomatic process turns even more complicated, if, as has occurred now,

the sovereignty of another country is violated."

Concerning Iraq, Schröder shot down the latest U.S. draft UN resolution trial balloon, saying in Cairo that "what is being discussed in New York right now, is not yet sufficient. We agree with the Secretary General of the United Nations that especially the role of the UN has to be visibly strengthened, if one wants a process leading to stability and democracy." The transfer of sovereignty back to the Iraqi people is an essential aspect that still needs to be defined, Schröder added. During his talks in Saudi Arabia and in the Emirates, he made similar public statements and announced that Germany, the Emirates, and other Arabian states would cooperate in a training program for Iraqi police—under a UN umbrella.

In an Oct. 6 interview with the English-language Emirates daily *Gulf News*, Schröder said: "In order to bring peace to Iraq, the role of the UN must be further enhanced. Iraq needs a real prospect of regaining its sovereignty and having political responsibility transferred to a legitimate Iraqi authority. It is additionally important to restore the ruined infrastructure and improve the living conditions of the people. We believe that security in Iraq cannot be restored through military action and increasing the number of soldiers alone."

Schröder announced at the conclusion of his visit to Saudi Arabia on Oct. 6, that German and Saudi authorities would begin close cooperation in the fight against Islamic terrorists and their financial life-lines. Ulrich

Kersten, director of the BKA, Germany's equivalent to the FBI, will visit Riyadh in mid-October to work out details. In Riyadh, and in the *Gulf News* interview, Schröder also endorsed plans for a profound reform of the United Nations, especially the Security Council, to grant more say to Islamic nations.

As far as economic cooperation is concerned, German Economics Minister Wolfgang Clement will visit Saudi Arabia next Spring with a big delegation of industrial managers, to sign deals in the three main spheres of communication, transport, and environmental affairs (such as water supply). During his stay in Dubai on Oct. 7, Schröder called on the Saudis and on businessmen of the Emirates to invest in German industry, notably in Germany's eastern regions.

"Germany, for its part, has a top-class economic and technological potential that should be used for the development of the region," Schröder told *Gulf News*. "To further trade and investment, we are interested in intensifying cooperation in cultural and scientific areas, in the health sector, and in the fields of the environment and transport."

A special emphasis will be put on the transition of such Arab countries as Saudi Arabia, from an oil-producing economy to one that develops manufacturing centers, not only in the petrochemical sphere. Being rich in minerals resources, Saudi Arabia could also, German experts say, become a leading producer of agricultural fertilizers. German railway engineers could also play an important role in the realization of several railway development projects in Saudi Arabia—from Riyadh to Mecca, from Mecca to the border with Jordan, and from Riyadh to the minerals and gas and oil fields in the Northeast, for example.

Business Briefs

Steel

Republic Engineered Dismisses 2,500 Workers

Republic Engineered Products, the left-over husk of Republic Steel, on Oct. 2 suddenly ordered 2,500 workers to leave work at five mill sites in Canton, Lorainne, and Massillon, Ohio; Gary, Indiana, and Hamburg, New York. Four days later, Republic filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection.

Republic Engineered Products was once America's third-largest steel maker, with over 10 million tons steel-making capacity. In 1984, Republic Steel merged with the Jones and Laughlin Steel division of LTV Corporation, to become LTV Steel. Subsequently, this entity underwent several bankruptcies, takeovers, and spinoffs. Nevertheless, in recent months, the firm remained the nation's leading supplier of special bar quality steel, a highly engineered product that is used in critical components of automobiles, off-highway vehicles, and industrial equipment.

The crisis at Republic Engineered Products reflects the intersection of the collapse of U.S. infrastructure with that of basic manufacturing. On Aug. 14, the U.S. Northeast suffered an electrical grid black-out. This set off a fire and explosion at Republic Engineered Products' No. 3 blast furnace, at its Lorainne, Ohio facility.

The company is very dependent on the auto industry, and Ford Motor Company announced on Oct. 1 that it will close Ford plants in Ohio and Michigan starting 2004. On Oct. 5, Republic Engineered Products announced that it had defaulted on a major bank loan; the next day, it filed for bankruptcy.

This is part of the decimation of steel-making in North America:

- Slater Steel announced it will close two facilities, eliminating about 1,000 jobs, four months after the Canadian-based steel-maker filed for bankruptcy. Slater Steel said it will close its Fort Wayne, Indiana plant by Dec. 15, resulting in about 370 layoffs, and its other stainless bar mill, Atlas Specialty Steels in Ontario, which has 630 employees.

- Weirton Steel announced its bankruptcy filing Oct. 7, and said it seeks to cut

950 jobs—one-third of its workforce—and terminate its pension and health-care plan, which covers 10,000 retirees and dependents. Weirton is meanwhile negotiating the possible sale of its plant, once America's largest wholly employee-owned company.

Currency

European Bankers Brace for Dollar Collapse

A sharp fall of the dollar is "unavoidable," but a dollar crash has to be prevented by all means, said outgoing European Central Bank (ECB) President Wim Duisenberg in an Oct. 6 interview with the Spanish financial daily *Expansion*, the Spanish sister paper of London's *Financial Times*. Duisenberg pointed out that "The dollar is the currency of a country with a huge deficit in its balance of payments, close to 5% of its GDP. . . . You can afford this for one year, two years, maybe five years, but at some time there has to be an adjustment of its currency." He added, "We hope and pray that this adjustment, which is unavoidable, will be slow and gradual. We will do everything in our power to make it slow and gradual. Until now, the adjustment is only against the euro."

Should this downward "adjustment" of the dollar against the euro continue or even accelerate, it could have severe consequences for the euro-zone economies, Duisenberg said. He did not specify what kind of measures, such as further rate cuts or outright currency interventions, the ECB could implement to prevent the euro from rising too rapidly.

Nigeria

General Strike Looms in Oil Sector

The Nigeria Labor Congress threatened another general strike and mass protest on Oct. 9, over the Nigerian government's decision

to totally deregulate the downstream oil sector. Beginning on Oct. 1, gasoline prices were allowed to zoom upward as petroleum product marketers started selling Premium Motor Spirit (gasoline) for between 40 and 100 nairas per liter (between \$1.13 and \$2.65 per gallon) in different parts of the country.

The NLC and other organized unions, after a meeting, expressed shock at the government action, and said the battle would not only be total, but would also certainly redefine the concept of governance in the country.

Asia

ASEAN and China Make Regional Trade Deal

The Southeast Asian nations and China agreed on a special tariff program in anticipation of their plan to set up the world's largest free trade area (FTA). Trade ministers from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and China adopted a protocol paving the way for the implementation beginning Jan. 1, 2004, of a three-year program which gives early benefits to the ASEAN states through tariff reductions on a host of agricultural and manufactured goods while the actual implementation of the FTA begins on Jan. 1, 2005, officials said.

"The protocol today fleshed out an early harvest program which provides specific benefits for ASEAN countries pending the adoption of an actual tariff-reduction agreement for the FTA," ASEAN Secretary General Ong Keng Yong told Agence France Presse, from the preliminary ASEAN+3 meetings in Bali. The ASEAN states reciprocated by giving tariff concessions to China under a so-called tariff harmonized system for agricultural products such as meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, and milk, officials said.

The Southeast Asian nations, which are in the midst of establishing their own free trade area, will also sign an FTA pact with India, the world's second-most populous nation, as well as an agreement with Japan with provisions for a FTA.

LaRouche Youth on 'The Crab Nebula and The Complex Domain'

The Labor Day conference of the Schiller Institute and International Caucus of Labor Committees met simultaneously in Reston, Virginia and Burbank, California on Aug. 30-31, for the first-ever "two-coast" videoconference of the LaRouche movement. EIR published the speeches by Lyndon and Helga LaRouche, and by Indian leader Dr. Chandrajit Yadav, in recent issues. Here, we present one of the highlights of the conference: the Aug. 31 panel on science and creative discovery, by members of the LaRouche Youth Movement from Philadelphia and Los Angeles.

The panel took on the conceptual challenges which Lyndon LaRouche threw out in his paper on "Visualizing the Complex Domain" (EIR, July 11, 2003), including notably his discussion of the method by which man can uncover the truths that lie behind the "Sensorium" of the world perceived by the senses. The young scientists concentrated on the anomalous growth, radiation, and processes in the Crab Nebula, a scientific great project for the 21st Century; they reviewed both the technological breakthroughs which could make that project possible, and the more important Socratic scientific method necessary: "You must first realize that no human being can know anything, without realizing that sense experience deceives." The speeches have been edited, and some of the graphics have been omitted for space reasons.

1. Merv Fansler

On the Sensorium

What we're going to start with here, is an introduction to the Sensorium, and what the Sensorium really is. And so, I think the best way to get this started, is to have everyone go through a nice, little, Romantic pedagogical with me. But, it's not like any of these "pedagogicals" that were developed with the Baby Boomers in the '60s, so you don't need to worry about any side-effects, like flashbacks, or pregnancies, or



Merv Fansler leads off the youth panel on creativity and scientific discovery: “How do we really know that there is anything which lies outside our senses?” Seated is Adam Sturman, who spoke on “Extending the Sensorium”—through the breakthroughs in telescope technology for exploring the heavens.

some increased need to consume things.

So, what I’d like you to do, is, everybody just sit still, and look forward. Now, I want you to become aware of what you’re actually seeing; go through your vision first, and keep your eyes straight. You can see on the sides of you, without having to turn your eyes, right? So, you have this peripheral vision. Everybody can keep looking forward; don’t move. So, that’s your visual domain, this is what you can see with your visual.

Second, let’s add another sense in here. Let’s look at your hearing. Listen to what you’re hearing—everything that you’re actually hearing. Try to focus both on what you’re seeing at the same as what you’re hearing. Because you’re being presented with two different things, at the same time. You’re going to hear some background noises—people coughing, people walking around you; predominantly my voice is what you’re going to hear.

So, after this, now we can add in the third and the fourth: We can add in, what you’re smelling, what you can taste. Everybody probably just had dinner, so you can taste all the food that you’ve just eaten, and there’s some smell. (This room is not very pungent, so it’s not very distinct.)

So, we have all these four senses going on. And, let’s add the fifth one, and so, let’s see what you can feel. What are you feeling right now? Just focus on all these senses, all these things which you’re actually being presented with. So you can feel the clothes on your body. You can feel the pressure of your feet on the floor; the chair pushing on your body. You can feel all these different things: the air going in and out of your lungs.

These are your basic five senses. This is what your presented with. These five senses are separated, but they’re together. Everybody can relax now—not that you weren’t already relaxing.

And so, this is your immediate Sensorium. This is the “now.” This is what you’re currently being presented with. And so, what you have is, just all these different feelings that are coming, all these different senses that are coming in. I’m sure the Baby Boomers are very used to this state, because they’ve been indulging in the “now” for most of their lifetime.

Paradoxes

So where are we going with this? What we have to begin with, is, we have these five different senses; and how are these five senses working together? And how you can think of these five senses, is sort of like a polyphony. If you remember back to the [Bach] Chorale that was sung last night: You had four different voices, and all these different voices were all singing about the same idea, right? But, none of them had the direct idea, of what the idea actually was, but they were “projections,” you may say, of an idea onto different voices. And this is what you have with your senses: It’s like a projection of something which might lie outside of there. You don’t know if there is anything outside of your senses—or, at least, we haven’t established that yet. So, you can think of these five senses, as a sort of a polyphonic thing you’re being presented with.

And, what you’ll find with these five senses, is certain paradoxes that might arise, if you start to play with the things that you’re actually being presented with.

FIGURE 1.1

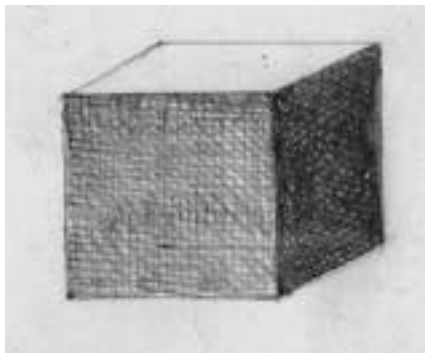


FIGURE 1.2

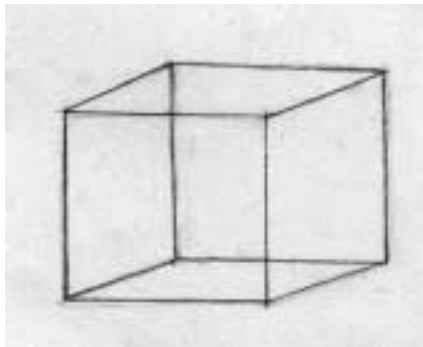
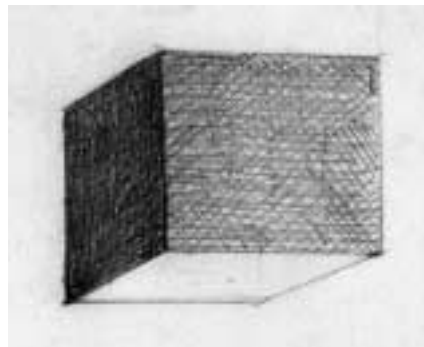


FIGURE 1.3



And so, the first thing I wanted to look at is just a cube (**Figure 1.1**). And then a wire-frame of that same cube (**Figure 1.2**). Now, **Figure 1.3** is another cube—and Figure 1.2 is the frame of that cube, also.

So, both of those two cubes—the first one and the third one—are two different things, but this one in the middle has an ambiguity about it, because you don't know whether it's the first cube, or the third cube: It can be both. And so, there's something going on in this visual Sensorium, such that this ambiguity is arising.

So, what I'd like to do now, is to try another example of this, and do it in music. I'm going to play something very quickly on the piano. I'm going to play a melody, and then I'm going to play a key with that melody. [C-D-E-F-D-E-C-F[#]]. Now, that last note that I played, has a certain type of sound to it, right?

Okay, now I'm going to play another melody [C'-D'-E'-F'-D'-E'-C'-F[#]]. Now, it has a different sound. It's the same note, right? But, it sounds differently.

And, so you can see, that in that note—what I'm actually playing is an F[#] there—in that one note, you're finding that it's really ambiguous about what it really is. I'm playing the same note, but in respect to what's happening, it's having two different meanings arise in it. And so, that's another example of one of these little paradoxes that are arising in our Sensorium.

What we'll find then, if we continue to explore what we're presented with—if we begin to explore these different things—we'll find a lot of small, little paradoxes like this; but we'll also find some things, that are going to stun us, that we can't really explain.

One of the first things that we're really presented with, and what ancient man was presented with—and this is really where the beginning of modern science came from—was the nighttime sky, and what was happening with the stars; and looking upon this, and being amazed by what we were seeing. What I have is a quote from Schiller "About Man." He says: "The view of the unlimited distance, in incalculable heights,

FIGURE 1.4



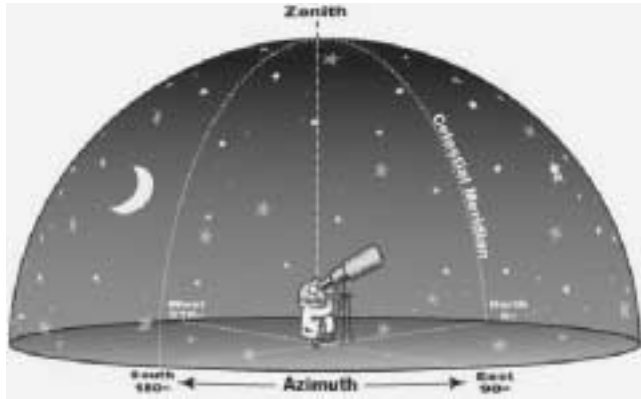
the wide ocean at his feet and the greater ocean above him, snatch his mind away from the narrow sphere of the real and oppressive imprisonment of the physical life. A greater measure of estimation is held before him, by the simple majesty of nature. And, surrounded by its great forms, he no longer endures the small way of his thinking."

So, what I'd like to do is, work through a little about what's going on in this Sensorium, or what we're presented with in the nighttime sky.

Figure 1.4 shows a picture of the nighttime sky, with some stars, some constellations marked out. If you would look out into the sky, what you'll find is, you'll have around you, you'll have a sort half-sphere. And in this half-sphere, you're going to notice a few things going on: You're going to notice that you have stars there, and there are certain relationships between these stars—you have this idea of a constellation. What happens is, you say, "Okay, I want to map what's going on in these stars. I want to find out what's happening here."

So, if you look up, and you try to measure the stars, you can do so, by taking angles between stars. What I'd like every-

FIGURE 1.5



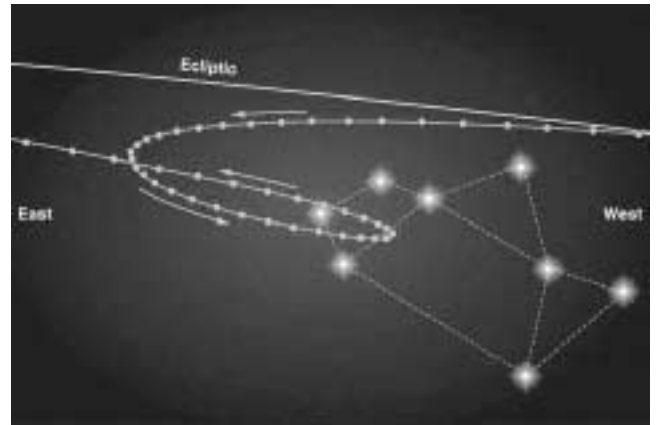
body to do, is just look at the center of this room back here, and then look to the back of the room there. And what I'd like you to do is, then point to the front of the room, here, and then follow the line back to [the back of] the room. (So, everybody's just looking very ridiculous.)

Now, I want everybody to do it again, but look what the other people around you are actually doing. Look how they're doing it. Now, it seems like everybody on this side of the room is saying, "Well, okay: I'm pointing in this direction [toward center-line of room]; I'm going like this." And then, everybody on the other side of the room, is saying, "Well, it's on the other side of my sphere [also toward center-line]!" And so, if everybody says, "Well, I'm the center of the universe," everybody is going to have a different sphere that they're looking at! So, at every point on the Earth, you actually have a different perspective, you have a different "sphere" of what you're going to run into. What you can do, with your own sphere, is, you can measure out these angles, as I was saying before, to find the relationships between the stars (**Figure 1.5**). Like, if you point here, and then follow it back, you have a certain arc-length that I'm going to be tracing with my arm, in my sphere.

All around the Earth, you have a total sphere, right? But, the problem is, how do you reconcile the difference between what the individual person is seeing, when he goes out on one point on the Earth and looks at the stars, sees his own little half-sphere, and the person that goes out on the other side of the Earth, or at a different latitude or a different longitude, and sees another half-sphere? And, so how would you actually construct this celestial sphere, and find the relationships between these stars?

In constructing this sphere, you begin to notice a few things. You'll notice different motions going on in the sky. To begin with, you'll have this background, this mapping on the background, on the inside of the sphere that you're looking from; you're going to notice that this is going to move, slightly, and it's actually going to move, at a rate that it moves

FIGURE 1.6



around the Earth once a year.

But then, you run into a second motion. You'll see this main motion, where the whole sphere, all the background stars, are going to be rotating around you, in an East-to-West pattern. And then, secondary to that, you're going to find these other stars that just seem to move around on this sphere that you're seeing. These were known in the ancient times as the "Wanderers," which today, we know as planets. And these planets bring some problems into how we assume how the universe works, or how the heavens are actually operating.

We run into the problem that we get some funny things going on in the motion of the planets—particularly Mars (**Figure 1.6**). Mars is going to follow a path on the background of this celestial sphere; it's going to come around, and make a loop. So, how are you going to explain that? What is really occurring, to generate some form like that? What I have next, is a film showing the actual motion of this. It looks like it's actually stopping, almost, and then launching off in different directions.

When confronted with this, the empiricists say, "I can sort of explain this. I know what's going on."

Now, let's look at what Kepler did, using the data from Tycho Brahe. Before, he had this model of what was happening with respect to the Earth (**Figure 1.7**). If you have the Earth in the center, and then you have all these spirals and things going around—this is the pattern that Mars is moving in, with respect to the Earth, in a year. So, this is very complicated, especially when you take into consideration, that most people consider everything moving in the celestial sphere, to be moving in circular orbits, because—well, why not? "Circles are the most perfect thing in the universe, so everything is going to follow a circle."

A few people came up with different models for this: First, is Ptolemy (**Figure 1.8**). Ptolemy said, "Well, the Earth is at the center of the universe." It's like everyone says, "I am the center of the universe. So the rest of the universe must be

FIGURE 1.7



FIGURE 1.8

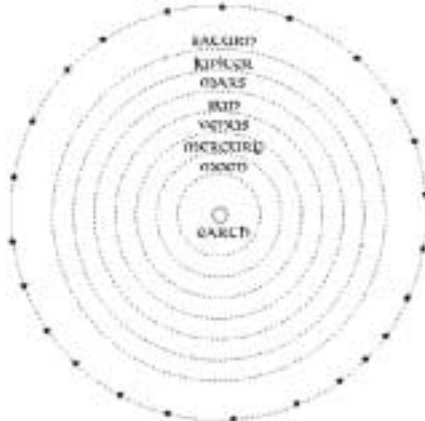


FIGURE 1.9



around me.” And he says, “Everything just follows a circular path, around the Earth.” Next (Figure 1.9) is Copernicus. The Copernicus model says, “Well, okay, the Sun is at the center of the universe, and the Earth goes around the Sun.” But, then you had all the religious fanatics say, “Well, this is impossible. The Bible says that this is impossible. So, we’re not going to believe you.” And it was heresy, to actually believe that this was true.

So then, we have the third one, which is Brahe’s. And Brahe’s gets a little complicated (Figure 1.10). The Earth is still at the center of the universe—he has the Earth out to the side, but it’s still the center of the universe, everything is revolving around the Earth. Brahe is just compromising with everyone in the Church, to say, “Well okay, the Earth is still the center of the universe. And the Sun goes around the Earth; but all the other planets go around the Sun, then.”

And, finally, I have one of the models of how Ptolemy actually constructed this (Figure 1.11), and how Ptolemy is trying to explain the motion here. The Earth is at the center, and Mars is going around the Earth, on little epicycles. On the backdrop of the stars, the celestial sphere, you would see this retrograde motion of Mars: It moves back and then it moves back again, and then it moves forward. So, this is how Ptolemy’s model is supposed to explain this problem.

But what comes up is, that all of these models can statistically explain what is going on here. But, can any of them really explain what’s going on? You’re presented with things which are really just approximations, shadows, and you’re trying to find out, how do you actually explain these shadows?

FIGURE 1.10

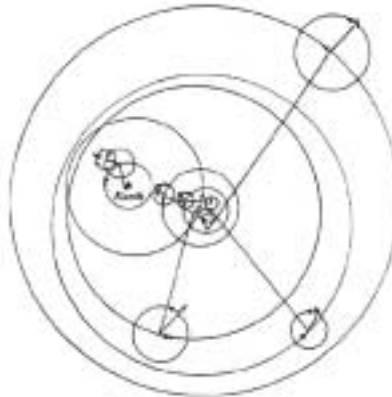
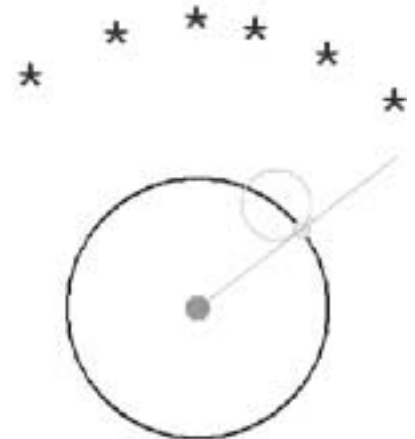


FIGURE 1.11



What is really going on? You’re finding different projections of what is really going on, different shadows of things.

And so, what Kepler said, about this motion of Mars, in particular, he said: “The testimony of the ages confirms that the motions of the planets are orbicular. It is an immediate presumption of reason, reflected in experience, that their gyrations are perfect circles. For among figures, it is circles, and among bodies, the heavens, that are considered the most perfect. However, when experience is seen to teach something different to those who pay careful attention, namely, that the planets deviate from simple circular paths, it gives rise to a powerful sense of wonder, which at length, drives men to look into causes. It is just this, from which astronomy arose among men.”

And so, I’d like to ask a question then: How do we really know that there is anything which lies outside our senses? And, what I’m presented with, or what is a very good question

to present you with, is this thing back here [indicating the podium banner], that says, “World at a Turning Point.” Now, is this a question? How do you know, that it’s at a turning point? You can’t “see” a turning point. You can’t “taste” the turning point. You can’t smell it. So, how do you know that it’s at a turning point?

I think that this is the challenge that we’re presented with. Thank you.

2. Jason Ross

Two Means Between Two Extremes

We’re going to go into, through what means can we peer beyond our senses? How is it that we *can* know, that what we’re not seeing is impacting what we do? And, how is it that we, as people here in the LaRouche movement, how are we going to turn around this Dark Age into a Renaissance? How are we going to develop the power and the means to do that?



So, what is a Renaissance? If you speak French, you know that means rebirth, but—what’s being reborn? I don’t mean fundamentalist Christians. Although, some mystics of a similar ilk, the Synarchists, have ideas of giving birth to fascism (Figure 2.1).

Now, we’re against single-issue politics, but this is something we definitely should abort. So, let’s get rid of these mid-wives. Let’s get rid of them!

So, let’s turn to the real mid-wife of the Renaissance: Plato’s Socrates, who tells us, in his *Thaetetus*, that he delivers ideas, not babies. But, how do we deliver ideas from the senses?

We can understand the limitations of sense-perception, by trying to act in it, and finding the problems that we encounter; and we’ll situate this with Plato’s conception of “power” and of “means.” We’ll start with the *Meno* dialogue, which contains the famous exercise and demonstration of the doubling of the square. It’s here that Plato, using one of Meno’s slave boys as a subject, demonstrates, only through asking questions, that the understanding of the correct method for doubling the square, already exists in the boy’s mind, as a potential; it merely has to be uncovered, or recollected. So,

let’s put up the solution to that (Figure 2.2).

We’ve got our original square, the dark square on the bottom left. The first attempt made is to double each side of the square, in the same way that you would double a length, giving us the large exterior square, that’s four times as large. But, the doubled square is the crooked square that you see in the middle, which contains four triangles, of which the original square had two.

Let’s look at performing this process again (Figure 2.3). We’ve got this action of doubling, that goes from that original square to the doubled square; and then, from that doubled square to a quadrupled square in black.

Now, here’s where the idea of a “mean” comes in. The word “mean” has a number of meanings, actually: It means not only a middle, but also a method of effecting a certain result in English, German, French, Russian, Spanish (I imagine), and probably more languages, too. This philological observation indicates that there’s this concept of creation and generation, as inherent in any existence. English also uses “mean,” in the sense of “meaning.” And, these different

FIGURE 2.1



FIGURE 2.2

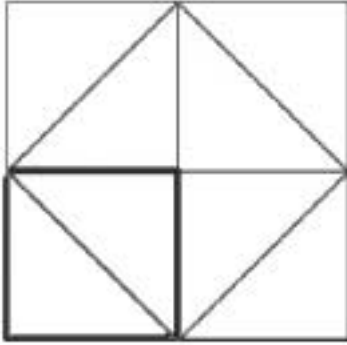
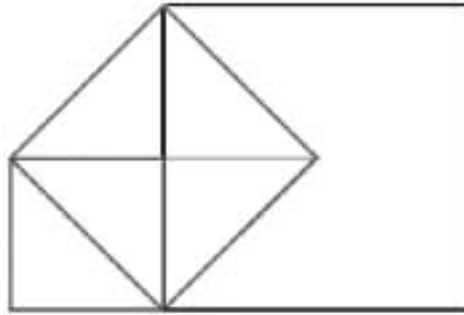


FIGURE 2.3



meanings of “mean” show how you can mean things, outside the dictionary meanings of your language.

So, now that you know what I mean, let’s investigate what these means are.

The same process that took us from the small square to the doubled square is taking us from the doubled square to the quadrupled square. So, what’s this process? It’s doubling, but what is the change, in the line that is the side? Now, this can be a difficult question. If we’re looking in the domain of the sizes of the one-sided length of the original square, we’ve got kind of a domain that we can act in to get magnitudes. We can double lengths, we can triple them, all based on an idea of a unity; quadruple; you can cut things into five pieces; add in half again; take out a seventh. Things like that.

So, let’s see, based on this kind of scalar action, what the relationship is between the original square and the doubled square—that is this mean, this *means* of doubling. You can think about this—I don’t want to use the term—but it’s like a fraction, this relationship between the sides of these squares. And so, okay, if you have a fraction, you’ve got one number in relationship to another.

So, let’s investigate. Since numbers are odd or even, let’s

first think about the large square being odd, on its side. **Figure 2.4** shows blocks. There’s a yellow square that’s 5×5 on each side, and it’s kind of extended into this red square, that’s 7×7 . So, if this were our scalar relationship of doubling, this large 7-sided square would be twice as big as the yellow. But, how many squares are in a 7×7 square? 49, right? An odd number. That couldn’t be double anything. Any odd-number square is odd; it can’t be double something else.

So, scratch that. Let’s say that both squares are even on each side (**Figure**

2.5). Now, we learn in math class, if you’ve got a fraction that’s even over even, you could cut both the top and the bottom in half. We’ll just look at it physically: This is a relationship of 6 to 8, but it’s also completely the same thing as the relationship between 3 and 4. So—it doesn’t make much sense to think about both squares being even. One of them is really odd, in some regard to the other.

The large square was an odd. So now, we’re left—after [travelling] this road—that the large square must be even, and the small square odd. But, Now, how’s that going to work? Because, if the doubled square is even in regards to the small one—meaning each half of the even square is the same surface as the smaller square; but each half of any even square still must be even on one of the sides, so it’s even! It’s not odd. Neither half of it can be odd.

So, wait. That’s all of our choices, though. That’s all of our options. This whole domain of making magnitude: Nowhere inside of that, existed this relationship that we’re looking for.

So, if you’re a mathematician, you’ve got this drawing of the square, the doubled square, and the quadrupled square. Maybe we’ll just make a new symbol (**Figure 2.6**). Hey! Just

FIGURE 2.4



FIGURE 2.5

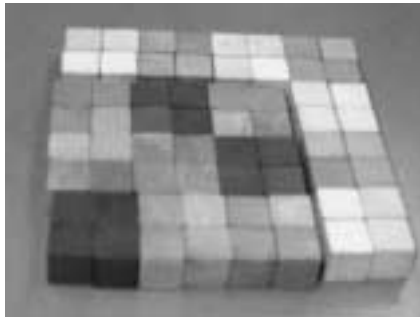


FIGURE 2.6

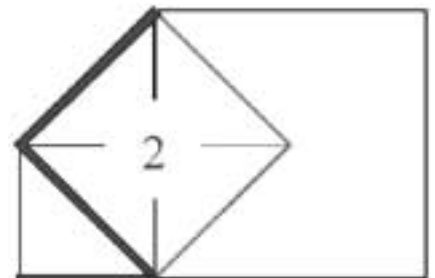
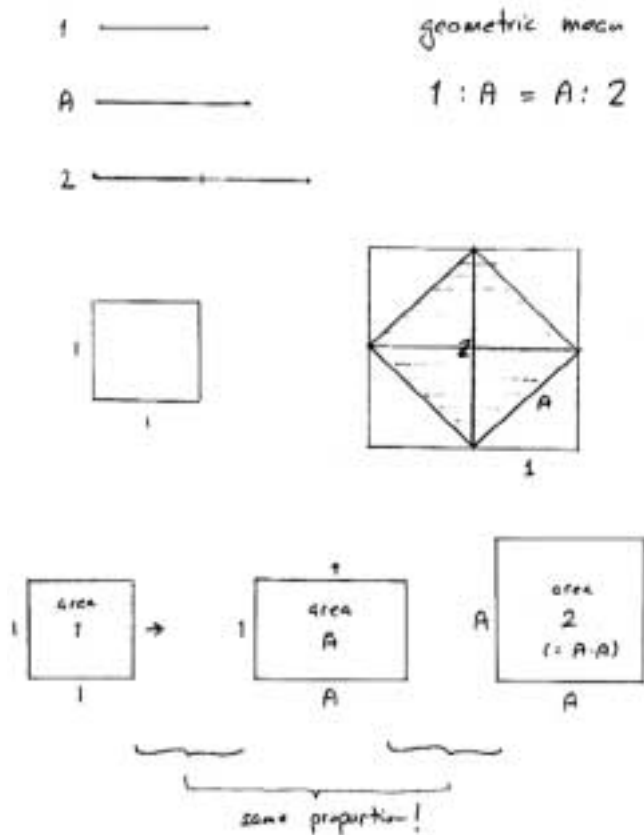


FIGURE 2.7

Doubling of a Square



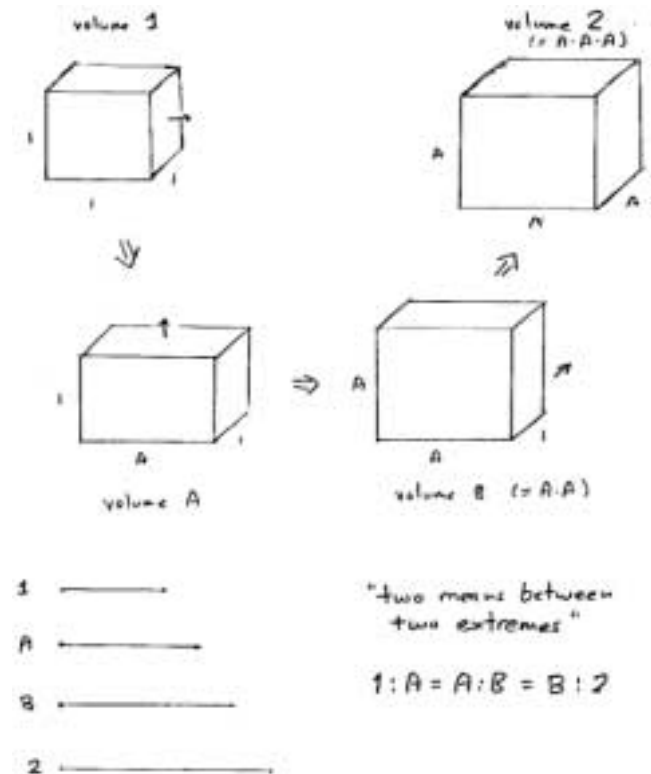
bold those lines, and you’ve got your square root, right? Fine, but now, the $\sqrt{2}$ —fine that’s just a question. The $\sqrt{2}$ doesn’t tell you how big it is, it just tells you it’s the “root” or the foundation of a square of 2. And, thinking of that as some sort of real existence is the root of a lot of problems in mathematics. Because it’s all meanings of powers and means to make something.

So, just make sure it’s hammered in: That this magnitude, this side of the red square, doesn’t exist on the number line. If you generate the number line through these simple scalar extensions and contractions.

So our mean doesn’t exist in the same domain that the extremes exist in. But, think about it: That’s true for any process. How do the extremes appear to you? You sense them: You’ve got a perception of them. You’ve got an idea of what is the state of the world, right now? What would I like the state of the world to look like? And you might push and shove on each of these specific properties you’re trying to change, but you’re going to be completely impotent to change it like that. Like, if you’re on a desert island, and you see land over there, you don’t see the raft. You’ve got to know how to make it.

FIGURE 2.8

Doubling of a Cube



Same with politics. If you look at the political situation, you don’t see the Martinists having a meeting. You don’t see Warren Buffett meeting with the flabby guy [Schwarzenegger] with the shrunken nuts; you don’t see any of these things. You have to really find out, how do you get a crack into this domain, where the generating processes are really occurring?

So, we’ve got a kind of a peek of this, with the square, with the action of doubling the square. There’s this *rotation* involved: going from the base to the diagonal, and then 45 more degrees, to the quadrupled square. And, this is even better illustrated, when we look at actual physical, solid objects. Because, unlike squares, they have a volume. Plato says, in his *Timaeus*: “If the universal frame had been created a surface only and having no depth, a single mean would have sufficed to bind together itself and the other terms; but now, as the world must be solid, and solid bodies are always compacted, not by one mean, but by two. . . .”

Doubling the Cube

So, we’ll take the most famous historical example of the specific problem of an absolute necessity for an understanding of means. We’ll go to the not-so-far-away, and not-so-long-ago city of Delos, in Greece, which was afflicted by disasters. Plague was ravaging the city; drought was haunting the farm-

ers; unregulated utilities led to power outages across the town; and one of the poorer actors was running for mayor. So, greatly concerned, and not knowing what to do, the leaders of the city decided they would go to their oracle, to ask the gods, “What do we do? Why are we having this plague? What do we do about it?”

And the oracle said, “Tell you what you do: This altar I’ve got here? I want you to make it twice as big.” So, here’s what Eratosthenes writes about what happened, then—as reported by Theon of Smyrna: “Their craftsmen fell into great perplexity, in trying to find out how a solid could be made double of another solid. And they went to ask Plato about it. He told that the god had given this oracle, not because he wanted an altar double the size, but because he wished, in setting this task before them, to reproach the Greeks for their neglect of mathematics and their contempt for geometry.”

So, setting to work, one of the first things they tried, was doubling the size of each side of the cube. Here’s some more Eratosthenes—he says: “The craftsmen doubled each side of the altar, but they seemed to have made a mistake. For when the sides are doubled, the surface becomes four times as great, and the solid eight times. It became a subject of inquiry among geometers, in what manner one might double the given solid, while it remained the same shape. And this problem was called ‘the duplication of the cube,’ for, given a cube, they sought to double it.

“When all were, for a long time, at a loss, Hippocrates of Chios first conceived that, if two mean proportionals could be found in continued proportion between two straight lines, of which the greater was double the lesser, the cube would be doubled.”

So, actually, think again, what Plato said about this, in terms that, if the universe wants you to make a discovery, it might have to give you a really hard time, to force you to make that discovery. And this is what the people of Delos faced.

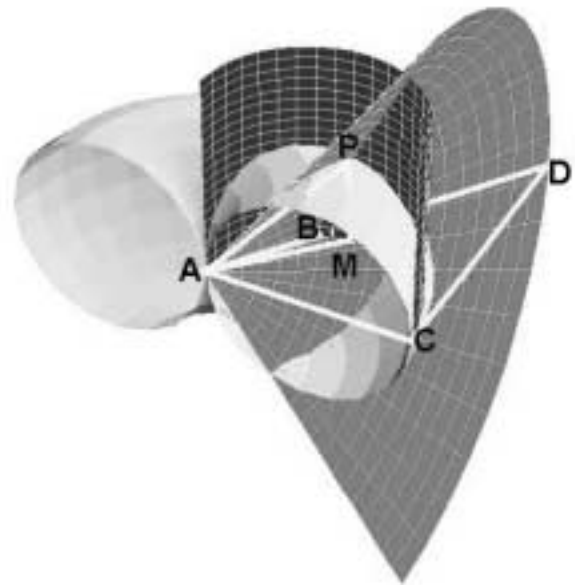
Okay, so this idea of finding two means seems, ostensibly, like the problem of doubling the square; but here, we desire two means, instead of just one, between the known extremes.

So, here (**Figure 2.7**), you’ve got this idea of the mean to double the square; on the bottom of the screen there, you’ve got the square first being extended along one mode of extension, and then along the other, to get your doubled square. And then (**Figure 2.8**), you’ve got the cube with the three means, that this magnitude or this relation have done once along one mode of extension; again, along another; and then, finally along the third: You’ve filled out, and doubled your whole cube.

Sounds simple, but it’s not. You can’t just draw a diagonal of the cube and get a double—it’s over five times as big! Now, you might say, “Why don’t you just try it out. Make another one, see if it weighs twice as much. See if it displaces twice as much water, something like that, right?” Well okay, you might get close to it that time, but again, you’re completely missing the domain that the answer exists in: the domain of,

FIGURE 2.9

Solution by Archytas



what are the *means* to knowably double this cube, which tells you more about space, than simply making an altar twice as big.

This problem was actually solved not in the domain of the system of extension in which it was posed, but from a higher domain, from the real universe. It was actually figured out by Archytas, the king of a city-state in what’s now Italy, who was a collaborator of Plato’s. If you haven’t seen this before, you might want to imagine some ways of doubling a cube. And then, go ahead and put up the next slide (**Figure 2.9**): Now, you wouldn’t just kind of “guess” *that*—pull that out of your hat, and let’s see if that doubles the cube. What Archytas has here, is he has half of a cylinder; he’s got a circle, that’s kind of dancing and spinning around, sweeping out a torus; he’s got a line that’s circling about, making a cone. And these things are all coming together. Archytas actually uses musical language to describe these things coming together to make a relationship, in the same terms as a musical relationship. It’s like a three-voice fugue, hitting at a singularity in the mind of the composer.

We’re not going to go into the details of exactly how this doubles the cube, but there’s a couple of things that have to be pointed out about it: That, first of all, this solution lies outside of the domain in which the problem was posed. You’ve got a cube; you want it twice as big. Where did *that* come from? It lies outside that domain, in the same way that Gauss, in his elaboration of the complex domain, went outside the domain of algebra, when he had to answer a question about algebra. This gets you out of the senses, and into the

invisible, internal relations of the universe; and what we're seeing—this self-elaborating, rotational aspect, even here, which later gets developed by Bernoulli in a different treatment of power.

Now, another meaning of Archytas' finding of the two means, is that, it is itself a mean: a mean between our sensual understanding, and then the idea of the generative domain of powers and means that was living in Archytas' mind. This image of Archytas' is a means to understanding an actual idea, which you can't see.

Now, this generation behind the scenes, so to speak, of this Sensorium, is not performed by extensions in the Sensorium; and, although we can—yes—make a doubled cube with that, this exists only in the mind. It is a thought-object.

The Creative Hypothesis

It's precisely this reasoning process employed by Archytas, that leads us, as a mean, from our senses, to the universe. And, this is taken up and elaborated by Plato, in Book 6 of his *Republic*, in which he introduces the idea of a division of objects of thought: of one being the visible, and the other the intelligible. Which he then further subdivides each of the two, between the more obscure part, and the clearer part. So, for the visible, for example, you have shadows, reflections, hazy images of things; and then you have the objects, of which these images are the likeness.

In the domain of the intelligible, the first, murkier division, is "understanding." Here's how Plato's Socrates described it—he says of it: "For I think you are aware that students of geometry and reckoning, and such subjects, first postulate the odd and the even, and the various figures, and three kinds of angles, and other things akin to these in every branch of science; regard them as known, and treating them as absolute assumptions, do not deign to render any further account of them, to themselves or others, taking it for granted they are obvious to everybody. In this way, understanding does not proceed to a first principle, because of its inability to extricate itself from, and rise above, its assumptions."

So, we interpret our senses, based on our understanding of how we believe the universe to work, help us to make sense of this mess of light and sounds and everything else that Merv is talking about it. But, how do we get above these assumptions? The higher domain is that which reason itself takes hold of by the power of dialectic, treating its assumption, not

FIGURE 2.10

Rembrandt's 'The Philosopher'



as absolute beginnings, but literally as hypotheses, underpinnings, footings, and springboards, so to speak.

So, we have images, objects, understanding, and reason.

Then, Glaucon, whom Socrates is speaking with, says this: "I think you call the mental habit of geometers and their like, 'understanding,' and not 'reason'; because you regard 'understanding' as something intermediate between opinion and reason." "Intermediate": Here you have a mean, again. Again, as a thought-object. Understanding is the mean between your senses and actual reason.

So, this where the passion of being human comes in. Understanding is based on principles, that you use to comprehend the real nature of the universe, but you can't have new thoughts of understanding alone. Reason picks up, where the mean of understanding ends; but how?

The act of reason, the hypothesis, takes us directly to our immortality, to the "undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveller returns" (see **Figure 2.10**). This puzzles the will. There's no formula, or comfort of the senses, or of understanding here. But it's precisely our human passion to "go there," that allows us to live as human beings in a domain unreachable by animals. And without this determined passion, to seek for, and adhere to the truth, we'll be unable to live as humans, and most of us will die as animals. And you, personally, have to develop, and act, on that passion.

Thank you.

Extending the Sensorium

So now you're ancient man, staring at the nighttime sky, thousands of years ago. These little points of light—what are they? Where did they come from? How far away are they? Today, when we look to the heavens, we do *not* see paradoxes, but we see—explanations! A little kid stares at the sky, and asks his father, “Daddy, what are those little dots in the sky?” “Oh, those are stars, like our Sun, far away.” Living in this so-called “modern world,” we have the luxury of scientific popular opinion. And, it appears that the world has lost its desire and passion for new discovery.

But ancient man did look to the sky, and saw paradoxes. They meticulously, over a period of many years, took measurements of these points of light, and one of the first things they must have noticed, are the “Wanderers,” today known as “planets.” Secondly, future generations of astronomers must have realized, that the measurements of the past were beginning to lose accuracy. The older the observations, the less accurate they were. This paradox, today, is known as the “precession of the equinoxes.” And, you will notice about a 1°, change, over a period of 72 years.

Now, some paradoxes are clearly visible to the senses and naked eye, like the refraction of light into water, or the planetary orbits of the sky. But other paradoxes are not visible to the senses. Increasingly, as we begin to break out of the shadow of appearances, our discoveries will come from both the domain of microphysics and astrophysics, which both require the help of various forms of technology.

Take, for instance, telescope technology: In astrophysics, the phenomena we observe do not directly come from our senses. Instead, we receive data and information, from our telescopes and instruments. What your telescope shows you, is not the phenomena that you're looking to in the sky.

Instead, what you see is an intersection between universal physical principles, and the telescope. Some of the principles that are acting on the telescope, are understood and known. What appears to be anomalous or paradoxical, in the data, represents a set of unknown principles, that have yet to be discovered.

So, what are we doing with these instruments? We are extending the senses: For instance, can we detect X-rays with our eyes? Can you feel the temperature of plasma? Would that hurt? Let's look at the difference between man and an animal. Take, for instance, bats: Now, bats have sonar. So do we! Without sonar, a submarine, sitting at the bottom of an ocean would be pretty helpless. Now, take a look at dogs: Dogs have an amazing sense of smell. Well—we do, too, now! Anyone that's been to an airport in the past couple of

years, has noticed that we have these bomb-sniffing devices that can smell just one molecule of explosive.

Now, humans don't have these sense organs built in, so to speak; these extended sense organs are not hard-wired into our genetic code. Human nature is not genetically fixed. Take for instance a honey bee: A honey bee will instinctively make a honeycomb for its young, and will do so, in the same, exact way, forever and ever. Take a look at a beaver: Beavers build dams. Are beavers building dams out of concrete and steel yet? Animals are forced to wait for physical evolution, to see a fundamental change in their behavior. Humans are different, of course. Humans evolve, every time we make a discovery, and assimilate that discovery into our culture. Therefore, in a sense, the evolution of humans is dependent on the level of culture. The more developed a culture is, the greater its rate of evolution.

Now, let's compare man to an animal, again: To an animal, the sense organs represents a cage; it is such a cage, that the animal will never be able to see the paradoxes in its sense-perception, like the orbits of the planets. Now, for instance, a bat will always use its built-in sonar. It has no real free will to develop new modes of sensing. But, how about human beings? Are we stuck in that same cage of sense-perception? No! Our special quality of mind, allows us to break out of the box, and see beyond the shadow-world of sense-perception, and in fact, our humanity gives us a continuous development of sense organs. These extended sense organs, in this case, various forms of telescope technology, embody a set of understood scientific principles. If we didn't know what X-rays were, would we be able to detect them or control them?

These new sense organs open up a whole new realm, an extended Sensorium, and extended Sensorium that opens the doors for new paradoxes and anomalies.

Now, economics: This process of extending the Sensorium has direct implications into economics. We use this extended Sensorium to open the door for new paradoxes. It is the application, the principle of Platonic reason, that allows the human species to survive. Take, for instance, X-rays and nuclear processes: Did Mme. Curie understand the full implications of the discovery of X-ray radiation? Years later, we now have the ability to battle cancer; we have the ability to see broken bones, and to look at many types of funny things in the universe. How about nuclear power? What did that do for economics? It revolutionized the possibilities for the generation of electricity, and raised the living standards for people across the world.

Take another example, one of the most basic scientific instruments—an instrument that allows one to measure the two angles required to determine the position of a star in the celestial sphere. Through the journey of all human history, all serious scientific cultures devised devices, that will allow that society to take accurate measurements of the stars. This seemingly simple instrument allowed man to make incredible breakthroughs in the organization of society, and in the arts.

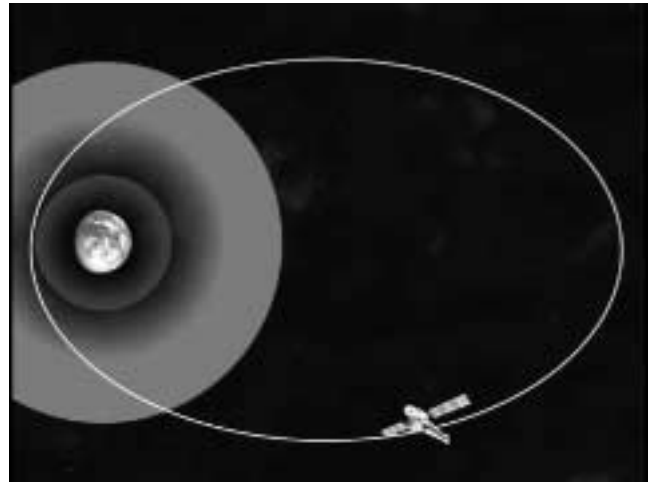
FIGURE 3.1

Chandra X-Ray Telescope



FIGURE 3.2

Chandra's Orbit



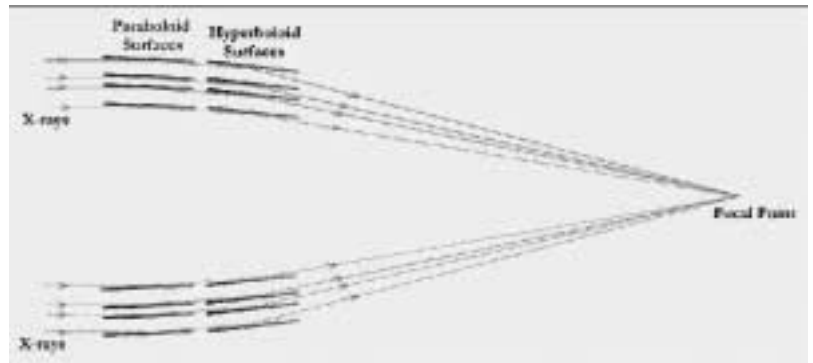
Understanding the movement of the stars may seem like a pretty useless discovery, at first; however, it was just this discovery, that allowed for the creation of a calendar—and modern agriculture. Without understanding how long a year was, you would not be able to have modern agriculture. And, in fact, that was just the beginning, because one of the most fun things you can do, with an understanding of the movement of the stars, is, the navigation of the oceans and seas.

So, all great discoveries required the help of technology. And, how is this technology created? Man first must realize that his senses do not tell him the truth. And, this is evident, in both the nighttime sky and the behavior of light under refraction. The human mind must hypothesize the existence of the real universe lying outside the cage of simple sense-perception. Once these thought-objects are discovered, they are now put into the willful control of humanity, and we can therefore build new technologies that harness these newly discovered principles, detectors included.

So, I want to investigate two of these detectors, that we actually use to look at astronomical phenomena. And these telescopes do represent the cutting edge of technology. I wanted to look at two interesting ways, two generalized sense organs, that we currently use to observe the heavens. Our telescopes pick up anomalies that are represented in the electromagnetic spectrum, and I'll briefly describe an X-ray telescope, which represents the higher-energy register of the spectrum, and a radio telescope, which represents the lower end of the spectrum.

FIGURE 3.3

How the X-Ray Telescope Focusses High-Energy Electromagnetic Waves

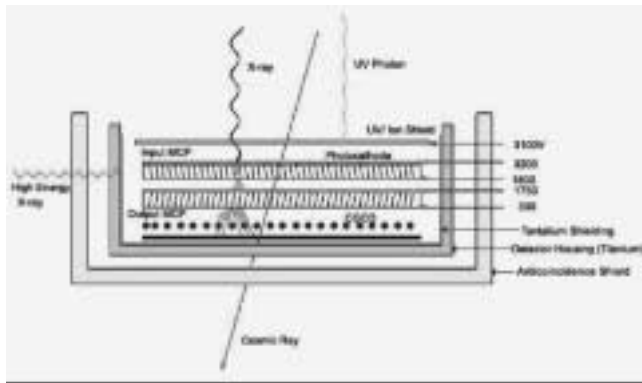


This telescope (**Figure 3.1**) is named Chandra and it is an X-ray telescope. It launched July 23, 1999, so this thing's been in use for about four years now. Now, as you can get a sense, this telescope is not based on the planet, but it actually orbits the Earth, which is very important. **Figure 3.2** shows the orbit of Chandra. You can see the Earth; those two rings represent the Radiation Belts. Now, the farthest part of the orbit, is actually a third the distance to the Moon, and the closest represents about 10,000 miles to the planet. Because of this highly elliptical orbit, it allows for about 85% of its time outside the Radiation Belt, and the reason why this is so important, is because when this telescope is inside the Radiation Belt, it receives quite a bit of X-ray interference. This telescope can take about 55 hours of uninterrupted observations at a time.

Now, the challenge of building an X-ray telescope is hav-

FIGURE 3.4

The X-Ray Telescope's Main Detector



ing the ability to focus X-rays (Figure 3.3). What they had to do, in order to focus these higher-energy electromagnetic waves, is they have to bounce the X-ray off a very low angle of incidence, almost in a ricochet angle. The first set of mirrors, on your left, are parabolic surfaces. The next set is a set of hyperbolic surfaces, and it will focus the X-rays onto a focal point. This was one of the main breakthroughs needed to have an X-ray telescope.

Now, there's something very interesting with these mirrors that they use to reflect these X-rays. These mirrors are actually the world's most smooth and cleanest mirrors every produced. And to get a sense of how smooth these mirrors are—it's actually a set of four parabolic and four hyperbolic surfaces. Now, these mirrors are so smooth, it would be like, if you took the Earth and smoothed out the Earth so that the highest mountain was only 78 inches high. So, pretty much these mirrors are smooth to within just a few atoms, which it took them a couple of years to produce.

Now, this telescope (Figure 3.4) has four detectors. The one we're going to look at, very quickly, is its main detector. You see that squiggly line on the left—that represents an X-ray: What happens is, that X-ray strikes that first plate. Each plate has 69 million, tiny lead-oxide glass tubes. What makes these tubes amazing, is that they are about 10 micrometers in diameter, which is about one-eighth the thickness

of a human hair. So, they had to figure out a manufacturing process, to actually make tiny little glass tubes one-eighth the thickness of a human hair. There are 69 million of them, per plate—see it strikes two plates. Now, when an X-ray hits one of these little tubes, it gives off a burst of electrons—and the electrons can be detected, and the direction of the X-ray can be determined quite precisely.

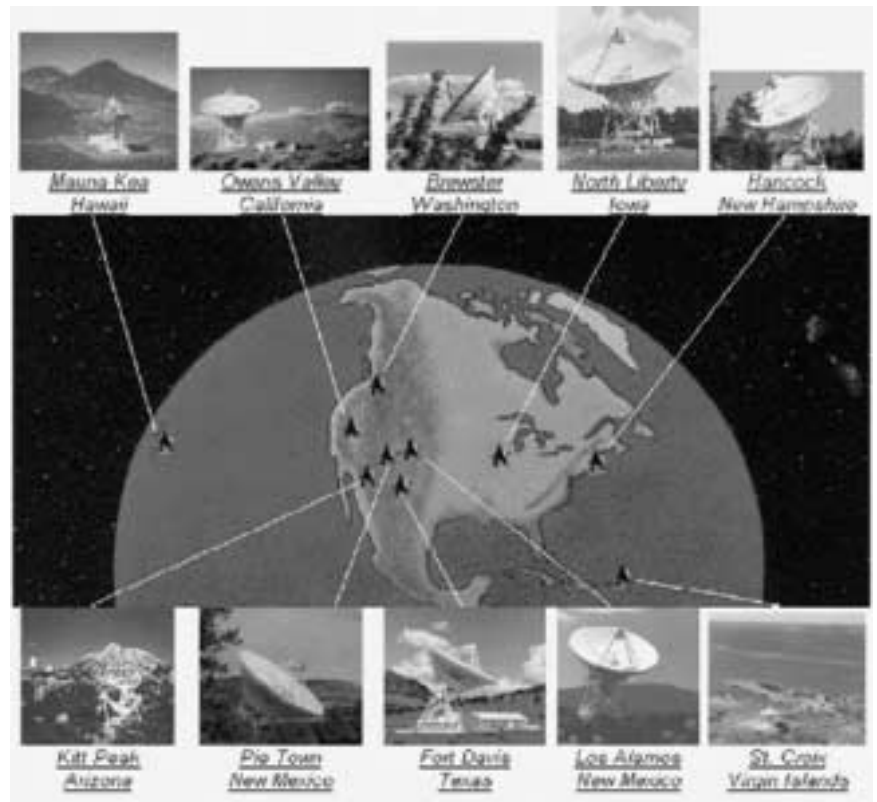
The next instrument I want to look at, is the Very Long Baseline Array [VLBA] (Figure 3.5). What the Very Long Baseline Array is, is it's actually not one telescope, it's a group of ten telescopes, from Hawaii to the Virgin Islands. The other eight are located in the United States; they're all identical; the dish is about 82 feet high when it points up.

What's pretty amazing about this array of telescopes, is that, altogether, these telescopes can see an object giving off radio waves thousands of times more accurately than an optical telescope could observe an object giving off visible light.

What makes this array impressive—because radiotelescopes have been around for quite a while—is that they have to combine all ten signals, and that's called “interferometry,” which means using several instruments in which you compare the measurements between the instruments. This is where this

FIGURE 3.5

The Very-Long Baseline Array Telescope



array of telescopes gets kind of interesting: They record the observations simultaneously onto magnetic tape; the tapes are then brought to a central location. Now, the tapes have to be synchronized *within one-millionth of a second*. That means, that you have to take ten magnetic tapes, and align them within one-millionth of a second. Now, if you do this—if you have this ability to line up these tapes within one-millionth of a second—you will have the VLBA with a maximum highest resolution of less than 1 milliarc-second—that’s about one-thousandth of a second of an arc. If you don’t understand what that means, it would be like reading a newspaper in Los Angeles standing in New York City. That’s the resolution of this array of telescopes.

So, the exploration of space is now necessary. And we must increase the density of paradoxes and discoveries, if the human race is to survive. It is a project which could show all cultures, that we really are all human. Imagine: A Moon observatory on the dark side of the Moon. That would mean almost no interference from the Sun or the Earth, and our observations of these phenomena would be increased by the order of many magnitudes—therefore, increasing our power to make creative discoveries.

Animals are caged by their senses, and we are not. Let’s just have some fun. Thank you.

4. Riana St. Classis

Metaphor and Platonic Creativity

I’m going to have to interject here—sort of like a LaRouchie at a Democratic district meeting.

Because, the problem is this: Without comprehending metaphor, you’re not going to understand this panel. And, even though everything has seemed to go along very well, so far, we’re going to have to take a break. The problem is, the problem of an idea: Because, I can’t describe an idea to you, and have you hear it. And I couldn’t paint you a picture and have you see it. And, I couldn’t sculpt it, and have you be able to touch it. So, how do I communicate an action inside my mind, a motion, a generation—something that happens inside of me—and how do I know that I’ve replicated that, inside of you. “Aye, there’s the rub,” like Hamlet says.



So, let’s begin here. I’d like to begin with a joke that Lyn is fond of using as an example. If I make the statement,

FEED THE CAT.

Those of you who aren’t familiar with this joke, you immediately think that you know what that means, right? You might think that perhaps I should add some other information to that, to complete it. “Feed the cat”—when? “on Saturday”? What do I feed the cat? Do I feed him tuna? Which cat do I feed? Do I feed the tabby?

So, what happens now? Can I have the next one,

TO WHOM?

So, suddenly, your whole idea about the cat, is changed. The meaning of “the cat” has been changed. It’s no longer a question of *bringing* the cat food; it’s a question of “making” the cat food. If you weren’t familiar with this, you might also have something happen—you feel, you know, maybe a little . . . shocked. Maybe there’s an emotional component to this. The first statement was fairly mundane. But, now, all of a sudden, maybe you don’t really feel so good about this any more!

This joke isn’t exactly a metaphor. But, it certainly has irony; and the irony rests on this question of the verb “to feed,” and how that verb changes in meaning when I juxtapose it to a different query. Instead of “when” or “what,” I suddenly ask, “to whom?” And that changes the entire meaning of the word.

So in first approximation, our words are just like a primitive map of what we see; and, of maybe simple actions, like running or walking. The words don’t actually give me a way of breaking out of the Sensorium. The words might give me a way of describing the bars of the cage. So, the question becomes, “How do I break out of the bars? How do I transcend language, so that I can transcend to understanding something about the Sensorium, other than what I see?”

This is actually the same question that the Greeks were looking at, when they were looking in constructive geometry, but it’s posed in a different way. Because constructive geometry, mathematics, is actually a language—just a slightly different one, like music.

Let’s look at a quote that Lyn has, from *The Science of Christian Economy*; he gets at this idea.

“Consider a Shakespeare tragedy, *Hamlet* for example. Or Schiller’s *Don Carlos*. . . Is the power of the drama in any of the utterances—even in Posa’s ‘king of a million kings’? The passion is located in the juxtaposition of essentially simple, more or less stylized words and movements, to force upon the audience a conception, of something which might be said to ‘lie between the cracks’ of anything said or done onstage. Hence, the form of a dramatic composition is as essential as the form of a non-Euclidean constructive geometry is to the creative thinking in mathematical physics.”

At this point, I’d like to elicit a friend of mine, Keats, to get this idea across.

On First Looking Into Chapman's Homer

Much have I travelled in the realms of gold,
And many goodly states and kingdoms seen;
Round many western islands have I been
Which bards in fealty to Apollo hold.
Oft of one wide expanse had I been told
That deep-browed Homer ruled, as his demesne;
Yet did I never breathe its pure serene
Till I heard Chapman speak out, loud and bold:
Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into its ken;
Or like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes
He stared at the Pacific—and all his men
Looked at each other with a wild surmise—
Silent, upon a peak in Darien.

So, where's the poem's meaning? See, the nerds always want you to explain; "I want you to explain t'me, what that poem me-e-a-ans." And, in fact, what you find out, is that most English teachers in our schools today are nerds, and they demand that you do, just what they said, to that poem. This is an example that I found online, of an English teacher who goes through an intensive analysis of this poem, to give a demonstration to her class.

First of all, she says, "You must put the poem into prose

form, and make some statement out of it." This is her statement:

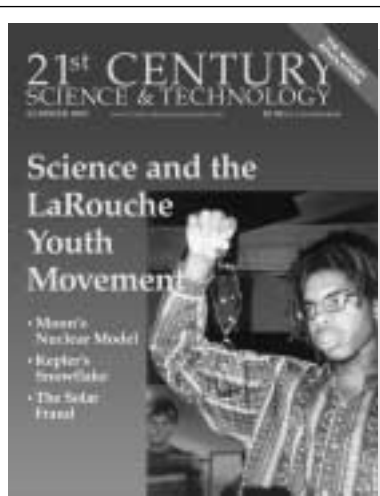
"The speaker says, that he had travelled through a lot of golden terrain, had read a lot of poems, and people had told him about the Homeric domain. But, he had never breathed its air, till he heard Chapman's speak out. Then, he felt like an astronomer, discovering a new planet. Or, like an explorer, who discovered the Pacific, whose men, astonished by his gaze, guessed at his discovery." She then goes on to say: Well this kind of meaning paraphrase is necessary, but in a poem, there's often very little by way of plot or character or normal information, in the ordinary sense, and it can usually be quickly sketched. So, if we want to learn things about the poem that are more interesting than simply "What It Says," we have to take it apart, piece by piece by piece.

And, when I'm reading her analysis of this poem—which goes on; they look at the meter, and they look at the climax, and they look at all of these various things about the poem—I start feeling like I did when I was in freshman biology lab, and you have this question about life. You look at an animal, like a cat; and the cat has life. And you think, "Where is the life? How do I get to it? Where is the location of the life, in that animal?" So . . . I take it apart! And, in the end, I'm left with a mess—with a dead, dismembered cat. I'm left with cat-burger. And the thing that I was looking for, the life—it's gone. It doesn't seem to be anywhere, at all.

So, the problem of the two means is a problem of going from my sense-perception to understanding, or to the real universe, actually. And, the way in which we do that, is, like going from "understanding" to "reason"; that's what Plato tell us, right? But, in a sense, it's sort of like what Hippocrates of Chios said. I can say that the problem of finding the double of the cube is a problem of finding two means between two extremes, but that's like turning one major puzzle into another . . . major puzzle!

What I'd like to do, is to go back to the poem. And I'd like to point out two striking juxtapositions: First of all, I'd like to point out how Homer, Chapman, Cortez (who, some people will tell you, is actually Balboa, who discovered the Pacific, but anyway—); Homer, Chapman, and Cortez, how they and Cortez all appear together, in this moment of the poem. And, I'd like you to look at Chapman, who was a contemporary of Shakespeare, and how he changes the meaning of Homer. He changes Homer across a vast distance of time and place. And, in a sense, he acts as a means, between Homer and Keats.

Now, in Jonathan Tennenbaum's presentation in Frankfurt [see *EIR*, Sept. 19, 2003], he speaks about a second Sensorium. He calls it "the Sensorium of mind": monads, who populate *our* mind. He calls it, "the celestial sphere of creative human personalities." And these are the people about whom—or some of them—about whom we're speaking tonight, like Archytas, and Plato. And, you can think about them, if you know them. And you can think of them, as hu-



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FIGURE 4.1

Rembrandt's 'Aristotle Contemplating the Bust of Homer'



mans who've changed the meaning of our being human. And it's upon *them*, that we stand—it's on understanding. Through them, we get an understanding. But, in the Greek, this question of understanding, the Greek word for it is *dianoia*, which means "through reason": *dia-noēsis*. And so, the celestial sphere of personalities gives us a key to reason, but it doesn't give us reason.

Second, I'd like to look at how Keats emphasizes this question of seeing. It's on "First *Looking Into Chapman's Homer*." Apollo is the god of poetry, but also the god of light. And, you can see, Cortez stares with his "eagle eyes"; the men *look* at each other. But, the fulcrum of the poem, one of the things around which it rotates, in a sense, is Homer—and, Homer was blind, or at least, by tradition he was blind. And this question of seeing struck me, because in Greek, this word *noēsis*, comes from the verb *noēō*, which means "to perceive."

So, why would Plato choose that as the word for "reason"? As the word for this highest quality, which we're trying to get to? And, I thought, it's like Homer (**Figure 4.1**). Here is Rembrandt's *Aristotle Contemplating the Bust of Homer*, and a lot of people in the Schiller Institute have talked about it. But, if you look at Aristotle, he's got these dark, liquid eyes, kind of like an animal; and he's staring off into the distance; and he's groping on the head of this statue. And you notice that the light is actually coming from this dead, marble bust of Homer. You see that Homer looks like he's looking at

Aristotle, with this look of pity. It's interesting—the blind, dead bust, and the living Aristotle, who is blind and can't see.

This same blindness seems to underlie the blocked mathematician, who wants to explain Archytas' solution to the cube problem. Every website that I've gone to, and even in the English translation of Eudemos' description of Archytas' solution to this problem, the translator, the mathematician—they can't help themselves. They have to *explain it*; and they have to explain it, with equations. They have to say, "Yes, yes, yes! It's very remarkable, that Archytas came up with this, 1,200 years ago. And if you use the equations for a cylinder, a torus, and a cone, and you make them intersect, and you set them equal to each other, and you do some simple algebraic manipulations—you find out, that Archytas was actually right!"

Thank you, Mr. Algebra! Archytas figured this out 1,200 years ago, and now you're saying, "Oh! But, by *my* equations, I see that he was . . . right." See, the mathematician might actually say, that "though these equations don't actually look like the cylinder, the torus, and the cone," the mathematician *sees* those things *in them*. So, what's the difference?

The difference is: The quality of discovery that Archytas made. How did he actually come up with the solution? What was going on in his mind? How did he actually generate this? See, he didn't use equations; and he was looking at an action. So, what enabled him to see? And, at what was he actually looking?

What I would say is, to these modern mathematicians, "Don't show me that the discovery worked! Show me how to make the discovery! Lead me through the discovery process, or at least give me the clues, on how to do that for myself." So, in Lyn's paper "On the Subject of Metaphor" [*Fidelio*, Fall 1992], he almost immediately jumps into a discussion of the Pythagorean Theorem, as metaphor. And this is what he says: The pupil is "guided to re-experience the mental act of original discovery by Pythagoras himself, thus to reconstruct a copy of that aspect of Pythagoras' creative mental processes within the mind of each of the pupils. This new existence, within the pupil's own mind, is itself an object of a special kind, a thought-object, identified by the metaphorical name 'Pythagorean Theorem.'"

If we look at this from the standpoint of the related problem, posed by Plato's *Meno*, that of doubling the square—can we see Jason's graphic (**Figure 4.2**)?—do we see that the problem is actually one of transformation? How do I transform a square of 1, into a square of 2? And see, it's a problem of relationship: Let's say, of the two sides of a right triangle (so, that right triangle down there, in the lower left), and the hypotenuse. What is the relationship between them, that enables me to have the power to generate the doubled square? And, this solution isn't apparent; it has to be seen. It has to be looked at, by the power of the lines to generate squares on themselves—it has to be looked at from the problem of the squares. You have to go outside of

FIGURE 4.2

Doubling the Square

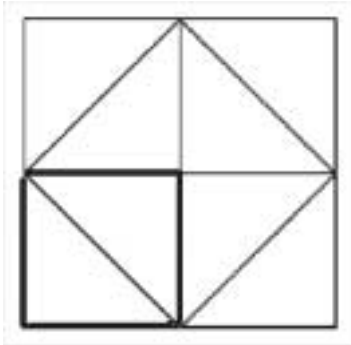


FIGURE 4.3

Cartesian Coordinate System $f(x) = x$

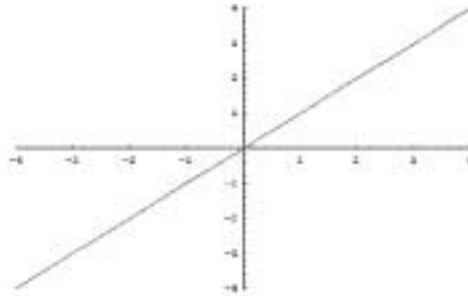


FIGURE 4.4

A Gauss Surface



the domain of the lines, to actually get a sense of this problem. And, what Jason went through, was that that hypotenuse can't be known in terms of the side of its square. So, what he went through was to show you how, the hypotenuse, in terms of the line of the square would have to both be even and odd. That's what Nicolaus of Cusa calls "a coincidence of opposites." And the question is, where does that happen? Where is that line, both even and odd?

So, if we look back at Archytas, and if we look at the description of his solution by Eudemus, we see something striking: He's looking at a process of becoming. He's looking about an action, and so, the way he describes it, is that, you take a semi-circle, and you rotate it up; you rotate that semi-circle about a point. You take a triangle, and you rotate that triangle, and the residue of these actions, that are taking place in conjunction with each other, is the solution. The residue of the action of the rotating triangle, is a cone; the action of

the rotating semi-circle is a torus. What we're actually looking at, isn't the cone, the torus, and the cylinder—he's not looking at those things. *He's looking at a process.* And when he's looking at the means, he's looking at means in a process of generation. So, he's trying to get a sense of the process of generation, behind our Sensorium.

This solution, as Jonathan Tenenbaum, Bruce Director, and Fletcher James have all pointed out in pedagogicals on this topic, is like a polyphony. And, if you remember what Megan Beets and Matt Ogden demonstrated in the panel last night ["An Evening with

the Classics, in Tribute to Graham Lowry"] with Rameau and Bach, you remember, that in Bach, there was this intersection of voices; there were independent voices moving together, elaborating a single idea—like a conversation. And music is a language, like constructive geometry. The real idea lies behind the composition; the real idea lies in the creative principle, in the actual creation; in the process behind the Sensorium, behind what is created.

So, the idea of Archytas, is behind that construction, and the two means are not objects.

When you begin to get a sense of this, you might have a sense of shock—like the joke, or the first six lines of Keats' sonnet, in relation to the last six lines. Like, after Keats has actually discovered Chapman. You have a sense of shock, at the underlying paradox, that you have to go outside of the domain in which you are operating to get your solution.

Now, for anyone who has worked on Gauss's Fundamental Theorem of Algebra paper, you might remember a shock, or a discomfort, when you hit Section 13: because, at first, Gauss states what he means to prove. And then, he goes through and shows what's absurd about the reasoning—or what's actually not so absurd as deceptive, in the reasoning of D'Alembert, Euler, and Lagrange, because they're all rooting around in the realm of algebra to find the solution. And he suddenly throws out this circular function, and he says, it has a particular property, and he proves it. And, you wonder, "Where did these sines come from? Where did these cosines come from? I mean, I was doing what's just a simple x^2 , and now I'm dealing with $2r^2 \cos \theta$. What does that mean?" And, what Gauss is actually getting at, is a relationship, between the real universe, and sense-perception. And he's looking at the process behind the powers. He's making a metaphor.

Here's an example of our Cartesian coordinate system (Figure 4.3) and a simple function $f(x) = x$. With Figure 4.4, that's a picture of an approximation of a Gauss surface. See, the left is the cosine and the right is the sine, but that doesn't necessarily have to mean anything. What it is, is an approxi-

mation at getting at what Gauss shows is actually going on, in the equation. And that's actually not it, either; but, it's to help you get an approximation of the actual idea.

This is a quote from Gauss, which Bruce Director is fond of using, and I am, too: "These investigations lead deeply into many others; I would even say, into the metaphysics of the theory of space; and it is only with great difficulty, that I can tear myself away from the results that spring from it, as, for example, the true metaphysics of negative and complex numbers. The true sense of the $\sqrt{-1}$ stands before my mind fully alive; but it becomes very difficult to put into words; I am always only able to give a vague image that floats in the air."

So, the reality isn't out there. The reality isn't in the equation; the reality isn't in the surface; and the reality isn't in the words. So, this is like the metaphor that Kepler makes, when he's looking at the paradox of the motion of Mars from a higher standpoint. And see, Kepler is different than the blocked mathematician, because he's happy when he finds the paradox. Because it means that that's a gateway into making a real discovery. It means that the universe, through that crack, is going to let him perceive what's going on behind.

I'm going to read this Kepler quote—pay attention to his wording at the beginning, as well: "It is permissible, using the thread of analogy as a guide, to traverse the labyrinths of the mysteries of nature. I believe the following arguments can not be put aside. The relation of the six spheres to their common center, thereby the center of the whole world, is also the same relation, as that of unfolded Mind (*dianoia*)—understanding—to Mind (*noös*)—to reason. On the other hand, the relation of the single planets' revolutions from place to place around the Sun, to the unvarying of the rotation of the Sun in the central space of the whole system, is also the same as the relation of unfolded Mind to the Mind; which is, that of the manifold of dialectics, to the most simple cognition of the Mind. For as the Sun, rotating into itself, moves all the planets by means of the form emitting from itself, so too, as the philosophers teach, Mind stirs up dialectics, by which it understands itself and in itself all things, and by unfolding and unrolling its simplicity into those dialectics, it makes everything known. And the movements of the planets around the Sun at their center, and the unfolded dialectics are so interwoven and bound together, that, unless the Earth, our domicile, measured out the annual circle, midway between the other spheres changing from place to place, from station never would human cognition have worked its way to the true intervals of the planets, and to the other things dependent from them, and never would it have constituted astronomy."

So, without paradox—without the paradox of Mars, and those motions upon motions—we never would have been led into actually making discoveries, into investigating what is actually behind the Sensorium. So, if we must communicate to each other through metaphor, how does the universe communicate to us?

5. Sky Shields

On the Crab Nebula

The Crab Nebula was first observed in 1731. It's right up there, as a smudge, in the constellation Taurus (**Figure 5.1**). Now, you can't see it with your naked eye. So, already we're dealing with something interesting.

It occupies a swath of approximately 5' [minutes] of arc in length, and 3' of arc wide, on the celestial sphere—the sphere that Merv described. To get an idea of the size: A minute of arc—people know you divide a circle into 360°; you can take one of those degrees and divide it again, into 60 minutes—so, 1' of arc, is one-sixtieth of 1°. So, you can see why this thing is not visible, except as a projection onto our extended Sensorium of astronomical instruments.

But by the middle of the 19th Century, it was already possible, thanks to developments in the technology of telescopes and this sort of thing, to start to see details of it. And you're able to see a detail, sort of irregular legs or filaments in it, which is how it got the name "the Crab." We can see the next (**upper right image, Figure 5.2**). This is a later one. This is a photo taken by the European Southern Observatory.



But you get a sense of what was being seen there, that made people decide to use the term “crab” to describe it.

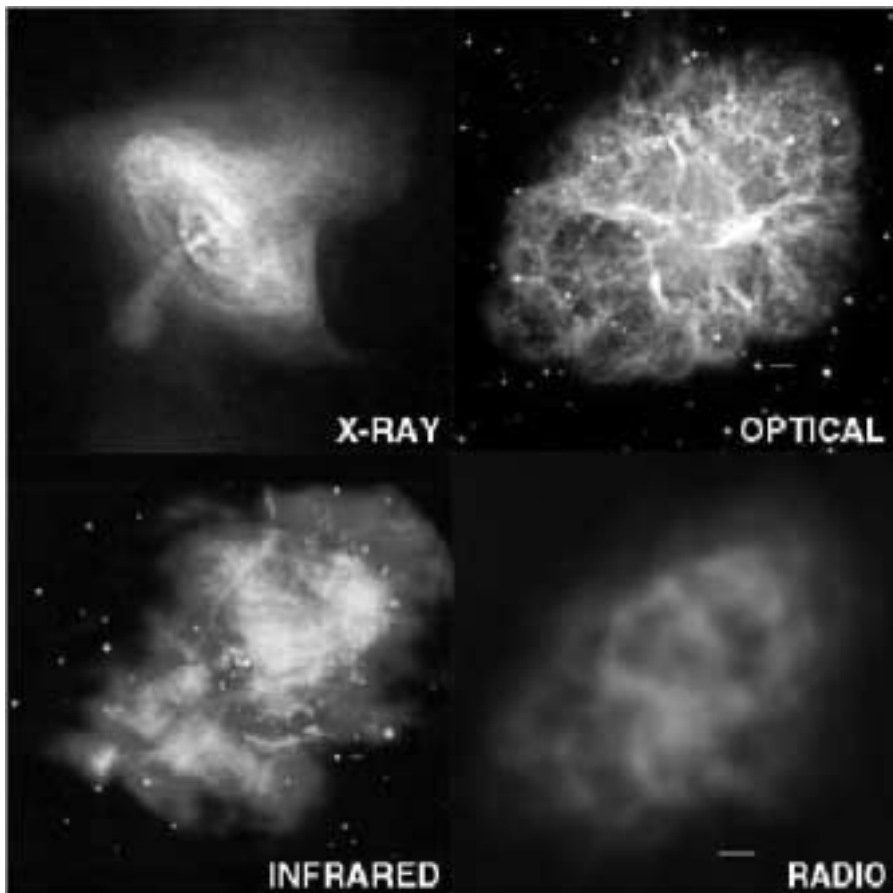
This is one photo of the Crab; but these four images are

FIGURE 5.1



FIGURE 5.2

Four Images of the Crab Nebula



[all] images of the Crab. . . Now, it’s worth noting that every one of these images is completely different from the others. The one on the top left, is the X-ray photo, which was taken by the Chandra Telescope, the first one that Adam ran through; the one on the right is the optical one; the bottom left, is the infrared; the bottom right is the one taken in the radio-wave section of the electromagnetic spectrum, like what you would get from the second [Very Long-Baseline Array] array that Adam went through.

Now, if all of these look completely different, the question should come up immediately: Which one of these is the real Crab Nebula? I know some people might be inclined to say, “Of course, it’s the one on the top right. It’s the optical one. It’s the one you see.” Because if you take a photo of a person, that’s a real person. If you take an X-ray of a person, you know, that’s not them, right? That’s just their skeleton, that’s not real. If you take a picture in the infrared, you’d see some colored splotches, or whatever, and you’d say, “Well, that’s not them, obviously.” So, it must be the one you can see, right? That’s the real one?

How Reason Creates ‘Seeing’

But, if you remember what we said at first, you don’t even see the one on the top right. The one on the top right, you only get to see that as a projection onto the surface of an instrument. It’s something that happens at the lens of your telescope; it’s not something that happens out there. You’re not seeing what takes place *at* the Crab Nebula; you’re seeing what happens on your instrument.

So, that might send people into some kind of existentialist fit. “God didn’t mean us to go into space, anyway. You’re never going to see anything, and that’s why we’re here. Why don’t you just stick to the ground, and worry about something else?” But, that shouldn’t be too big of a paradox—.

Or if it is, that should send you into a real fit. Everything else you see, is just a projection also, right? Every other image you get, isn’t taking place out there. Like you guys are looking at me: You’re not seeing me over here. You’re seeing something happening on the back of your retina. It’s a series of colors, that you guys have figured out how to recognize, and you can say, “Well, okay. If I see a certain change in size, if I see a

certain change in other characteristics, well that must translate into some kind of distance from me.”

And, because you figured that out, when you’re very young, you’re able to say, “Okay, so what I’m looking at must be taking place out there.” And, you’ve seen babies try to figure this out, right? I don’t know if my nephew’s here again yet—. If you watch, they’re working out—initially, they don’t know what the hell’s going on. They’re looking at things, but they’re not seeing—it’s what’s called purblind, they’ve got no attachment; this idea of distance isn’t connected to what they’re seeing through their eyes, the kind of effects they’re getting on the back of their retina.

And, over time, they can develop that. They can develop a certain relationship between certain properties of that phenomenon that they’re seeing in their eyes, and in other things that they can observe: They start to *reason* before they even have a sense of sight. That’s something that you develop through reason, even as a baby.

So, that kind of deepens the question: What does it mean to say something is “real”? It’s not being able to “see” something, at least not in that sense. Your ability to know reality doesn’t depend on that. There are famous examples that prove that case efficiently: Helen Keller, other things like that. We’re not uniquely dependent upon any kind of sense, not a specific sense organ, at least, not in that sense. So, what’s real? How do we get to what’s really going on at the Crab Nebula?

What we’ve got there [Figure 5.2], is a gateway that’s going to help us here. We’ve got, already—looking at the images, that we’ve got here, with these four distinct images—what Riana was talking about. We’ve got that coincidence of opposites; or maybe, just a coincidence of things that don’t seem to have anything to do with each other at all. But, it’s in that coincidence—it’s in the fact that you’ve got one principle behind all these; they’re all looking at the exact, same splotch in the sky; they’re all looking at the exact, same kind of area on the celestial sphere—it’s that fact, that can let you get to a higher reality than just, “Okay. What’s a picture of this? What does it look like?”

The example that Friedrich Schiller uses, is similar. He discusses the same point in his *Aesthetical Letters*, as he describes a flower. And, he describes this flower, and he says: Well, okay. It sprouts; it grows; it blooms, and then it fades. But, all the while, you’re looking at a flower. You don’t say, “Well, I’m looking at something different,” every time that flower looks different. You might say, you’re looking at a “dying flower,” or a “growing flower,” or a “blooming flower.” But, you know that you’re looking at that exact, same flower. There’s one object that orders everything that you see with your senses. And what’s more, you can only get to that one object by all those different stages of it.

The idea you had of a flower, if it’s a developed idea, is that entire process of development: It’s something that’s not *in* any one of those stages, but it’s what orders all of them.

The Growth of the Crab

And so, we’d like to look at that. We want to get to what that really is, behind the Crab Nebula. That’s going to be our way out of the cage of our senses. Now, the way we’re going to do it, isn’t with a simple description, not a mathematical model of it, not an explanation of the phenomenon—in that sense. Because that explanation is just restating a paradox given to you, in terms that you already understand: It’s just sort of a way to say, “Well, I’m going to come up with a new decoration; I’m going to come with some new furniture for the inside of my prison cell.” You can sort of pick your décor—“I like Carl Sagan on the inside of my universe-prison. I like Stephen Hawkins on the inside of my universe.”

But, if we really want to escape, we’re going to have to pass through the paradox. We’re going to have to actually look at the metaphor that the universe is giving us, and figure out what’s on the other side. But, to do that, we’re going to have to refine the paradox a bit, because there’s more to it, than just diverse images.

Measurements of the Crab over time, demonstrate that you’ve got a certain growth. Now, you can see, we’ve got [Cardinal Nicolaus of] Cusa right here, looking out from the inside of his Sensorium, looking out at his celestial sphere (**Figure 5.3**). And, you can see that whatever objects you’ve got, that you’re observing projected on your celestial sphere, take up a certain amount of arc, and that’s the way you can measure them. You want one measurement—you can’t really give any kind of linear distance between objects; at least, not yet, not by observing them, not by looking at their simple relationships in distance from your standpoint. But, you can

FIGURE 5.3

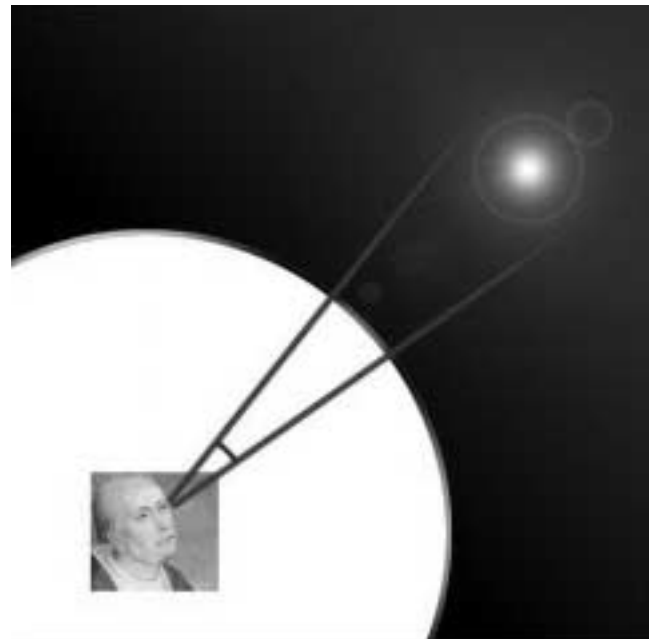
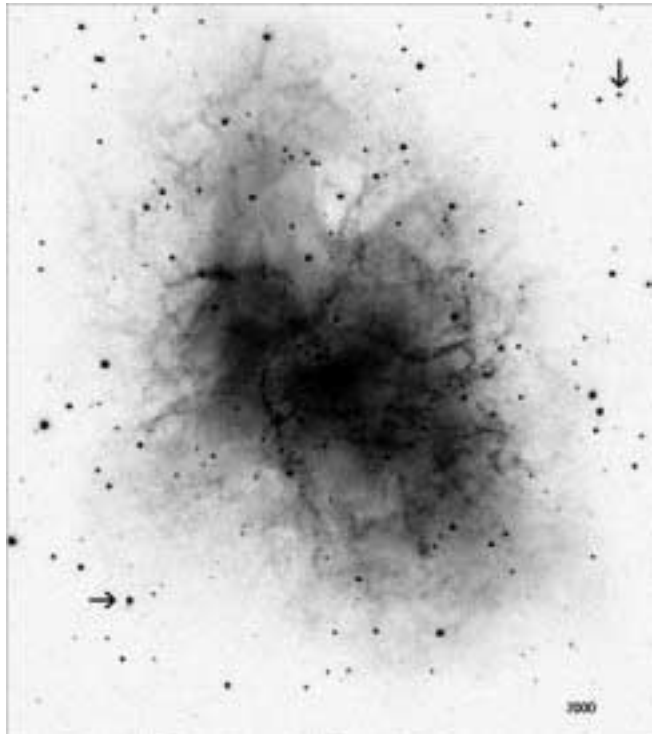
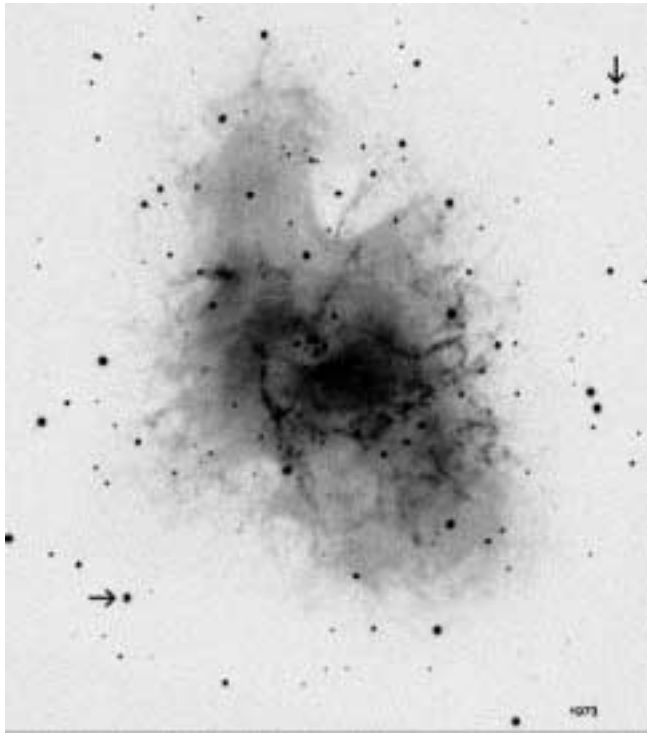


FIGURE 5.4

Crab Nebula Expanding at Expanding Rate



see a change in how much distance they occupy on the inside of your Sensorium, your celestial sphere, here.

And, what was observed—we'll show a picture from 1973 of the Crab (**Figure 5.4, left**). Now, show the one, I think it's from 2000 or 2001 (**Figure 5.4, right**): And you've got something that's growing there. It's not staying the same. Whatever it is, as a phenomenon, it's growing over time. And, you've got reason to believe that you've got something that's growing at a faster rate, over time, also. Which is interesting.

You can see some sort of growth. Now, the only way to get a real sense of what the growth is, is by adding another level to it. Can you show the next picture (**Figure 5.5**)? Now, these are the different emission spectra, that you have, that come off the Crab Nebula; which—from what we know about spectroscopy here on Earth—those emission spectra correspond to certain specific elements. Certain elements produce certain kinds of light at certain frequencies, when agitated. And, you can use that, as a way to do a certain analysis of what sort of elements you have, that the Nebula itself consists of. We do it for the Sun and other objects, also.

But, if you look at the next one (**Figure 5.6**), we'll have just the emission spectra for oxygen. Those are the different frequencies at which oxygen can emit light, the different bars there. Now, the distortion comes—the [difference] from top to bottom—comes from scanning the Crab from top to bot-

tom, across the little pulsar, the little star you saw in the middle, in the first image. And you see, that you've got a certain kind of bend there. That's coming from a displacement of the frequency of the light, which is generally considered to be caused by the fact that you've got an increase in the frequency, as you've got the source of the light moving towards you. As you can see, it's increased more near the center, at the pulsar, than near the top, which implies you've got a growth towards us, also: You can see a certain, sort of radial growth.

Enter Paradox

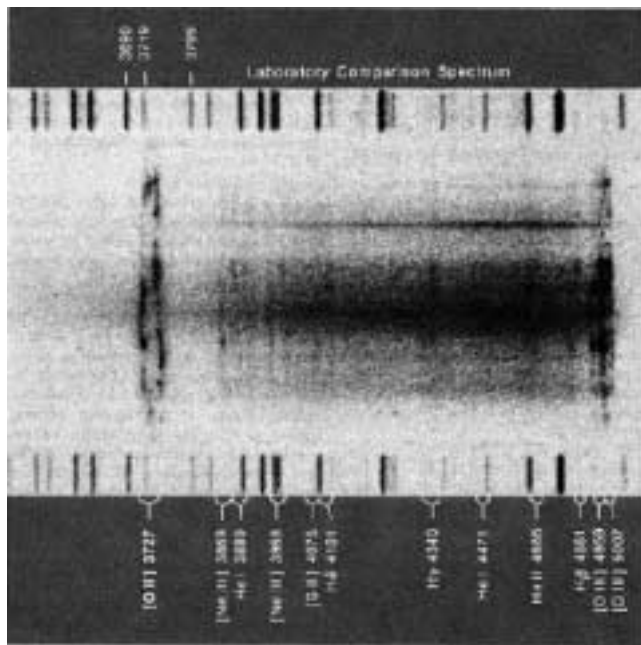
Now, the maximum displacement, is on the order of 0.4%, which means that the rate of growth, the speed of growth of that, would have to be—provided that, what we know about the properties of light and space on Earth, hold true at the Crab Nebula—that would mean that you've got a rate of growth that's taking place at 0.4% of the speed of light.

Now, in order for that to be true—and for the measurements that we take on the surface of our Sensorium, on the celestial sphere to be true—the Crab would have to be 6,300 light-years away from us. And, on its longest axis, it would have to be a length of somewhere between 10 and 13 light-years!

Now, again, I stress: That's provided that what we know

FIGURE 5.5

The Spectrum of the Crab Nebula



Obtained at Lick Observatory in England. The spectrograph slit was aligned with the major (vertical) axis of the nebula, and showed the differences in velocity of different regions of the nebula along that axis—for example, by the “necklace” shape of the 3,727-angstrom oxygen line at the left.

about the propagation of light and the properties of space, here on Earth—that’s provided they hold true at the Nebula; and from us to the Nebula. Which is an assumption we can’t simply make. But, we’ll do it for now, for certain specific reasons. We’ll use this, as a negative proof. It’s worth going through these things, from the standpoint of standard theory, or an accepted system, only if you’re driving that system to the point where it breaks down. You can use that, to bring out the paradoxes in it, and that’s what we’ll do, in a second.

Assuming that that size, or anything close to it, is true—the idea of something in the order of 13 light-years, 10 light-years across—then what’s about to follow, should be exceptionally anomalous.

Can we play the next (Figure 5.7)? This is a video—it’s spliced together from a series of time-lapsed photos, taken by the Chandra telescope. Now, what you can see is, what gets discussed as an anomalous feature of the Crab: That events that are taking place: throughout those two concentric toroidal shapes—the donut-like shapes around the outside of the star; and what takes place at the center of that, the center of that pulsar; those seem to be synchronized. You can sort of see it here; if you look at the evolution of the hotspots, the little bright areas around the inside of the torus, and things that are taking place at the star: You’ve got a synchronous motion.

FIGURE 5.6

Displacement of Oxygen Spectrum From the Crab



You’ve got something that’s synchronized.

From the standpoint of what we know about the propagation of light, and these other things here on Earth, that shouldn’t be possible. At least from the standpoint that *communication* can’t be taking place from one point inside the Crab Nebula, to any other point. That’s not being communicated from the inside out, from the center out. That’s not being communicated from the sides, into the middle of it. You’ve got something that seems to be acting upon the whole Nebula—from the top down, in a sense; not above it, but from the top down, like outside-in.

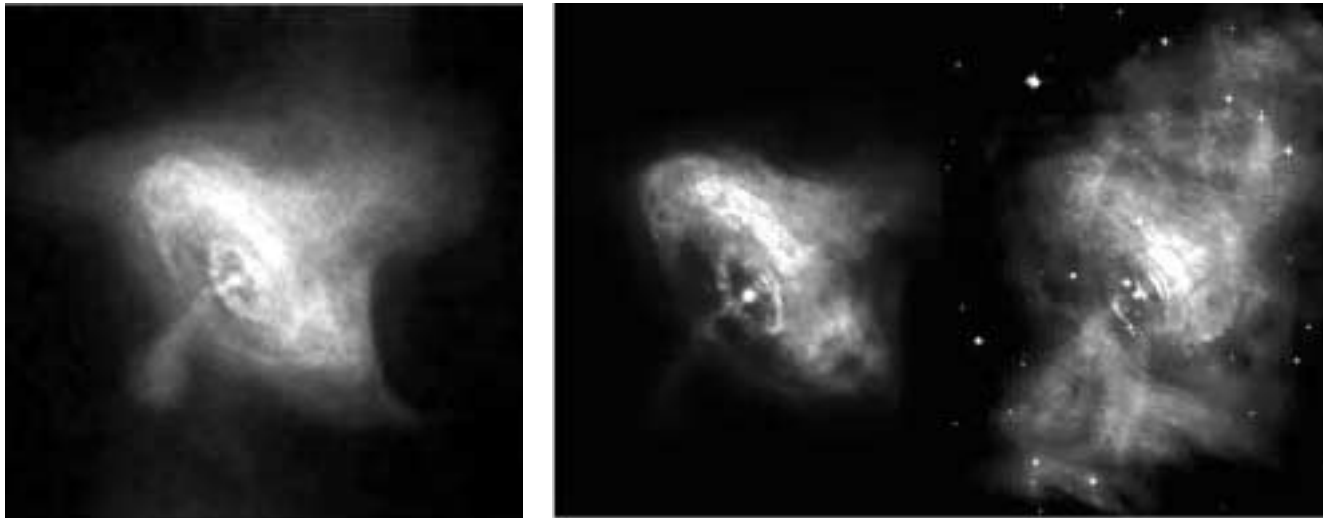
Something’s acting on the Nebula, on every point of the Nebula at once; which, to begin with, is already something that’s interesting. You don’t have simple, linear causality taking place.

Three Time-Scales in the Same Universe

Now, those two things, by themselves, aren’t completely anomalous, new to us; they’re not new properties of any system. For instance, they both apply to what we can reason about the evolution of the Biosphere, here on Earth. That you’ve got, first off, a process that has that character to it. If you know what the famous biogeochemist Vernadsky—when he talks in his book *The Biosphere*, about the evolution of the planet Earth, he describes three things; two in that book, and then one elsewhere, and Lyn refines his idea of the Noösphere. But, [Vernadsky] compares time: geological time, biological time, and then cognitive time—human time, human history. And the relative scales are orders of magnitudes in difference.

You people know the scale of geological time, for instance. You know, how long does it take for a mountain to erode? Or how long does it take, through rain and wind, to get a mountain to change its shape? Or, how long does it take to raise mountains, with the collision of continents, or the action of different plates in the surface of the Earth, to actually raise new mountains, create beaches and this sort of thing?

FIGURE 5.7



It's incredibly slow, compared to, say, biological time, in which case we're talking about the development of new species. Or time measured on the scale of any living animal on the planet, which is relatively fast, compared to geological time; but slow in the same degree, compared to human history, the time in human history. . . . The development in human history, that's equivalent to the change in animal species, genetically, is a human creative breakthrough: We're a species on this planet; when we change the characteristics of our behavior, we can do it within the course of one generation; or a couple of times within one generation.

I like the image in my head: If you were some space alien, and you came down to Earth, and you wanted to figure out how to fit human beings into an encyclopedia, the way you'd fit a gerbil, or something, right? You'd have a little section on humans in the encyclopedia: Where, next to gerbils, you'd have a list of things they do. You say, this is where they live; these are the sorts of things they eat. Or a penguin: You can be pretty sure that a penguin's diet, on a certain area of the Earth that it lives on, it's got a certain food that it eats. You're not going to find it outside of a certain expected area. If you take a penguin and drop it in the desert somewhere, it's just going to die. You try to take a jellyfish into the desert somewhere; you put a jellyfish in here, it's not going to last very long. It's predictable, where you're going to find an animal species; it's predictable what it's going to eat. There are certain things about it that you can know.

Now, if you try to take those exact same characteristics and describe the human species, you could do it for a moment. If you take a snapshot, you could end up with a fairly good description of it. There's a certain point in our development, where you could have said, "This creature, whatever it is, can only live near large bodies of water. It occupies mainly coastal areas. It's got certain food that it eats." At a certain point,

there's certain food that it had to hunt down; it would track buffalo, or whatever; it would hunt those things down, and would eat them.

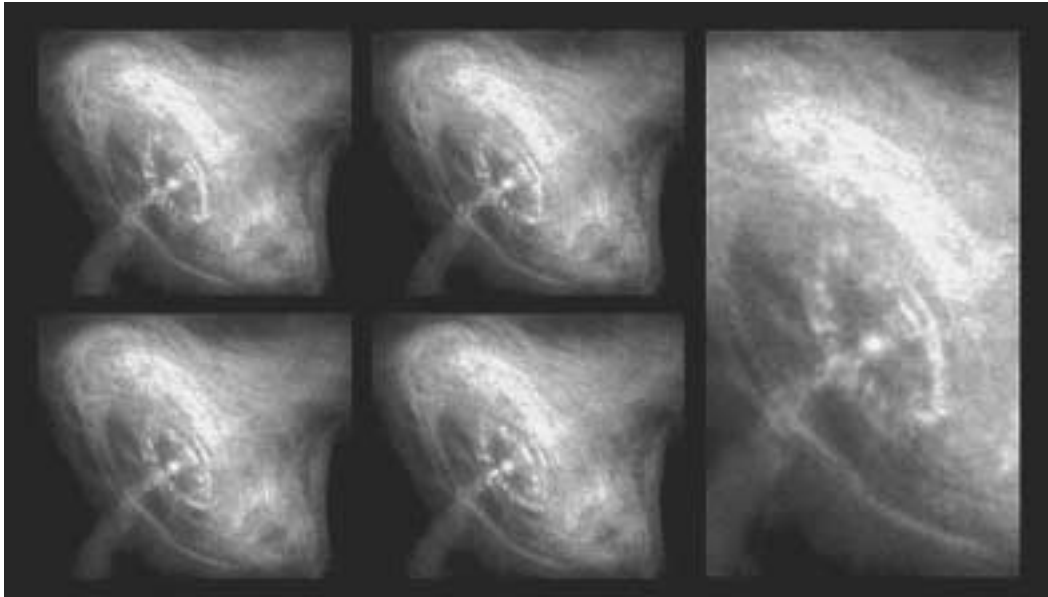
But you take a picture of that same species—us—even 20 years later; but take 100 years later, 200 years later, you've got a completely different behavior pattern. You've got a different area of the planet that we can live on. You've got different planets that we can live on. We've been on Mars and stood on the Moon. That wasn't a characteristic of our species 200 years ago.

The resources that we look for—everybody likes to talk about "natural resources" and how we're wasting "natural resources." You won't find one consistent "natural resource" throughout the course of human history. Oil was not a resource. Now, a good chunk of the functioning of our society, right now, depends on oil—mostly because of political reasons, but, as of now it does—that wasn't the case 300 years ago. You had a different resource, you had a different energy source: mostly things like wood-burning, later on, coal-burning, and then coke and things like that.

You've got an evolving species: Our rate of development is faster than the rate that you get within the Biosphere. Those are equivalent to genetic changes, and those are now compressed into the course of one human lifetime.

Now also, evolution is not, like the events inside the Crab Nebula, evolution is not mediated by individual animal species. This is contrary to the view of evolution that you get from people like Darwin, which people consistently try to press: This idea that evolution from one species to the next, is somehow the product of the prior species. As though you've got that same jellyfish, that wouldn't survive in the desert, you know, sat back and thought: "Well, what I need to do—somehow, I'm going to figure out how to compress my entire nervous system, which is spread throughout this aqueous

FIGURE 5.8



Speed-of-light paradox in the Crab Nebula's pulsing action: Just the inner ring around the pulsar, where the most dramatic changes appear to occur—changes on the time-scale of days, or perhaps even hours—is already one light-year across.

body, I'm going to compress that into one spinal column; form calcium deposit around it, and get a spine; and I'm going to figure out how to walk on land. Because, I think jellyfish should walk on land." That's not the order of the development!

Evolution of Noösphere and Biosphere

What's more, Darwin's view of evolution, this idea of natural selection, requires that you have successive developments like that. Same jellyfish now decides, "Well, you know, maybe I'll start laying eggs. That might be a useful way to start producing new jellyfish." And, then well, the egg thing doesn't work: "Maybe I'm going to start live birth." Right? "I'll have it nurse. I'll grow fur. I'll stop with this cold-blooded thing, because it makes it hard to live in certain climates. You stop moving every time it gets below a certain temperature, so we'll go for some warm-blooded development."

It requires sort of consistent miracles to develop. Every step of the way, you need some kind of miracle. I don't care what you call the miracle—I don't care if it's a "genetic mutation" due to some cosmic ray—it's a miracle. Because, when you're looking at animals now, you're not watching a bunch of random genetic mutations that are constantly being selected out, right? Your relatives don't develop new things, like claws or something, and you try to see if they can make it. You don't pit them against the rest of the environment, and say, "Okay now, are you guys gonna survive now?" (The guy who developed gills, doesn't make it. But the guy who's got wings survives.)

You've got a top-down organization, that's acting on that whole process all at once. It's got a certain intention to it. It's

not dependent on chance.

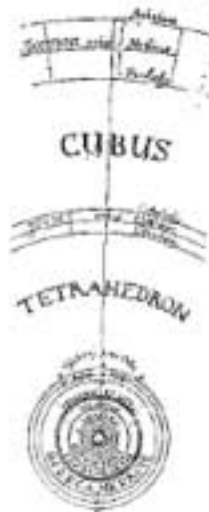
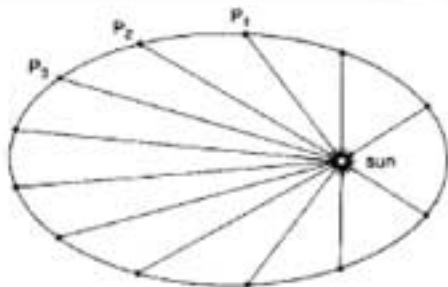
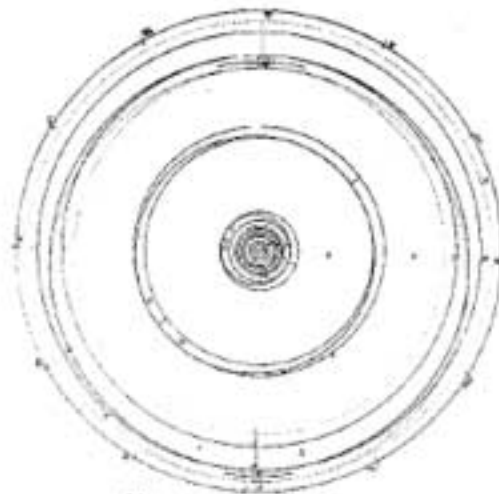
That gives you something that's important—the same thing you get from the [Dr. Robert] Moon model [of the atomic nucleus]: You've got a biological character existing, even in the astrophysical. That's not to say that the Crab Nebula is some animal! It's not a crab. It's not something that's living in space out there, that's got meat or something to it. But, you've got something that embodies that characteristic.

In the exact, same way, as you can say, for instance: What's cognition in a human individual? The human individual might be sort of a singular manifestation of that cognitive activity, but you *do* find that manifested elsewhere, in the large. For instance, the universe is rational. The universe has reason: That's why we can compare it to our own mind, and figure out what goes in it. Saying that the universe is rational, you're saying that, okay, it obeys principles that can be discovered and understood by the individual human mind. That's a characteristic, that's a property of the universe itself, not just the human individual. We are a singular representation of it; we are a singular manifestation of that process, that's governing the development of the whole universe.

And, so is life. You can see this in the developing of the Crab Nebula; which isn't a surprise, because, in other ways, it resembles what LaRouche has described in his paper "Visualizing the Complex Domain," what he described as the beginning stages of the development of our Solar System [see *EIR*, July 11, 2003]—which people can read; we won't go through it here. But, that's just a beginning, to get a sense.

That's more questions, than answer. But, just so you can see the sort of thing we should be looking at.

FIGURE 5.9



Kepler's laws of planetary motion

Planet	Semi-major axis (AU)	Orbital period (years)	Mean distance from Sun (AU)
Venus	0.72	0.61	0.72
Earth	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mars	1.52	1.88	1.52
Jupiter	5.20	11.86	5.20
Saturn	9.54	29.46	9.54

“This is what Kepler did, Kepler’s discovery: Looking at the elliptical orbits, figuring out the elliptical orbits. Looking at what he saw, on the surface of that sphere—what seemed to be random motion—and unifying that into being the product of a higher principle; some higher projection onto the surface of this sphere. Kepler invented the field of modern astrophysics: the idea of looking for a physical cause on the astronomical scale.”

And Another Paradox

Also, some other things: It’s been shown that the Crab Nebula emits—this has been a recent thing—pulses that last only two-billionths of a second, massive pulses of energy, which last two-billionths of a second: two nanoseconds. Now, in order to have that, the source of those pulses, wherever it is, in the center of that pulsar—that star in the middle—would have to be about 60 centimeters across, which is the distance that light travels in the course of 2 nanoseconds.

Now that, to begin with, is interesting. But, now, especially when you consider, that in order to have the observed intensity that we see on the surface of that pulsar, the energy-density in that 60 cm core, would have to be the equivalent of

a billion times that of what you have at the core of an H-bomb. How do you get that kind of density? How do you get that kind of energy-density in any process?

That’s assuming that what we know about the propagation of light, and this sort of thing, are true, and that they hold true at the Crab Nebula. If they don’t, you could get the same effect from some sort of lasing effect. You know how a laser works: You’re taking that exact, same frequency, and you’re letting it add, you’re putting it in phase with itself, so you can amplify it. Now, you could be having that take place, somehow, at the surface of that pulsar; and doing something with space and time, that you hold those, you concentrate them, and then emit them in these 2 nanosecond pulses.

Now, either way, it's an interesting question. Now, what's going on, with space and time, to get that kind of ordering, that energy-density from the center of the Crab Nebula? That's just the beginning of an investigation of this.

At the Limits of Modern Astrophysics

Now, the intent of this panel, was more to pose a question, because this is something that you've got, now, at the frontiers of human knowledge. We really don't know what the Crab Nebula is! I think people may get confused. People ask, "Well, are there other Crab Nebulas out there?" Well, "crab nebula" is a descriptive term. It's nebulous, it's a cloud. It looks like a smudge; and a crab, it looks like it's got legs: so, it's a "crab nebula"—that's where the name comes from. It's not of much more use to us, than the idea of $\sqrt{2}$.

Gauss talks about this: He says, that taking the number 2, and then putting a little thingie on top of it, doesn't answer your question. All you've done is, you've restated the question. Saying, $x^2 = 2$, now what does x equal? Well, x is $\sqrt{2}$. You just found a new way to write it. Even if you'd like to elevate that symbol to some new status, that doesn't give it, suddenly, a meaning, in and of itself. It doesn't have a meaning, apart from its geometrical meaning, and Riana and others went through it.

But, we should think about this: This is something to be tackled for us, as a LaRouche Youth Movement, to take a

look at, and to deal with; and it's going to one of the first things we're going to start to introduce, and approach from the standpoint of the work we've been doing with the Gauss [see "How It Is, That Every American Shall Come To Understand Gauss," *21st Century Science and Technology*, Summer 2003].

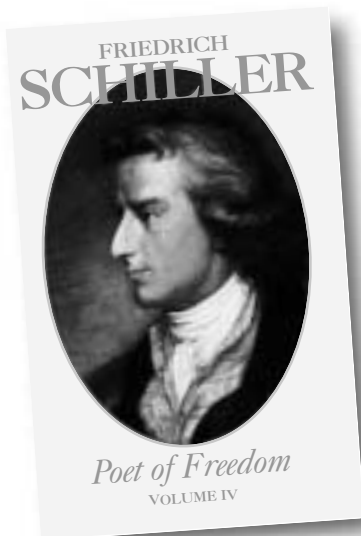
This is what Kepler did, Kepler's discovery: Looking at the elliptical orbits, figuring out the elliptical orbits. Looking at what he saw, on the surface of that sphere—what seemed to be random motion—and unifying that into being the product of a higher principle; some higher projection onto the surface of this sphere. Kepler invented the field of modern astrophysics: the idea of looking for a physical cause on the astronomical scale.

Now, what we're reaching, right now, are the limits of modern astrophysics. What we're looking at, and what we will continue to look at, are the point where what we know—our current understanding of modern astrophysics—starts to break down. Now, that's going to be our gateway out. That's our doorway out. That's our ability, that is, to revive, to regain our qualities that we should have, has a human species on this planet. And it's going to be combined with all the work that we're doing right now politically, and it's going to be one of our engines for trying to spread this thought-process, back through the population as a whole.

And we should be excited about that. That's what I've got.

"There is a limit to the tyrant's power."

—Friedrich Schiller,
Wilhelm Tell.



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Cheney Behind New Mideast War Drive: Return of 'Clean Break'

by Jeffrey Steinberg

With very little fanfare, in September David Wurmser moved over from the State Department office of arms control chief and leading war-party agitator John Bolton, to the Old Executive Office Building, working directly under Vice President Dick Cheney and his chief of staff Lewis "Scooter" Libby. Wurmser's move was highly significant, given that the former American Enterprise Institute and Washington Institute for Near East Policy neo-conservative was one of the primary authors of the now-infamous 1996 "A Clean Break" document, which spelled out the current *joint* Mideast war strategy of the Ariel Sharon government in Israel and the Cheney cabal inside the Bush Administration in the United States.

Just days after Wurmser joined the Vice President's "shadow national security council," the Bush Administration—at Cheney's urging—made an abrupt shift in policy towards Syria, a shift that has now brought the entire Mideast region to the brink of war and chaos—worse, even, than the fiasco of the American occupation of Iraq, which military experts are increasingly describing as "our new Vietnam" (see page 67).

At an American Enterprise Institute event on Oct. 7, Leo Strauss acolyte William Kristol, the publisher and editor of the *Weekly Standard*, candidly admitted that he was miffed that the United States had not already moved beyond the Iraq war to the "next regime change" of "the next horrible" Middle East Arab "dictator"—Syrian President Bashar Assad.

'A Clean Break' Revisited

Turn the clock back seven years. On July 8, 1996, Richard Perle, currently a member, and formerly the head of the Defense Policy Board in the Don Rumsfeld Pentagon, delivered a document to the new Israeli Prime Minister, Jabotinskyite Benjamin Netanyahu. Perle, and a team of American neo-

cons, had been tasked by Netanyahu—through the Israeli think tank, the Institute for Advanced Strategic and Political Studies (IASPS)—to draft a strategy for abrogating the Oslo Accords and overturning the entire concept of "comprehensive land for peace," in favor of a jackboot policy of U.S.-Israeli-Turkish raw military conquest and occupation.

The short policy memo, which Netanyahu, and his successor-Likud Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, totally adopted as the core strategy of their administrations, spelled out a four-pronged attack on the peace process and the entire Arab world. It has become a self-evident truth that, since the Bush "43" and Sharon governments came into power simultaneously in early 2001, "A Clean Break" has been the guiding strategic doctrine of both—particularly following the irregular warfare attacks on New York and Washington on Sept. 11, 2001.

The Perle-Wurmser policy document demanded: 1) Destroy Yasser Arafat and the Palestinian Authority, blaming them for every act of Palestinian terrorism, including the attacks from Hamas, an organization which Sharon had helped launch during his early 1980s tenure as Minister of Defense. 2) Induce the United States to overthrow the Saddam Hussein regime in Iraq. 3) Launch war against Syria after Saddam's regime is disposed of, including striking Syrian military targets in Lebanon, and targets in Syria proper. 4) Parlay the overthrow of the Ba'athist regimes in Baghdad and Damascus into the "democratization" of the entire Arab world, including through further military actions against Iran, Saudi Arabia, and "the ultimate prize," Egypt (see *Documentation* following for the "Clean Break" report).

On Oct. 5, for the first time in 30 years, Israel launched bombing raids against Syria, targetting a purported "Palestinian terrorist camp" inside Syrian territory. The bombing im-

mediately raised fears that Sharon is preparing a nuclear strike, most likely against Iran. A senior Israeli intelligence source told *EIR* that Sharon's action was clearly backed by the "pro-Sharon" crowd in Washington, led by Vice President Dick Cheney and Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz: "They continue to be committed to their basic plan: Destroy Iran and Syria, and make Israel the dominant power in the region, and drive the Palestinians across the Jordan River." The source added that there "is obviously an agreement in Washington to do nothing." In a press conference a day after the Israel attack on Syria, President George W. Bush said Sharon had the right to "defend his own people," and then added, "We would be doing the same thing."

'Clean Break' Who's Who

In addition to arch-chicken-hawk Richard Perle, the other participants in the "Clean Break" exercise now constitute the hard core of the neo-con apparatus poisoning the Bush Administration.

The principal author of "Clean Break" and a series of follow-on IASPS strategy papers elaborating the new balance of power schema for the Middle East, was David Wurmser, now in the Office of Vice President Cheney. Wurmser's wife, Meyrav Wurmser, another of the "Clean Break" authors, is the head of Middle East policy at the Hudson Institute, a neo-con hotbed, heavily financed by Lord Conrad Black, owner of the Hollinger Corporation and sugar-daddy to Richard Perle, who was installed by Black on the Hudson Institute board as soon as the London-based publisher poured a pile of cash into the think tank at the start of the Bush "43" Presidency. Meyrav Wurmser received her doctorate at George Washington University, by researching the life and works of Vladimir Jabotinsky, the founder of Revisionist Zionism and a self-professed fascist. Before coming to Hudson, she headed the Washington office of the Middle East Research and Investigation Project (MERIP), of Col. Yigal Carmon, a retired Israeli Army Intelligence careerist, who is hard-wired into the U.S.A. neo-con gang.

Meyrav Wurmser has taken the point in promoting the overthrow of the House of Saud and the American military occupation of the Saudi Arabian oil fields, through a string of Hudson Institute policy papers, commentaries, and seminars.

Hudson has also played a pivotal role in the drive for war against Syria and Lebanon, as spelled out in "Clean Break." On March 7, 2003, Hudson sponsored a forum addressed by Gen. Michel Aoun, who was Prime Minister of Lebanon from 1988-1990, and who is pushing a military action against Syria, right out of the pages of "Clean Break."

Other authors of the 1996 war scheme were: Douglas Feith, now Assistant Secretary of Defense for Policy, and the overseer of the Office of Special Plans "information warfare" unit, which was instrumental in the black propaganda campaign to sell President Bush and the U.S. Congress on the Iraq war; and Charles Fairbanks, Jr., a longtime friend and disciple

of Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Wolfowitz, dating back to their graduate studies under Leo Strauss at the University of Chicago. Fairbanks is now at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies.

From Words to Warfare

On Sept. 16, just as David Wurmser was going to Cheney's office to replace Eric Edelman, a longtime Wolfowitz protégé now tapped to be the new U.S. Ambassador to Turkey, the Syria war drive was seriously launched. Chief arms control provocateur John Bolton was given the green light to testify before a House International Relations subcommittee hearing on Syria and Lebanon. That testimony had been held up for several months, as the result of a direct intervention by the Central Intelligence Agency, which issued a highly unusual white paper challenging many of Bolton's planned allegations of Syrian current involvement in terrorist operations and pursuit of weapons of mass destruction.

The fact that Bolton was given the go-ahead to Capitol Hill signalled that Cheney had scored a tactical victory over those in the Bush Administration who were promoting a dialogue with Damascus. In fact, Bolton's provocative testimony undercut quiet efforts, then under way, to establish fresh channels of cooperation between the United States and the Assad government.

The day after Bolton's appearance, the same House subcommittee continued the anti-Damascus rant, by hosting General Aoun and rabid chicken-hawk Daniel Pipes, who demanded an immediate confrontation with Syria.

This public display of venom in Washington was all the signal that Ariel Sharon needed. On Oct. 5, Israeli Air Force jets bombed a Palestinian camp deep inside Syrian territory, ostensibly in retaliation for an Islamic Jihad suicide bombing in Haifa the day before. However, the Sharon war cabinet had approved a Syrian bombing six weeks earlier. The Bolton appearance and the promotion of Wurmser into Cheney's inner sanctum just served as the green light.

To make the linkage between the Israeli actions and the Cheney-led Bush Administration tilt even even more transparent, on Oct. 8 the White House announced that it would no longer oppose Congressional passage of the Syrian Accountability and Restoration of Lebanese Sovereignty Act, the equivalent to the 1998 Iraq Liberation Act which set in motion the drive towards war against Saddam Hussein.

This time, Sharon and Cheney do not intend to wait five years to get their war. Unless they are stopped, their timetable is to have Israel launch war on Syria by November 2003. And heaven help the American GIs in Iraq if Sharon and Cheney get their way. As Lyndon LaRouche has demanded, "Beastman" Cheney needs to be dumped from power within the next 30 days; and, along with him, the entire neo-con cabal. As Bush "41" and Karl Rove must understand by now, Cheney and his gang of "Clean Break" fanatics are the albatross around George W. Bush's neck, and time is running out.

Israel Acting On Cheney Gang's Policy From 1996

Excerpts from "A Clean Break: A New Strategy for Securing the Realm," the 1996 strategy for Likud party leader Benjamin Netanyahu's Israeli government, written by a team led by Richard Perle, and including other current Bush Administration officials Douglas Feith and David Wurmser, and Hudson Institute official Meyrav Wurmser. The auspices were the Institute for Advanced Strategic and Political Studies in Jerusalem.

Netanyahu, who was supposed to carry out—and draw the United States into—this war strategy to which the neocons could not hope to win over President Bill Clinton, lost power in 1998 to Labor Party Prime Minister Ehud Barak. Netanyahu is now Finance Minister in the government of Prime Minister Ariel Sharon which is carrying out the "Clean Break" strategy.

Benjamin Netanyahu's government comes in with a new set of ideas. While there are those who will counsel continuity, Israel has the opportunity to make a *clean break*; it can force a peace process and strategy based on an entirely *new intellectual foundation*, one that restores strategic initiative and provides the nation the room to engage every possible energy on rebuilding Zionism, the starting point of which must be economic reform. To secure the nation's streets and borders in the immediate future, Israel can:

- Work closely with Turkey and Jordan to contain, destabilize, and roll back some of its [Israel's] most dangerous threats. This implies a clean break from the slogan "comprehensive peace" to a traditional concept of strategy based on balance of power.
- Change the nature of its relations with the Palestinians, including upholding the *right of hot pursuit* for self-defense into all Palestinian areas and nurturing alternatives to Arafat's exclusive grip on Palestinian society.
- Forge a new basis for relations with the United States—stressing self-reliance, maturity, strategic cooperation on areas of mutual concern, and furthering values inherent to the West. . . .

Securing the Northern Border

Syria challenges Israel on Lebanese soil. An effective approach, and one with which America can sympathize, would be if Israel seized the strategic initiative along its northern borders by engaging Hezbollah, Syria, and Iran, as the principal agents of aggression in Lebanon, including by:

- Striking Syria's drug-money and counterfeiting infra-

structure in Lebanon, all of which focuses on Razi Qanan.

- Paralleling Syria's behavior by establishing the precedent that Syrian territory is not immune to attacks emanating from Lebanon by Israeli proxy forces.
- Striking Syrian military targets in Lebanon, and should that prove insufficient, *striking at select targets in Syria proper.*

Given the nature of the regime in Damascus, it is both natural and moral that Israel abandon the slogan "comprehensive peace" and move to *contain* Syria, drawing attention to its weapons of mass destruction program, and rejecting "land for peace" deals on the Golan Heights.

Moving to a Traditional Balance of Power Strategy

Israel can shape its strategic environment, in cooperation with Turkey and Jordan, by weakening, containing, and even rolling back Syria. This effort can focus on removing Saddam Hussein from power in Iraq—an important strategic objective in its own right—as a means of foiling Syria's regional ambitions. Jordan has challenged Syria's regional ambitions recently by suggesting the restoration of the Hashemites in Iraq. . . . Syria recently signaled that it and Iran might prefer a weak, but barely surviving Saddam, if only to undermine and humiliate Jordan in its efforts to remove Saddam.

Most importantly, it is understandable that Israel has an interest in supporting diplomatically, militarily, and operationally Turkey's and Jordan's actions against Syria. . . .

Changing the Nature of Relations With the Palestinians

Israel has a chance to forge a new relationship between itself and the Palestinians. First and foremost, Israel's efforts to secure its streets may require hot pursuit into Palestinian-controlled areas, a justifiable practice with which Americans can sympathize. . . .

We believe that the Palestinian Authority must be held to the same minimal standards of accountability as other recipients of U.S. foreign aid. A firm peace cannot tolerate repression and injustice. A regime that cannot fulfill the most rudimentary obligations to its own people cannot be counted upon to fulfill its obligations to its neighbors.

Israel has no obligations under the Oslo agreements if the PLO [Palestine Liberation Organization] does not fulfill its obligations. If the PLO cannot comply with these minimal standards, then it can be neither a hope for the future nor a proper interlocutor for the present. To prepare for this, Israel may want to cultivate alternatives to Arafat's base of power.

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The Tragedy Seen From Within Iraq

by Our Special Correspondent

A visit to the region by an *EIR* special correspondent gave useful firsthand experience of the situation inside and around Iraq. In discussions with members of Iraqi political factions and other citizens, one discovers the agonizing process which the Iraqi people went through before, during, and after the invasion of Iraq by the U.S.-British led coalition. However, the worst is not over yet. The plans of the U.S.-British occupation's Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) and its "Imperial Proconsul" Paul Bremer, will further lead living conditions of the Iraqi population and the political situation into the current little "dark age."

One could simultaneously see the great desire and also despair for a change in U.S. and international policy, in order to rid this tormented nation and region from the scourge of war and destruction.

For a large part of the Iraqi population, especially in southern Iraq and the Kurdish region, who considered themselves as victims of Saddam Hussein's regime, the fall of that regime came as some sort of relief. This, in spite of the fact that there is a unanimous rejection of the occupation of Iraq by the U.S.-British coalition. Iraqis point to the irony that the most fierce resistance to the invasion of Iraq in March-April took place in the Shi'ite part of Iraq in the south, an area which was known for its total opposition to Saddam Hussein's regime. At the same time, Saddam's most loyal forces, such as the Republican Guard and Special Forces, fled the battlefield and totally left the capital Baghdad unguarded, to be taken without fighting by the U.S. troops. All cities and towns in the region north and northwest of Baghdad, which is the tribal support base for Saddam Hussein, surrendered without any fighting. After the fall of Saddam's regime and the end of the major military operations, this region was reactivated to become the center of armed operations against the U.S. occupation forces, while the South is showing much restraint and calm.

The Shi'ite population in most parts of the capital and in all southern Iraq has become organized around the religious institutions represented by different personalities in the religious school of al-Najaf, rather than around political parties. Even the most active political force, the Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SCIRI), was organized on a religious basis under the leadership of Mohammed Baqir al-Hakim, who was killed in a car bombing in late August, and now his brother Abdul Aziz. Both belong to the Najafi family

of religious scholar al-Hakim. The Islamic Daawa Party is also a Shi'ite political movement. Both of these forces are represented in the U.S./British-chosen Iraqi Governing Council (IGC). The SCIRI and other Iraqi Shi'ite groups, who refused to back the war against Iraq, chose to participate in the political process under the occupation, with the idea that they should take advantage of the political vacuum created after the fall of the Saddam regime. The leaders, including al-Hakim, stated from the beginning that they rejected the idea of the U.S. occupation of Iraq, but would give the U.S. and British governments a chance to make good on their promises: bringing democracy, allowing the election of an independent government, and starting the process of genuine reconstruction.

Of course, people in Iraq are realizing that this is not really the intention of the U.S. Administration. Therefore, the situation in southern Iraq is a ticking bomb, ready for a repeat of the 1920 armed revolt against the British, who reneged on their promises of granting independence for Iraq after World War I. The Shi'ite scholars in al-Najaf played a major role in that uprising, which was coordinated with the Kurdish population in the north. In that revolt, Kurdish villages were bombed with chemical weapons for the first time by the British Royal Air Force, using mustard gas.

Lawlessness Remains

The current armed attacks against the U.S. troops in Baghdad itself, and to the west of the capital (Falluja and Ramadi) and north (al-Khalis, Baquba, Beiji, and Tikrit—the home city of Saddam) are reportedly being carried out by members and supporters of the former regime, but also by clans inhabiting these areas. These clans are concerned that they would be subjected to actions of revenge and ethnic cleansing if they laid down their weapons and showed signs of weakness. Indeed, there have been calls for such "cleansing" action, including by Ahmed Chalabi, the puppet of the U.S. neo-conservatives and member of the IGC, who recently represented Iraq in the United Nations General Assembly meetings (see below).

This resistance is increasing in intensity and efficiency. It is well financed and heavily equipped. New techniques are being introduced into the operations, such as car bombs and remote-controlled mines and traps. Iraqis state that these techniques are not indigenous, but were introduced into the country after the fall of the former regime. The faulty U.S. policies after the war, and the demolishing of all signs of order and sovereignty (such as the discharge of all 400,000 Iraqi Army personnel, police, and security staff upon orders from CPA head Paul Bremer) turned Iraq into an open field for all kinds of terrorist groups and extremist movements. Even drugs originating from U.S.-occupied Afghanistan found their way—for the first time in modern history—into the country, which has lost all control over its borders.

The state of lawlessness and rampant criminality, although not being reported by international media as

Repeat of 1920 Iraqi Revolt?

With the Oct. 9-10 breakout of clashes between U.S. troops and Shi'ite residents of the Al-Sadr City in Baghdad, the 1920 Iraqi revolt against the British occupation forces came back to mind. Then, as now, Shi'ite religious scholars led the revolt after a long period of self-restraint. Then, the British were dragging their feet on granting the Iraqi people full independence.

The British army was mobilized to invade Iraq in late 1917, following a previous attempt by the British India army, which was crushed in 1915-16 in the city of Kut Al-Amara in southern Iraq. A British army under the leadership of Major-General Stanley Maud captured Baghdad on March 11, 1917. Then, as now, the invaders proclaimed that they came to Iraq to "liberate" the Iraqi people—from Ottoman imperial tyranny—and promised independence and the right to choose a sovereign government as soon as the war was over. Of course that was not the intention of the British Empire. The secretly-drawn Sykes-Picot agreement with the French, dividing Ottoman spoils, played the role of today's neo-conservatives' "Clean Break" plan for redrawing the map of the Middle East.

The Iraqi resistance was initially a passive one, whereby they attempted to persuade the British to fulfill their promises. When British Consul in Iraq Arnold Wilson and his assistant, Arab Bureau agent Gertrude Bell, per-

sisted in their rejection of Iraqi demands and required "direct rule," active armed attacks started against British army posts, first in October 1919 in the Kurdish area in northern Iraq. In the South, where the population and the tribes rallied around the religious leadership of the Hawza in Karbala and Al-Najaf, they were met with violence and arrests, and the exile of leading tribal and religious leaders. The exiles included the son of highest religious personality in Karbala, Sheikh Mohammed Taqi Al-Shirazi, who emerged as the political leader during the revolt. Al-Shirazi issued a *fatwa*, or religious decree, prohibiting Iraqis from any cooperation with the British occupation, while still demanding restraint.

In July, the protests turned into a full-fledged armed revolt in many parts of Iraq. The British army used all the brutal force it had available, including using chemical weapons (mustard gas bombs) against Kurdish villages. The revolt was not fully put down before October 1920. The British reportedly suffered 2,000 casualties, including 450 dead. It was estimated that more than 15,000 Iraqis were killed.

This revolt forced the British to modify their plans from direct colonial rule, to establishing an Iraqi government under a British mandate. Although the revolt did not achieve all its objectives for a true independence, it became a reference point in the modern history of Iraq, which Iraqis proudly teach in their schools. If the lessons of this history are not learned quickly by the Bush Administration, a repeat of that revolt could become inevitable.

frequently as in the immediate aftermath of the military operations, has not diminished at all. The lack of adequate police forces has turned the 5-million-inhabitant city of Baghdad into a ghost town by night. Robbery, kidnapping, assassinations, and revenge actions have become familiar incidents in the country. Even in broad daylight, such acts take place. People resort to tribal arbitration to solve disputes and legal affairs, including serious matters related to murder and rape. The tribe and the religious institution have become the resort for security and justice, rather than the law and its institutions.

The stubborn refusal by the occupation authorities headed by Bremer to transfer powers to the Iraqis, in order to establish the rule of law; or to reconstruct the mechanisms of a functioning justice system, by allocating more resources and recruiting and financing enough police and security forces; has made the situation even more difficult and frustrating. Even such demands by the members of the IGC, who work under the control of Bremer himself, are being rejected. This adds to the suspicions of the Iraqi people about the real intentions of the Occupation.

There Is Nothing Left To Steal

Replying to *EIR* about the proposals pushed by the U.S. Administration to privatize Iraqi industrial and engineering companies and open them for takeover by Western interests, an Iraqi engineer replied with bitter sarcasm: "Don't worry. This will not happen, because these companies do not exist anymore. They have been looted and stripped to the bone." These formerly state-owned companies—the military industrial plants and the construction and engineering companies that independently rebuilt major parts of Iraq's infrastructure which was destroyed during the 1991 Gulf War—are the other backbone of Iraq's national economy, besides the petroleum wealth. They employed the best engineers and scientists of the country.

An eyewitness described to *EIR* how modern, computerized CNC lathes were pulled from the factories by looters, under the passive eyes of American troops after the fall of Baghdad, never to be seen again. Computers and crucial parts of the Iraqi machine-tool production capability were destroyed and stolen, to be later sold as "scrap metal" by the kilo and the ton, because they can't be sold on the markets as

machines. Whole factories were dismantled to be sold as scrap. There is no semblance in the country of any modern industrial capability anymore. Observers refer to then-Secretary of State James Baker III's warning to the Iraqi Foreign Minister in 1991, that Iraq could be bombed "back to the Stone Age," as a fulfilled prophecy.

According to official statistics, 70-80% of the Iraqi labor force is currently unemployed. There is no perspective for how this labor would be deployed. Almost all the 22 million population is on "welfare" benefits. Every state employee receives \$120 per month. The retired and unemployed receive \$60. Former Iraqi Army personnel have started receiving monthly payments equal to that of the state employees. Bremer's CPA had denied them these payments, but reversed its decision after bloody riots and protests. All the above categories are idle, except for teachers and education ministry officials who went back to their jobs with the start of new school year on Oct. 1. Students still use old books, and many schools have not been rebuilt or refurbished after the war and looting.

Although the sums of money being paid to Iraqis now seem to be better than nothing, the devil is lurking for the Iraqi people, to take away their food and health care. Under the previous Iraqi-UN agreement called "Oil for Food," which was started in 1996, Iraqi citizens would get food rations and medicine almost for free. This kept the population alive, even though under severe food deprivation and poor health conditions. Now Bremer's CPA is planning to stop this rationing system, stating that it is a remnant of Saddam's regime, introducing instead the "free market," where Iraqis will buy their food and medicine at international market prices. This would mean that each family would need about \$1,500 to pay for food, health care, and vital household goods. That is ten times the amount of money being paid to Iraqis now. The "free market" plan is to be introduced by the end of October. Iraqis think this is a joke, because if it were implemented, it would lead to an armed uprising all over Iraq.

The money for these payments is now coming from two sources: the almost-depleted \$11 billion Iraqi frozen assets and income deposited in the "Oil for Food" accounts; and the CPA's own budget, derived from money received from American taxpayers through the U.S. Administration's allocations.

The Illusion of Iraqi Petroleum Wealth

It is true that Iraq is estimated to contain the second largest reserves of oil in the world. However, it is a pipe-dream to believe that Iraqi oil production would sustain the reconstruction



A waiting line in southern Iraq for World Food Programme rations of food and basic commodities; the WFP's local agent sits at the right. Paul Bremer's occupation's announcement that "free market" purchases will replace this ration system at the end of October, could be the latest in a series of gross mistakes. "The Iraqi people remain a ticking time bomb waiting to explode."

tion and occupation costs. U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Wolfowitz and Iraqi Oil Minister Ibrahim Bahr-ul Uloom are living in a different universe, than the physical universe in which Iraq is situated. As *EIR* reported recently, Vice President Dick Cheney's group of energy pirates harbors intentions to plunder Iraq's petroleum wealth, but without having to produce oil. That would happen through mortgaging Iraq's underground reserves and making money from selling oil futures. *But there is no intention of physically producing oil.*

The production of oil in Iraq requires heavy investments in equipment and technology and hard work to restore pre-war oil production and start toward new levels. Bahr-ul Uloom, who seems to have no knowledge in the energy sector, stated a few days ago that Iraq's pre-war oil-exporting capacity of 2.2 million barrels per day (bpd) would be restored within four months, and argued that production of 5 million bpd could be realized in 18 months. Iraqi energy experts told *EIR* that this is a physical impossibility, even if security is achieved in Iraq. Iraq's capability to increase its production to 5 million bpd could be reached, even under ideal conditions, only by 2010. Currently, Iraqi oil exports are almost non-existent. However, there is an active smuggling operation from the southern port of Basrah, which is totally controlled by British and American troops. Iraqi oil experts argue that this could not be done without the consent of British and American officers.

The Reconstruction Hoax

What is going on Iraq is a process of "bribing" the population into silence; however, this is not going to last long. While

consumers are being kept alive, the energy, transport, water management, and health-care infrastructure is collapsing. Nothing is being done to repair the infrastructure that was destroyed during the war. Only one minor highway bridge was rebuilt on the Baghdad-Falluja highway. Most of the construction contracts so far have been related to securing and providing for the comfort of the U.S.-British occupation forces, such as work at the Baghdad and Basrah airports and major military bases. Many Iraqi subcontractors are unable to operate in remote areas for lack of security, thus concentrating their activities in areas close to American and British army bases.

The CPA has been paying Iraqi small contractors to collect garbage and clean the streets in Baghdad. Other such small projects are being activated to absorb thousands of unemployed persons, and to give the impression that the reconstruction has started.

Electricity and water supplies have not improved much since the end of the war in April. People report that the CPA announces regularly through the local media that electricity would be restored full-time. Indeed, electricity comes “full-time” in one part of Baghdad for example, but it disappears again, and comes back in short intervals as usual. The reason given for the interruption is that “Saddam Hussein’s saboteurs destroyed the supply lines.” Everything can be blamed on Saddam Hussein nowadays.

In the meantime, the CPA and other Iraqi media continue to bomb the Iraqi population with documentation of the atrocities committed by the former Iraqi regime. Videotapes recording the torture and mass killing of Iraqi opposition figures and innocent civilians, are being sold on the streets. Mass graves are being found every week. Saddam and his Caligula-like sons, Uday and Qusay, and their regime committed horrifying atrocities, and did not shrink from recording them audiovisually. Hundreds of thousands vanished during the 30-year Saddam Hussein regime. Nonetheless, the current psychological warfare being directed against the Iraqi population is serving the purposes of diverting the rage against an invisible enemy, and convincing the frustrated citizenry that “anything is better than the former regime.” Therefore, the visitor to Baghdad sees signs written on walls stating, “A thousand American, rather than one Tikriti,” as if the choice were between Nero and Caligula.

This psychological warfare could lead to catastrophic consequences, especially if it is manipulated during the coming period of the deterioration of the economic conditions in the country. The neo-cons and their Synarchist controllers, who are intending to drown the whole Middle East in an inferno of wars, using Israeli war criminal Ariel Sharon’s plans to bomb Syria and Iran, would also resort to the chaos scenario in Iraq to avoid accountability for the disasters they created and the lies they used to start the war there. One “brilliant” example of how this could be manipulated, is the idea being circulated within Iraq to start a civil war.

Ahmed Chalabi, protégé of the Straussian neo-cons Paul Wolfowitz and Albert Wohlstetter, is demanding a blood purge to solve the security problems the U.S. occupation forces are facing. Below is a translation of part of an op-ed written by Chalabi and published in *Asharq al-Awsat* on Sept. 1, under the title “A Viewpoint From Iraq”:

“There are steps that the United States needs to take immediately to eradicate Saddam Hussein’s network and improve the security conditions: 1) Directing blows to the supporters of Saddam all over the country; the coalition forces need to move swiftly to arrest and interrogate thousand of Baathists, Saddam’s Fedayeen fighters, former members of the security forces and the army, in addition to their brothers, their sons, their nephews, and their cousins. The Iraqi National Conference [Chalabi’s own political party] and other groups that support the coalition can provide lists of these persons and their locations and help in interrogating them. 2) A comprehensive security scanning of all the towns and villages where the resistance is centered; the coalition forces must surround these towns and give their inhabitants an ultimatum of 48 hours as a last date for surrendering all illegal weapons, after the which an intensive house-to-house search should be conducted. If weapons depots are found in a house, all male residents between the ages of 15 and 55 in that household must be arrested. These search operations would be useful for finding wanted criminals.”

These Nazi SS and Israeli methods proposed by Chalabi are a perfect recipe for ethnic cleansing and prolonged, bloody civil war.

The U.S. neo-con fascist war faction has created a Roman Circus, where no one knows his role or his term in the action. Not even the U.S. civilian authority in the country or the White House itself seems to be aware of what they have created. When you ask people in Iraq about the future, their thoughts go to the next weeks, not any longer than that. No sane Iraqi trusts the intentions of the Bush Administration. However, restraint is driven by the idea among Iraqis that they can’t take another war. They are hoping that reason would prevail, that the U.S. Administration would resort to help from the international community to restore normal living conditions, elect a truly independent government, and start the reconstruction and development process. In the meantime, the Iraqi people remain a ticking bomb waiting to explode, unless an urgent solution is introduced to defuse that bomb.

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Gelli 'Comeback' Exposes Synarchists, But Threatens To Destabilize Italy

by Claudio Celani

The “puppet-master” of Italian politics, as he defined himself in 1980, Licio Gelli resurfaced in late September in an interview in which he insisted the Synarchist faction he notoriously represents, is again running Italian politics.

The Grand Master of the secret Propaganda Due (P2) freemasonic lodge disbanded in 1981—the largest international conspiratorial organization ever discovered in the western world—was at the center of Italian political and media attention in the 1980s as the Anglo-American secret operations through the P2 lodge and the “Gladio” network were exposed. Gelli gave an interview to the leftist daily *La Repubblica* on Sept. 28, to announce that he still pulls the strings in Italy.

Gelli is now 84 years old and has served a short sentence (under house arrest) for obstructing justice in the 1980 “strategy of tension” terrorist bombing of the Bologna train station. He told *La Repubblica* that his Synarchist conspiratorial “Plan for Democratic Rebirth” is being implemented step by step, partly by blackmail of Italian political leaders. His interviewer revealed that the infamous P2 leader remains extremely active and receives people in three cities; in order to meet him one has to wait for at least 12 days.

The resurfacing Signor Gelli is representative of the Italian terminus of an international financial power group which Lyndon LaRouche calls the Synarchist international, whose current most dangerous political front-man is U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney. Gelli has been for many years a pivot between the Synarchist financial oligarchy and its political/terrorist arm. His public re-emergence comes just as the exposure of Cheney in the United States has intensified around the investigation of the operation against Ambassador Joe Wilson’s wife. Its purpose is clearly to destabilize Italy, knocking it out of a French- and German-led opposition to the Cheney group’s policies.

‘I See My Plan Being Implemented’

Defeating the European strategic opposition to the Synarchist “perpetual war” scenario, as well as the potential for a Eurasian policy of economic development, is Gelli’s target. So his “outing” is a political document to be read at several levels: on one side, to blackmail the Italian government; at the same time, to wave a red flag in front of the opposition; and to announce that the Synarchist project is alive and strong.

“I look at the country, read the newspapers, and think: Look, everything is being implemented, little by little, piece after piece,” Gelli told *Repubblica*. “Maybe, I should ask for authorship rights. Justice, television, police reforms: I wrote everything 30 years ago.” Of course, such a statement has heavy implications for Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, himself one of the 960 known members of Propaganda Due. Berlusconi has never denied having joined the P2, but he has denied being aware of its subversive aims. Gelli calls him “an above-average man. I remember well, already at the time of our first meetings, that he had this characteristic: He knew how to implement his projects. A man of action. We need those people in Italy—no talk, action.” Asked, “Do you still speak to Berlusconi?” Gelli responded, “What an impertinent question,” and noted that his most recent book was published by a company that publishes only three authors: Gelli, the Pope, and Berlusconi. Gelli praises Berlusconi because he recently appointed another former P2 member as coordinator of his Forza Italia party. “Berlusconi was right in cleaning up his party recently, to put it in the hands of a man like [Fabrizio] Cicchitto. I know Cicchitto well: He is good, competent.”

Why is Gelli boasting? And does he really control the Italian government? A partial answer was given by the former chairman of the parliamentary investigating committee on the P2, Tina Anselmi, in an interview in *Repubblica* the next day. Anselmi, very worried by Gelli’s statements, recalled that Cicchitto had given her committee one of the clearest explanations of how P2’s power worked. Cicchitto had explained that he, at that time a leader of the Italian Socialist Party, felt a distinct threat to his life, including from people shadowing him in a period when terrorism was rampant in Italy. “Friends told me: if you want to eliminate the threat, go to Gelli. I did that, and the threat disappeared.”

But Gelli’s arrows are not only for Berlusconi. He has some also for Vice Premier Gianfranco Fini, and for the third “strong man” in the government, Lega Nord (Northern League) leader Umberto Bossi. Gelli recounts his friendship with the founder of the neo-Fascist party, the Italian Social Movement (MSI), Giorgio Almirante: “We were good friends, we were in [Mussolini’s] Social Republic together. I financed him two times: The second time for Fini. He was a real promising guy, Fini. In the last couple of years, he sort of faded.” Gelli then, with studied ambiguity, told his inter-



Licio Gelli's "Propaganda Due" freemasonic lodge—the largest secret political conspiracy ever uncovered in the West—ran a right-wing/left-wing "strategy of tension" to make Italy ungovernable during the 1980s and 1990s, including the terrorist murder of minister Aldo Moro and numerous terror bombings like this at the Bologna train station in 1980.

viewer, "There is only one puppet-master; there cannot be more than one." Asked, "Who?" he replied indirectly: "Now? This is a very modest, mediocre political class. They are all blackmailable." "Everybody? Even Bossi?" "Bossi created his fortress with Padania [Northern Italy] and has elected 80 members to Parliament. He was clever. But he had a lot of debts."

On his "plan," and the nature of P2's power in Italy, Gelli claimed, "Look, I do not owe anything to anybody. But all of those whom I met, owe something to me. There are some rebels, whose lives I have saved, and, still today, when they meet me, they embrace me." Rebels? "Yes, those rebels, who were on the mountains, during the war. I was an officer between the Italian and the German command, and I saved a lot of them." Asked if he meant anti-Mussolini partisans, he replied, "Call them whatever you like, we were on opposite sides, but when you are in front of a friend, the uniform doesn't count for anything. Friendship, and loyalty to a friend come before anything else." That is why Gelli, an unrepentant Fascist, praises the spokesman of Berlusconi's party, Enrico Bondi, a former Communist. "I think that Bondi is competent too. He is a product of party discipline." The source of discipline "doesn't matter," Gelli emphasized. "What matters is discipline, and the respect for hierarchy."

A Short History of the P2

In his youth, "puppet-master" Licio Gelli was a member of the Fascist Party and participated in the Spanish Civil War on the side of the Falangists. After Sept. 8, 1943, he joined Mussolini's separatist Italian Social Republic (RSI) and founded a party section in the city of Pistoia, working as a military officer in connection with the SS. Soon after, however, he established contacts with factions in the Resistance, and participated in a military action against the German

occupation forces.

Later, in 1950, a report sent by American Embassy sources to Italian intelligence characterized Gelli as a Communist International agent. Thus, he fits the profile of those characterized as "nazi-communists" or "Synarchists" in wartime American intelligence files; these files described a conspiracy to establish Falangist-type regimes in continental Europe and Great Britain in the period immediately preceding World War II.

Gelli was picked up, with hundreds of "former" fascist military, intelligence, and police officials, by James J. Angleton's CIA, and recycled into the "anti-communist" government security structures of postwar Italy. Such structures, as Italy knows from painful attacks and exposures over decades, promoted right-wing, left-

wing, and mafia terrorist actions in a strategy to create chaos and confusion. Starting in 1969, with the bombing of the Banca Nazionale dell' Agricoltura office in Milan, this was called the "strategy of tension."

Gelli was mandated by his international masters to create the P2 project in 1965. He was introduced into Italian freemasonry and in a few years became head of the P2 secret lodge, supported by Grand Orient leaders Salvini and Gamberini. Gelli enrolled an incredibly large section of the national anti-communist elite: especially military and intelligence officials, but also politicians, bankers, and corporate leaders. The P2 also has affiliates abroad, especially in South America. It met strong opposition within Freemasonry; anti-P2 factions tried to stop Gelli by publishing leaks on his Fascist past, and his Cominform ties. But Gelli's backing was too powerful, and with dossiers on everybody, he silenced the opposition.

In 1976, the P2 strategy shifted after general elections saw an impressive advance of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) to 32% of the votes, only one point behind the ruling Christian Democratic Party (DC). Furthermore, Christian Democrat Aldo Moro's strategy of breaking the PCI from Moscow and involving it in a pro-western national coalition government, was proving successful. Gelli's masters now tasked P2 to conquer government centers of power and promote key institutional reforms, according to the guidelines described in a paper entitled "Plan for a Democratic Rebirth." On Feb. 16, 1978, Aldo Moro was kidnapped (and killed three months later) by the terrorist Red Brigades, the same day the "national solidarity" government he engineered, led by Giulio Andreotti and passively supported by the PCI, was sworn in the Parliament. Henry Kissinger's two-year-old threat, that Moro's attempt to nationalize the PCI "would have a bad end," was realized.

When the list of the members of the P2 Lodge was discov-

ered in 1981, Italians learned that the heads of *all* of the agencies which were supposed to find Moro's prison and arrest the terrorists, were P2 members. The Lodge's *international* connections were merely indicated by the documented association between Michael Ledeen—the leading U.S. neo-conservative today with the American Enterprise Institute—and the P2-controlled leadership of the SISMI military intelligence service. Francesco Cossiga, then minister of police, was Gelli's food friend.

Despite resigning after Moro's death, Cossiga became Prime Minister two years later, and Italy's President in 1985. In 1991, he launched a populist "anti-corruption, anti-organized crime" campaign against his own party, the DC; this was the starting point of the "Clean Hands" investigations and purges which dissolved all the postwar political parties and let new, populist parties fill the gap: the neo-fascist MSI (now the "post-fascist" Alleanza Nazionale); Berlusconi's new Forza Italia; and the chauvinist Lega Nord.

Gelli told his *Repubblica* interviewer, about Moro: "I went to Moro to present my credentials, when I was the consul for a South American country. He told me: You come in the name of a dictatorship, but Italy is a democracy. He explained to me that democracy is like a bean soup: To cook them, you must be very patient. I answered: Take care that your beans are not left without water, Signor Ministro." The threat is clear, not only against Berlusconi, Fini, and Bossi whom he named, but also others in the opposition, and Italian leaders opposing Cheney's gang's policies: You can end up like Moro did.

Target: Franco-German Axis

That the real target of Gelli's masters goes beyond Italy, became clear in the days following his interview. On Sept. 30, *La Repubblica* published a letter from former President Cossiga praising the "beautiful and courageous interview," insisting that he and Gelli "have always had good relationships," and that "the P2 affair was the first case of 'disinformation operations,' "—the other being "the anti-American pollution of the Moro case." That reference was to Kissinger's threat. Then, on Oct. 3, Cossiga launched a frontal attack against the Franco-German axis, calling for the ongoing European Union (EU) treaty convention in Rome, as dominated by Franco-German policies, to fail. This summit, according to Cossiga, "will be remembered as a black page in the history of Europe." Cossiga focussed on the "so-called EU Constitution"—actually a treaty which, while abolishing the veto power by treaty members, contains certain guarantees for national sovereignty on key matters of national interest. Its real change is that the power of the EU Council of Ministers is increased in respect to the unelected EU Commission, whose membership and role are reduced to those of a technical body rather than an executive one. The change would mean that a strategic alliance of France and Germany could determine EU policy on strategic issues and on economic policy.

Russia: NATO May Force Nuclear Strategy Shift

by Rachel Douglas

More than any of the particular disagreements on display when Presidents Vladimir Putin and George W. Bush conferred at Camp David in September, a meeting Putin had with Russia's military leadership upon his return, dramatizes the potential for a global showdown to emerge from the posture and policy of Vice President Dick Cheney's group in Washington.

Guidelines for understanding the significance of Putin's Oct. 2 session with the Russian military appeared in Lyndon LaRouche's Aug. 29 *EIR* article, "McAuliffe's Deadly Delusions: or, How Harry Truman Defeated Himself." LaRouche wrote: "Suppose you were, for example, Russia, China, or India. Suppose you knew that your nation was pre-designated for a medium-term nuclear-warfare attack, or for destruction by other means, if you failed to resist the attacker. . . . How might you react?"

As the Oct. 2 meeting commenced, the Ministry of Defense released a document called "Unclassified Military Doctrine for Modernization of the Armed Forces." Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov's report to the meeting was based on this paper, which talked in terms of changing the rules of use for nuclear weapons, as well as circumstances under which Russia might take pre-emptive armed action.

Izvestia of Oct. 3 reported on the document, under the headline "Russia Is Prepared To Change Its Nuclear Strategy." The newspaper highlighted this section of the paper: "Russia is attentively following the process of NATO's transformation, and counts on the removal of direct and oblique anti-Russian components from both the military planning and the political declarations of NATO members. *If, however, NATO continues to exist as a military alliance with the offensive military doctrine it has today, this will require a fundamental reshaping of Russian military planning, and of the principles of development of the Russian Armed Forces, including a change in Russian nuclear strategy.*"

One measure under consideration, according to the document, would be "a limited combat utilization of individual components of the strategic deterrent forces" (i.e., using the nuclear arsenal) as an element of national military strategy. The strategic deterrent remains committed "to preventing any type of forcible pressure and aggression against Russia or its allies," and is "based on the capability of inflicting retaliatory damage, on a scale that would call into question the achievement of the goals of the possible aggression."



Behind the smiles at Camp David on Sept. 27: Russia not only remains opposed to U.S. “strategies” for the extended occupation of Iraq; President Putin and military leaders have been meeting on possible adoption of Russian “pre-emptive war” doctrine, and nuclear weapons-use doctrine, in response to U.S. imperial war policies.

In its coverage, *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* of Oct. 3 stressed a different aspect, under the headline “A Pre-emptive Strike From Ivanov.” The defense minister asserted that Russia reserves certain prerogatives: “Current external threats require the Armed Forces to perform various types of missions in various regions of the world. *We do not absolutely exclude the pre-emptive use of force, if required by the interests of Russia or its obligations to allies.*” Relevant threats to Russian interests would include “interference in the internal affairs of the Russian Federation by foreign nations, or organizations supported by foreign nations,” as well as “instability in countries adjacent [to Russia], born of the weakness of their central governments.”

The agenda of the Oct. 2 conference was the tasks of Russia’s Armed Forces in the current strategic situation. Under the heading of “modernization” came matters of armaments and their deployment. As *EIR* reported Sept. 12 (“Russia Reacts To Cheney Nuke-War Policy Threat”), the Russian military-scientific-industrial complex is working to develop an “asymmetric” response to the threat of a war involving U.S. use of nuclear weapons—a threat voiced openly by Cheney’s circles in recent months.

President Putin discussed new “nuclear weapons now in the process of development” when he visited the Federal Nuclear Center at Sarov, in July. At this latest meeting, the Russian President continued to emphasize new weapons development, while also turning to upgrades of the combat status of an older component of the strategic arsenal: land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles. In his remarks, Putin emphasized the need to meet new types of threats, and to conduct “constant military and strategic analysis of the situation.” He endorsed Ivanov’s report, and underscored that the still powerful Russian ICBM arsenal is “the main foundation of Russia’s national security.” These forces will be upgraded, Putin

stressed, by phasing onto combat-ready status some of Russia’s “reserve supply” of the heavy ICBMs known in by West by the code-name SS-19, currently in storage. As even older Soviet-era missiles are decommissioned, these never-deployed SS-19s will go on duty.

The stored forces comprise dozens of missiles with “hundreds of nuclear warheads,” as Chief of Staff Anatoli Kvashnin reminded the gathering; they are equipped with multiple independent re-entry vehicles, or MIRVs. Putin said, “These missiles were produced not yesterday and not today, but in a certain sense they are new products. They still have a quite significant useful lifespan. And their combat capabilities, including overcoming any anti-missile defense systems, are unrivalled.” As in his July visit to Sarov, Putin went on to stress the need “to work in a planned fashion, without big leaps, but persistently and in a systematic way, on creating new models of 21st-Century weapons.” He said that he would personally oversee the implementation of the work planned in this regard, including in “quite sensitive areas” of anti-missile defense and other projects, discussed with President Bush at Camp David.

Won’t Play U.S. Imperial Games

The Sept. 26-27 Camp David talks ended with words about “strategic partnership,” but no rapprochement on key issues relating to Iraq. When the Presidents met the press, Putin brought Iraq up first, to say that Russia most of all wants to see the UN play a leading role in solving problems faced by the Iraqi people. As for the commitment of Russian resources to Iraq, Putin said Russia is interested in participating in the normalization of Iraq “as soon as possible.” But, “The degree and extent and level of Russia’s participation in the restoration of Iraq will be determined after we know the parameters of the resolution—of the new [UN] resolution on Iraq.”

Days later, to reporters at a World Economic Forum meeting in Moscow Oct. 3, Putin said of the latest U.S.-drafted resolution on Iraq: “We are not satisfied with the draft by our American partners, though they are trying to find a compromise. . . . I believe that if we are guided by these principles, we can expect to find such a compromise.” The UN Security Council Resolution “must give the international community greater responsibility for . . . the rebirth of Iraq. . . . In this way, I believe we can achieve serious progress in the reconstruction of the country.” Putin went on at some length about how the Iraqis would place “greater trust in its traditional [economic] allies” than in the coalition forces.

The week of Oct. 6, Putin engaged in diplomacy with the leading European powers, who also oppose the U.S. draft. French Prime Minister Jean Pierre Raffarin and German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder were in Russia at the same time, for talks ranging from cooperation within the UN framework to deal with crises around the Middle East, North Korea, Iran and Iraq, to new prospects for bilateral economic cooperation.

New Winds From The United States

by Vakhtang Gogvadze

Dr. Gogvadze is a professor, ex-Speaker of the Parliament of Georgia (1992-95), and Chairman of the Union of Georgian-Russian Friendship. He is the author of a number of original writings, containing a philosophic and theological analysis of today's social and political problems. He contributes this essay on the 220th anniversary of the Treaty of Georgievsk between Russia and Georgia, and as a discussion of Lyndon LaRouche's "Foreign Policy: A World Of Sovereign Nation-States," published in EIR, May 16, 2003.

The United States has realized that no single country, regardless of how big and powerful it might be, can carry the whole world on its shoulders alone. One gets the impression that the U.S. leadership is ready to abandon the concept of unipolar management of the world. A multipolar world system should redistribute not only equal possibilities for countries to pursue their interests, but also responsibility for the future of mankind. Otherwise, the world is doomed to self-destruction.

A painless liberation of the world from the unipolar model is possible only on initiative from the United States itself. This would also be self-liberation for the United States, from such an excessive burden.

As the next election approaches, however, no party in the U.S.A. dares tackle this process. At first glance, such a step does not look patriotic, and is therefore removed from the populist platform underlying electoral battles. It is easier for the public to applaud those politicians who insist that "we, our imperial power" should rule the world, not anticipating the turn of events back the other way, so fraught with unpredictable consequences. The example of Iraq illustrates the problem.

Democracy Should Be the Servant of Justice

Not with flattery, but with honor, I would like to declare that I have pondered and found faith in the concept of Lyndon LaRouche. This far-sighted thinker keenly foresees the global problems mankind will face tomorrow. But prophetic vision is appreciated in the future, while being neglected by politicians, who work in their populist way to achieve instantaneous effects on the mood of the public. Such was the sorry lot

of all the biblical prophets. Lyndon LaRouche is a renowned and keen forecaster, whose analysis is based in reality and who does not deceive, though he might profit from doing so. I hope he will not be offended, if I express my view in the following terms: I am far from sure he will be elected President of the United States, but I am certain that any elected President, beginning on his second day in office, will rely on Mr. LaRouche's conception—the humanistic and moral theory of reconciliation between the United States and the rest of the world.

LaRouche argues convincingly, that a moral and principled attitude toward the world is to the benefit of the United States itself. Not an imperial relationship with vassals or colonies, but an attitude based upon equality. A unipolar system of governance, with no restrictions and no opposition, always develops into injustice. In his Declaration ["Sovereign Nation-States"], LaRouche gives a philosophical analysis of the danger hanging over American democracy. Loss of mankind's democratic heritage would cost dearly. In this regard, the United States has rendered historical service to modern civilization. LaRouche shows that if there is no counterbalancing, opposing force to the United States, justice will be replaced by violence. Democracy is not an end in itself, but was created as a way to achieve justice. Democracy without justice is a mendacious game against universal human values. Democracy should be the servant of justice.

I remind you of the example and explanation of this psychological law in Plato's *Republic* (Book II). Plato presents the legend of Gyges, who was a shepherd in the service of the ruler of Lydia at that time. Once, he found a magic golden ring: when the ring was turned with the stone toward the palm, its wearer became invisible. Making use of the ring's magic, Gyges seduced the king's wife, killed the king and seized power. Here is how the genius Plato interprets this fact: "If there were two such rings—one on the hand of a just person, and another on the hand of an unjust person, it would seem that neither of them would be of such firm temper as to persevere in justice. . . . And in so acting, the owners of the rings would do no differently from each other. . . . No one is just of his own will, but only from constraint."

But the greatest woe for mankind comes, when democracy empties out to its hollow shell. Then, as Plato says, injustice results: "The most extreme degree of injustice is to appear just, while not being so in reality."

Prometheus in Georgia

Now, let us look at what false democracy has brought Georgia. Allow me to be your guide through eternally blooming, yet long-suffering Georgia. One of the high mountain ridges of our planet is the beautiful, snow-white Caucasus, most of which is in Georgia. Kind Prometheus is still bound to a cliff in the Caucasus. His cries are heard by us, who are still dreaming about freedom and independence for Georgia. The disintegration of the Soviet Union ostensibly brought us

that long-awaited independence. The imperial forces, rulers of this world, perfidiously betrayed our people. But we do not lose hope, that Prometheus will soon be unbound.

South from the Caucasus, western Georgia is washed by an azure sea, though it's called the Black Sea. Its coast was known in ancient Greek legends as Colchis. The ancient Greeks stole the beautiful but crafty Medea from the Georgians, the people of Colchis. Jason paid a high price for kidnapping her. But since that time, Georgia has been suffering for loss of the Golden Fleece, stolen along with with Medea. Even in pagan times, we believed in God, and were sure that the loss of the sacral symbol, the Golden Fleece, was an ill omen for our country's future.

Georgian Orthodox believers have faith, that sometime the grace of the Iverian Mother of God will descend on their land. The fate of this icon is shrouded in divine mystery. History does not reveal just when the icon sailed across the sea to the Iverian (Georgian) monastery on Mount Athos. Her miracles became famous throughout all Russia, where believers have thanked her for saving Russia more than once. Last year on television, we saw the President of Russia as he carried a copy of the wonder-working Iverian icon with great reverence, pressed to his breast. We sensed in his comportment his great respect, his reverential, truly religious attitude to the icon he was venerating. Many of my compatriots saw this very fact as testimony to the miraculous power of the icon. Mr. Putin carried the icon into the Church of the Wonder-Working Iversky (Georgian) Icon in Valday, Novgorod Region, which was built by Patriarch Nikon in 1656. The icon inspires hope: a noticeable thaw took place in relations between Presidents Putin and Shevardnadze.

This year marks the 220th anniversary of the historic Treaty of Georgievsk, between Russia and Georgia. This date was celebrated 20 years ago, too, with nationwide pomp and proper attention to historical truth, when Soviet Georgia was ruled by Eduard Shevardnadze. But today, the mass media in pseudo-democratic Georgia are dumb over this date. "With Russia, all you can do is fight" is the reigning ideology in Georgia—the thinking of Allen Dulles, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and George Soros. Henchmen of the anti-Christ, Soros and his mercenaries in Georgia despise everything sacred, historical and cultural. But these exposed agents of Soros have the sense that their days are numbered! The eclipse will end, in Georgia. The dark forces of these internationalists have exploited and applied the craftiest methods of graft.

The Treaty of Georgievsk

"An outright enemy is not so harmful, as one under the mask of a friend." These words of the great 12th-Century Georgian poet Shota Rustaveli are poignantly eloquent today. But now a new wind has blown from America, for the idea of humanistic relations with the entire world is becoming more efficient there. Lyndon LaRouche's concept is rooted in the

American national soul, in the legacy of the advanced thinkers of America. Such ideas do not grow in a desert. Therefore, congratulations from America on the 220th anniversary of the Treaty of Georgievsk are of special significance. And then we ourselves may recollect, that one must not despise the roots of one's own existence.

In order that readers of this magazine have a certain picture, it is necessary to shed light on the historical past. The Treaty of Georgievsk was signed by Russia and the Kartli-Kakhetian Kingdom (eastern Georgia) on Sept. 4, 1783 in Georgievsk Fortress, following the appeal of Georgia's King Irakli II (1720-98) to Empress Catherine II of Russia (1729-96). The small village where the Georgievsk Fortress was located became a city within three years.

On the eve of the signing of this treaty, the geopolitical situation of Georgia was as follows (drawing on the 1983 book by Prof. V. Macharadze, *The Treaty of Georgievsk: Research and Documents*). Little Georgia was surrounded on all sides by the growing forces of the Ottoman Empire and Iran. Georgia was bleeding, and about to expire. No alternative remained: either find salvation, or disappear—and the latter was hardly an option! This centuries-old Christian country was about to perish. Much later, Stalin described Georgia's joining the Tsarist Russian Empire with the words of Plato: It was the least of all evils, since the others would have led to the complete annihilation of the country and its people.

According to the census of 1245, the population of Georgia consisted of 810,000 families, or 4-5 million people. By 1770, there were 87,000-90,000 families, i.e., close to half a million souls. The population had fallen ten-fold. In eastern Georgia, the population was 56,000 families, or 280,000-300,000 people (western Georgia, at the time was a vassal of Turkey and was not under the rule of Irakli II. On the brink of total annihilation, Georgia was saved by the help of God, by the persistent striving of the great King Irakli (affectionately called "Little Kach" by the people). King Irakli's prayer was heard by God, and God undertook the salvation of Georgia, united with a country of common faith—Russia.

Allow me to conclude my article with an oriental poetical dream. It is hard to find a place and time in the world more beautiful than Kakhetia in Autumn, the birthplace of Georgia's blessed King Irakli. Allow me to dream, and to invite Mr. Lyndon LaRouche and his esteemed wife to Georgia, to Kakhetia in the Fall. May your congratulations on the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Georgievsk be heard also on Georgian territory. Little Georgia has a great vocation. The voice of the Caucasus—Iveria, Colchis, inspires us from the depths of time, to this endeavor.

Blessings and ablutions with Kakhetian wine impart a spellbinding, divine strength to your Presidential plans. May God bless the great peoples of the United States, Russia, and Georgia, each after their own way.

Terror Threats to the Bush Tour of Asia

by Mike Billington and Jeffrey Steinberg

As President George W. Bush prepares his whirlwind tour of Asia Oct. 17-23, security officials both in the United States and in Asia are bracing for a possible terrorist attack on the President, possibly targetting the meeting of over 20 heads of state in Bangkok, Thailand for the annual Summit of the Asian-Pacific Economic Conference (APEC) on Oct. 20-21.

The danger was signalled by the capture of Indonesian terrorist Hambali on Aug. 11 in Thailand, and Hambali's reported confession that regional terrorist networks were planning to attack hotels and commercial airliners during the APEC Summit. In the Philippines, where Bush will address the Congress on Oct. 18, the terrorist New People's Army (NPA) has announced plans to deploy a team to target the American President, while another Indonesian who had been involved in terrorist attacks in Manila, walked out of his military prison in the middle of that city on July 14, and is still on the loose.

The threat of terrorism during the Bush trip is particularly ominous in light of the declaration by Vice President Dick Cheney at the American Enterprise Institute on July 24—repeated regularly over the past months—that another major terrorist event is likely in the near future. Cheney is capable of using such a terrorist event to serve the interests of the neo-conservative cabal he heads within the Bush Administration, as he did after Sept. 11, 2001, using the attack on the Pentagon and the World Trade Center as Hitler used the self-inflicted "Reichstag Fire," as a justification for imposing both a war doctrine and a dictatorship. Cheney ultimately got the pre-emptive war doctrine, and the war on Iraq, that he had proposed twelve years earlier.

Now, with Cheney's political future greatly endangered by events in Iraq, and the global exposure of his primary role in promoting the lies used to justify the invasion, it must be borne in mind that a terrorist attack on President Bush could result in the truly frightening prospect of a President Dick Cheney.

'Third Force' Terror Possible

The existence of a terrorist environment in Asia is both real in itself, and also creates a situation in which a professional operation by a third party could be carried out and blamed on the local terrorist networks. A series of events in regard to Thailand exemplify the problem, and point to one glaring intelligence vulnerability.

Washington intelligence sources have underscored the significance of the Aug. 2003 "sting" arrest of a group of arms smugglers and money launderers in New York, including diamond dealer Yehuda Abraham, an Afghanistan-born Jew, with operations in the U.S.A., Thailand and Hong Kong. Abraham was arrested for attempting to smuggle a surface-to-air missile into the United States from Russia, in league with Russian Mafiya circles. The sources say that Abraham was part of a larger Russian/Israeli Mafiya apparatus, heavily involved in arms-for-drug trafficking in Central and South America, and diamond-for-arms trafficking in Africa and Asia. The sources say the same network was the subject of a Jan. 20, 2003 Organization of American States (OAS) report, detailing an Israeli arms trafficking ring that illegally sold large stocks of weapons to the Colombian United Self-Defense Forces, the right-wing paramilitary organization deeply implicated in the country's cocaine trafficking.

The sources underscored the Abraham-Thai operations, warning that this could be a channel for arming terrorists targeting the APEC summit.

On Oct. 1, Thai Deputy Prime Minister Chavalit Yongchaiyudh reported to the press that officials believed six surface-to-air (SAM) missiles had been smuggled into the country and were unaccounted for. Earlier, on Sept. 11, the *Asian Wall Street Journal* carried a report by an "aviation expert" that the international airport in Bangkok was vulnerable to attack. Both this report and the SAM missile reports were subsequently denied by the Thai Government, but the security plans for the APEC Summit include the closure of the raised highway near the airport to truck traffic, as a precaution against a missile attack on airliners.

In Manila, Bush has reduced his visit to a total of eight hours, and the airport to be used is not being disclosed (he may use the old U.S. airbase at Clark Field, despite the obvious unpleasant irony which this evokes). As to the Philippines Congress, the U.S. advanced security detail in Manila plans to sequester a café in the House of Representatives complex in Quezon City, converting its 50-square-meter space into a "security holding area," and clear out the entire House of Representatives complex one week before Bush's arrival, including forced vacations for 2000 employees. Several opposition Congressmen are raising strong objections, but one Representative told the *Inquirer*, "Sad but true. We have to abide by the world superpower."

Besides the Philippines and Thailand, Bush will also visit Japan, Singapore, Indonesia and Australia.

With the U.S. policy of pre-emptive war and unilateral dictates having turned it increasingly into the object of anger and hatred around the world, it is to be hoped that the security for President Bush's Asian tour is adequate to the task. Despite the obvious failings of this President, the crucial institutional importance of the Presidency, as well as the threat of allowing the "next in line" to seize the reins of power in Washington, both will call for maximum precautions.

Drumbeat Grows Louder Against Dick Cheney

by Michele Steinberg

Despite White House claims to the contrary, several senior U.S. intelligence sources contend that Vice President Dick Cheney's chief of staff, Lewis "Scooter" Libby, was at the center of the Valerie Plame leak—regardless of whether or not he was the person who made any of the phone calls to the half-dozen journalists who were fed the information, blowing the CIA operative's cover. According to one source, four months *prior* to the *New York Times* publication of a commentary by Plame's husband, former ambassador Joseph Wilson, debunking Cheney's claims about Iraq obtaining uranium from Africa, Vice President Cheney had tasked his staff to do a "thorough workup" on Wilson and his family. The source indicated that the targetting of Wilson came around the same time when International Atomic Energy Agency head Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei came out publicly, in early March, calling the purported Niger government documents on attempted Iraqi purchases of "yellowcake" uranium precursor, forgeries.

One source noted that Cheney may have leaked the Valerie Plame information through members of the Defense Policy Board (DPB). On Oct. 7, *Washington Post* reporter Dana Milbank had written of DPB ex-head Richard Perle's long-standing relationship to Robert Novak, the syndicated columnist, whose July 6 article named Wilson's wife as a longtime CIA official. Two separate U.S. intelligence sources told *EIR* that Perle's name should not be excluded from the list of "senior Administration officials" who may have done the leaking—at the behest of Cheney and/or Libby.

Lyndon LaRouche, the tenth Democratic Party Presidential candidate in the 2004 elections, has demanded that the Bush Administration "come clean," and identify the "senior Administration officials" who leaked Valerie Plame's iden-

tity, thereby violating Federal laws, endangering the life of a covert U.S. intelligence agent, and further compromising U.S. national security by endangering an unknown number of U.S. intelligence assets abroad.

LaRouche stated, point-blank, that the leak was done on behalf of Vice President Dick Cheney. The Attorney General, John Ashcroft, cannot be trusted to conduct a thorough probe of this felony crime, LaRouche continued. The President of the United States can find out who did the leaking, and who ordered the leaks, and he has an obligation to the American people to get to the bottom of this sordid affair.

LaRouche added that no government official would have done the leaking, without the backing of higher-ups, given that the identification of a U.S. intelligence official is a crime punishable by a significant jail sentence. Unless the leakers knew that they were going to be protected, they would not have run the risk.

LaRouche called for the appointment of a special counsel, to take the probe outside the Department of Justice. He further called for the Washington field office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, rather than FBI headquarters, to conduct the investigation.

Worse than Watergate

On Oct. 3, in an article for Salon.com, titled "More Vicious than Tricky Dick," former Nixon White House Counsel John Dean wrote: "I thought I had seen political dirty tricks as foul as they could get, but I was wrong. In blowing the cover of CIA agent Valerie Plame to take political revenge on her husband, Ambassador Joseph Wilson, for telling the truth, Bush's people have out-Nixoned Nixon's people. And my former colleagues were not amateurs by any means."



War profiteering off a new Vietnam, the latest straw in the scandals closing around Vice President Dick Cheney, may be the last. Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche said on Oct. 7 that Cheney's ouster had to be accomplished in 30 days to head off the threatened spread of new wars in the Mideast and Korea.

Dean was the lead witness in the Watergate scandal, which led to President Richard Nixon's resignation and jail terms for top White House aides. He is now a legal columnist, who was one of the first who insisted—in a column titled “The Deadly Serious Crime of Naming CIA Operatives”—that the White House was “stonewalling about an obvious leak,” citing White House spokesman Scott McClellan's statement that “absolutely no information . . . suggests there is any truth” to the allegation that Administration officials had leaked Plame Wilson's identity to reporters.

In an Aug. 15, 2003 column for the online publication findlaw.com, Dean cited the Espionage Act of 1917 and the Intelligence Identities and Protection Act of 1982, as the Federal criminal laws that could apply.

Yet, even after CIA Director George Tenet referred the investigation to the Justice Department, and after numerous members of Congress called for an independent counsel to conduct the investigation, and for Attorney General John Ashcroft to recuse himself, McClellan continues to make statements “exonerating” top White House officials. So far, McClellan has “cleared” Karl Rove, Libby, and National Security Council Middle East director Elliot Abrams (who was already convicted, then pardoned, for the crime of lying to Congress in the Iran-Contra affair).

But it will take more than “press spokesman” statements to take the heat off of Dick Cheney, as the documentation of official Congressional inquiries shows. Cheney is under the gun in a growing number of cases.

There is the Energy Task Force, where Cheney will not release records of his discussions with Enron, the ex-energy giant, whose executives admit to criminal actions.

Furthermore, there is mounting evidence that Cheney is using the massive Iraq reconstruction budget—President Bush asked for an additional \$87 billion for Iraq in Fiscal Year 2004—to fund one of the biggest unauthorized corporate bailout efforts in American history—at a handsome profit for Cheney and his former company Halliburton.

Under the new \$87 billion plan, Halliburton is to receive an additional \$2.1 billion—just to repair the Iraqi oil fields. Sources report that so far, Halliburton has spent the bulk of these billions in constructing housing and security for own its personnel in Iraq. Hardly a penny has gone to the benefit of the Iraqi people.

Moreover, the fact that Cheney lied on national television on Sept. 14, 2003, when he said that he had severed all his personal financial ties to Halliburton, is documented in a Congressional Research Service study, commissioned by Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.).

Then there is the manipulation of Congress and the American people, with scare stories of Iraqi nuclear weapons and links to the Sept. 11 attacks, which Cheney made, both in speeches, and in on-the-record proclamations on Meet the Press in September 2002, March 2003, and September 2003.

And not least is the leaking of the identity of Plame, an 18-year veteran of the CIA, who worked overseas under a “non-official cover,”—i.e., outside of the protection of a dip-

lomatic posting—which came as the direct result of Wilson’s February 2002 trip to Niger, to investigate allegations of Iraq’s was yellowcake uranium purchases. Cheney had tasked the intelligence community to probe the Iraq-Niger story, and, despite his claims to the contrary, Cheney was fully briefed on the results of the Wilson trip, which debunked it.

Cheney ‘Behind the Curtain’

The Oct. 13 issue of *U.S. News and World Report* featured a cover story on Cheney, confirming that he is the most powerful Vice President in American history, and the mastermind of the Bush Administration’s Iraq war policy, and all matters hardline.

Noting that Cheney is now under intense fire for the Administration’s Iraq debacle, and for his role in the Wilson scandal, the cover story, entitled, “The Man Behind the Curtain,” reported on recent statements by Sen. Chuck Hagel, a moderate Nebraska Republican, who has questioned the rationale for going to war against Iraq. In a CNBC interview, asked about the Wilson leak, Hagel stated that President Bush “has that main responsibility to see this through and see it through quickly, and that would include, if I was President, sitting down with my Vice President and asking what he knows about it.”

The article is based primarily on sources who were officials of the Bush “41” Administration, or who are close to the Bush family. And one can only ask: If this is what they are saying in public, what are they saying in private discussions? One former advisor to Bush “41” says: “The whole Iraq situation was filtered through Cheney, and he gave the President a very skewed view.”

A source identified only as a senior advisor to a former Republican President, says: “Cheney is not always right, but he’s always certain. He and his allies thought they were invincible; that this would be the American century; that we could reshape the world any way we wanted to. Welcome to the real world.”

Following suit, both *Newsweek* and *Time* magazines also put the “leak” story on their covers.

But media coverage is not enough. LaRouche made the obvious point to be investigated: Who gave the orders, *not* who dialed the telephone? And, who mapped out the character assassination campaign?

For several months, numerous Congressmen have called for investigations, or have written official letters—most of which have gone unanswered—to the Executive branch about aspects of Cheney’s corruption, disinformation, or other malfeasance in the Iraq buildup, and the occupation. While the calls for full-scale hearings have been blocked by the White House in combination with the House and Senate GOP leadership, the Republicans’ wall of silence is beginning to crumble, with Hagel calling on Bush to do the write thing, and Pennsylvania Sen. Arlen Specter (R-Pa.) calling for an independent counsel.

Documentation

The Coming Fall Of Dick Cheney

by Carl Osgood and Arthur Ticknor

Despite White House and GOP Congressional stonewalling and grandstanding, there are serious and continuing efforts by the Congress to investigate Vice President Dick Cheney’s Iraq War disinformation, and his profiteering from the war. Ironically, the latest investigations were triggered by two Administration actions that attempted to answer or evade criticism about the war: the first, concerns the leaking of classified information about a covert CIA operative; the second, the Sept. 14 lie by Cheney to “Meet the Press” host, Tim Russert, that he has “no financial ties” to Halliburton. Excerpts from major Congressional statements and press releases follow:

Deferred Salary and Stock Options

Sen. Frank R. Lautenberg’s (D-N.J.) Sept. 25 press release, “Cheney Deferred Salary and Stock Options Constitute a ‘Financial Interest in Halliburton: Nonpartisan Agency Analysis Conflicts With Cheney’s Denials of ‘Financial Interest’ in Company Reaping Billions From Administration Contracts”:

“Senator Frank R. Lautenberg released a CRS Report today that confirms that receiving deferred salary and holding stock options in a corporation does constitute a ‘financial interest’ under Federal ethics standards. This finding directly conflicts with statements released by the Vice President’s office after it was revealed that the Vice President continues to receive deferred salary from Halliburton and holds 433,333 Halliburton stock options. The controversy arose when Vice President Cheney made the following statement on the September 14th edition of Meet the Press:

“ ‘And since I left Halliburton to become George Bush’s vice president, I’ve severed all my ties with the company, gotten rid of all my financial interest. I have no financial interest in Halliburton of any kind and haven’t had, now, for over three years.’ ”

“After the Vice President was confronted with information to the contrary, his office continued to deny any financial tie, arguing that by taking out an insurance policy on the deferred salary and assigning his after-tax proceeds from the sale of unexercised options to charity, a financial interest no longer existed. The CRS Report explicitly rejects this dubious line of reasoning, finding that financial ties continue despite those steps.”

“Another important issue explained in the CRS report is that the President and Vice President are both exempt from the enforcement of the ethics laws. The reason is that forcing the President or Vice President to disqualify themselves from certain duties or recusing themselves from certain issues could interfere with their Constitutionally required duties. The Constitution provides its own remedies for ethical breaches committed by the President and Vice President.

“This report makes clear that Vice President Cheney does indeed have financial interests in Halliburton under Federal ethics standards,” said Senator Lautenberg. “I ask the Vice President to stop dodging the issue with legalese, and acknowledge his continued financial ties with Halliburton to the American people.

Deferred Salary

- “Deferred salary paid by Halliburton to Vice President Cheney in 2001: \$205,298
- “Deferred salary paid by Halliburton to Vice President Cheney in 2002: \$162,392

“Halliburton paid a ‘deferred salary’ to Vice President Cheney in his first two years in office and is scheduled to make similar payments to him in 2003, 2004, and 2005. Deferred salary is not a retirement benefit or a payment from a third party escrow account, but rather an ongoing corporate obligation paid from company funds. If a company were to go under, the beneficiary could lose the deferred salary. The Vice President’s disclosure forms also describe the deferred salary payments as ‘elective’ without defining this term.

“In an attempt to mitigate the Vice President’s continuing financial interest in Halliburton with respect to the payment of this deferred compensation, the Vice President’s financial disclosure form states that that the Vice President ‘acquired’ an insurance policy ‘to ensure that he will receive the equivalents of his remaining deferred compensation account with Halliburton.’ The terms of this insurance policy, its cost, and who paid for it are unclear.

Stock Options

“At the end of 2002, Vice President Cheney’s financial disclosure form stated that he continued to hold 433,333 unexercised Halliburton stock options, with exercise prices above the company’s current stock market price. The Vice President has signed an agreement to donate any profits from these stock options to charity, and has pledged not to take any tax deduction for the donations. Should Halliburton’s stock price increase over the next few years, the Vice President could exercise his stock options for a substantial profit, benefiting not only his designated charities, but also providing Halliburton with a substantial tax deduction.

“The Vice President’s deferred compensation and stock option benefits are in addition to a \$20 million retirement package paid to him by Halliburton after only five years of employment; a \$1.4 million cash bonus paid to him by Halliburton in 2001; and additional millions of dollars in compensation paid to him while he was employed by the company.”

Cheney’s ‘Financial Interest’

Congressional Research Service Report, Sept. 22, 2003, “Official’s Stock Options in and Deferred Salary From a Corporation As a ‘Financial Interest’ of an Executive Branch Official in Such Corporation”:

“Deferred salary or compensation received from a private corporation in the reportable year is considered as among the ‘ties’ retained in or ‘linkages to former employers’ that may ‘represent a continuing financial interest in those employers, which makes them potential conflicts of interest,’ and must be disclosed as employment relationships and outside earned income.” [*Public Financial Disclosure: A Reviewer’s Reference*, supra at 6-5.]

“[B]enefits . . . such as deferred compensation . . . stock options. . . . Most of these linkages to former employers represent a continuing financial interest in those employers, which makes them potential conflicts of interest.” [Ibid]

“Unexercised stock options in a private corporation, as well as deferred salary currently received in the reporting year from a private corporation by a reporting official, are thus clearly items which are required to be disclosed under the public financial disclosure provisions, and are among those benefits described by the Office of Government Ethics as ‘retained ties’ or ‘linkages’ to one’s former employer, such that these items are reportable ‘financial interests’ in such private corporation for the purposes of the financial disclosure provisions of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978.

“The fact that a deferred salary or compensation from a private corporation may be ‘insured,’ and thus ‘guaranteed’ regardless of the corporation’s performance, and the fact that the after-tax profits from the exercise of outstanding stock options that the official currently holds in the corporation have been designated to various charities, does not . . . take such official’s ties, interests and linkages to private corporations out of the realm of required financial disclosures for conflict of interest avoidance and identification purposes.”

Lautenberg Charges Halliburton ‘Padding’

Press release by **Sen. Frank Lautenberg, Oct. 2, 2003**, “Senator Lautenberg Alleges Halliburton ‘Padding’ No-Bid Contract Before Upcoming Deadline To Open It Up To Bid-Process”:

“As the Pentagon’s deadline to open up the no-bid contract awarded to Halliburton by the Bush-Cheney Administration approaches, Halliburton is padding its contract at a furious pace, alleged United States Senator Frank R. Lautenberg (D-NJ). ‘War is hell, but it has turned into financial heaven for Halliburton,’ said Senator Lautenberg. ‘This sweetheart, no-bid contract given to Halliburton spikes up by hundreds of millions of dollars each week. It’s outrageous.’

“ ‘This has been a September to remember for Halliburton as they raked in \$700 million in taxpayer funds,’ Senator Lautenberg said.

“According to government data, Halliburton’s no-bid

contract has risen to \$1.4 billion, from \$1.25 billion just one week ago. In September alone, the no-bid contract doubled in size from \$700 million to \$1.4 billion.

“According to the Army Corps of Engineers, the no-bid Halliburton contract will be opened for bidding later this month.

“ ‘This deal Halliburton cut with the Bush-Cheney Administration would make Ken Lay proud, but to most Americans this kind of thing is just wrong,’ ” Senator Lautenberg said.

“Cheney received a \$34 million package when he left Halliburton to become Vice President of the United States. On September 14th, Mr. Cheney told Tim Russert on Meet the Press that he had severed all financial ties and had no financial interest in Halliburton.”

Conyers: Appoint Independent Counsel

Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.), the senior Democrat on the House Judiciary Committee, published a commentary in the Oct. 3 *Detroit Free Press*, in which he says that the appointment of a special counsel is required by law. Although the independent counsel statute expired in 1999, Justice Department regulations require the appointment of a special counsel under certain specified circumstances—which Conyers says apply in this case.

Quoting then-Senator John Ashcroft from a 1997 statement, Conyers writes: A single allegation can be most worthy of a special prosecutor. . . . If you’re abusing your status in office, it can be a single fact that makes the difference on that.”

Dems Call For Special Counsel To Probe CIA Leak

Calls came from both the House and Senate Democratic leaderships on Sept. 30, demanding that the Justice Department appoint a special prosecutor to determine who made the criminal leak of the name of the wife of former Ambassador Joe Wilson.

House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) said: “An independent investigation of this despicable matter must be undertaken immediately. It must be thorough and it must be beyond question in terms of the vigor with which it is pursued. Given allegations about the involvement of senior White House officials and the past close association between the Attorney General and one of those officials, the investigation should be headed by a person independent of the administration.”

Senate Democrats called on Attorney General Ashcroft to appoint a special counsel as well. A letter to Ashcroft was issued by *Senators Tom Daschle (D-S.D.), Joe Biden (D-Del.), Carl Levin (D-Mich.), and John D. Rockefeller III (D-W.Va.)*, which stated:

“Reports indicate that senior administration officials were allegedly motivated to engage in potentially criminal behavior, risking our national security and the lives of our intelli-

gence agents, in order to punish someone who raised questions about the administration’s rationale for going to war with Iraq.”

Democrats also called on Attorney General Ashcroft to recuse himself. Ashcroft refused to address the matter of the leak during an unrelated press conference, but confirmed that a “full investigation” has begun.

Nine Democratic Senators, members of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, sent a letter to White House Chief of Staff Andy Card on Sept. 30, requesting independent special counsel to probe the Wilson leak. The letter says:

“Our government has no greater responsibility than to protect and advance our national security, and the people who work for our government have no greater obligation than to protect and defend those spending and risking their lives for our national security. Yet it now appears that one or more high-level Bush Administration officials took it upon themselves to act contrary to that responsibility and that obligation. In an apparent reaction to Ambassador Joseph C. Wilson’s credible allegations about the Administration’s manipulation of intelligence information, some high-level Bush Administration officials reportedly decided to identify the Ambassador’s wife as a covert government operative. This action potentially endangered not just her, but the many people who may have associated with her and provided help to the United States.

“This is not just an outrage; it also appears to be a crime. It must be investigated—immediately and independently. . . . We strongly believe that such an investigation should be led by a non-partisan, independent special counsel, and not by this Administration’s political appointees.”

Schumer, Levin Introduce Amendment

On Sept. 30, **Sen. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.)** and **Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.)** introduced a “Sense of the Congress” amendment to request a special counsel. Levin stated that the leaks like that which exposed the identity and job of Valerie Plame Wilson could endanger “men and women playing absolutely critical roles in the defense of our national security.”

On Sept. 29, **Senator Schumer** also sent a letter to Attorney General John Ashcroft, excerpted here:

“Dear General Ashcroft:

“I write to ask you to appoint a special counsel to investigate and prosecute the apparent unauthorized and criminal leaking of an undercover CIA agent’s identity by senior administration officials.

“As you are aware, in July, a syndicated newspaper column quoted ‘senior administration officials’ identifying Valerie Plame as an undercover CIA operative specializing in Weapons of Mass Destruction. Plame is the spouse of a long-time State Department veteran, Ambassador Joseph Wilson, who wrote an op-ed disputing the White House’s claims about potential uranium exports from Niger to Iraq.

The op-ed helped spur the debate about whether the White House knowingly manipulated information about Iraq's nuclear program.

"Recent news accounts have reported that two high-level White House officials called six reporters and disclosed the identity of Wilson's wife as part of an attempt to impugn Wilson's credibility and intimidate other critics of the Administration.

"Leaking the identity of an undercover CIA agent is a federal crime, punishable by up to 10 years in prison. In July, I asked FBI Director Mueller to determine whether there were grounds to believe a crime had occurred. Following standard procedure, Director Mueller contacted CIA Director George Tenet to ascertain whether it appeared a national security breach had occurred. Director Tenet has apparently confirmed that he believes a crime was committed.

"Clearly, there is the appearance of a conflict of interest for the Department of Justice to investigate whether senior White House officials committed federal felony offenses, especially in such a highly-charged context. Since you no longer have the option of asking that an Independent Counsel be appointed, I am writing to encourage you to appoint a Special Counsel.

"Although a Special Counsel will not have complete independence from the Justice Department, he or she would have the full panoply of powers available to a US Attorney, and Federal regulations require that any interference in the investigation ultimately be reported to Congress. In short, the appearance of a conflict of interest is not totally removed, but it is substantially mitigated. Appointing a Special Counsel may not be the perfect way to conduct this investigation, but it is clearly the best alternative available.

"We need a person with a pristine reputation to lead this probe, someone who has the stature to make sure that this investigation gets to the bottom of what happened. Federal regulations require that the Special Counsel be a 'lawyer with a reputation for integrity and impartial decision-making' and 'shall be selected from outside the United States Government.' Some immediately obvious possibilities include: Warren Rudman, George Mitchell, Sam Nunn, and Frank Keating. Should you agree that a Special Counsel is necessary, I encourage you to consult with Congressional leaders from both parties before making an appointment.

"This criminal act is one of the most reckless and nasty things I have seen in all my years of government. Leaking the name of a CIA agent is tantamount to putting a gun to that agent's head. It compromises that agent's safety and the safety of that agent's loved ones, not to mention those in that agent's network of intelligence assets. Furthermore, it poses a serious threat to the national security of this nation.

"I know you share my commitment to national security and that you are as appalled by these dastardly deeds as I am. I hope you will take the only appropriate action here and appoint a Special Counsel so we can ensure that justice is

done while preserving the integrity of the Justice Department.

"I look forward to hearing from you on this matter soon."

Waxman Demands Congressional Hearings

On Sept. 29, **Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.)**, the ranking member, requested the House Government Reform Committee hold hearings to investigate "allegations that White House officials breached national security law by disclosing the identity of a CIA agent," namely the wife of Ambassador Joseph Wilson. "Congressional oversight of the Wilson case is imperative," Waxman said in a letter to Rep. Tom Davis (R-Va.). Excerpts follow:

"As the primary investigative committee in the House of Representatives, it is the Committee's responsibility to ensure that the public receives a full accounting of what happened in the Wilson matter.

"Publicly identifying Ambassador Wilson's wife appears to have been intended to punish him for criticizing the Administration's policy on Iraq. . . .

"To date, the White House does not appear to be taking this national security breach seriously"—a reaction that "appears markedly different than its reaction to other leaks," such as regarding the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001. In fact, "it is not even clear if the White House will conduct its own internal investigation into its own officials leaking the identity of a covert CIA agent," Waxman wrote.

Waxman demanded that the Committee take the following initial steps:

- "request a copy of the CIA request to the Department of Justice that DOJ investigate the matter";
- "call a hearing to receive testimony from relevant individuals such as Ambassador Wilson on this matter."

Conflicts of Interest Detailed

At a press conference Oct. 2, **Sen. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.)**, a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, presented a number of reasons why a special counsel should be appointed. Schumer cited Ashcroft's ties to White House advisor Karl Rove, who worked for Ashcroft's Senatorial election campaign for fees in the \$700,000.00 range. Schumer also raised questions about other conflicts between Ashcroft's aides and staff, and the White House:

- "The acting Deputy Attorney General, Robert D. McCallum, was inducted into Skull and Bones at Yale with President Bush in 1968.
- "DOJ Deputy Chief of Staff David Israelite served as the director of political and governmental affairs for the Republican National Committee in 1999 and 2000.
- "Solicitor General Ted Olson was the lead counsel for President Bush during the 2000 Florida recount, and argued Mr. Bush's appeal before the Supreme Court.
- "Rachel Brand, the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General in the Office of Legal Policy, served as Associate Counsel in the White House."

Failed by Dems, Enraged Voters Elect A Hitler; LaRouche Is Sole Opposition

by Harley Schlanger and Paul Gallagher

Confirming with a shock, the collapse of the political strategy of the Democratic National Committee (DNC) and the pathetic irrelevance of all nine “DNC-approved” Democratic Presidential candidates, California’s looted, enraged, and leaderless Democratic voters elected a Hitler on Oct. 7, as a Republican governor. They were sucked in by a dirty trick of Vice President Dick Cheney’s “war and Wall Street” faction of the Republican Party, which financed and ran an openly fascist-profiled “Recall” campaign around Hollywood-movie “Beast-Man” Arnold Schwarzenegger. The Democratic national leadership did nothing to oppose it.

Gray Davis became only the second governor recalled in American history; and cartoonish robot-actor Schwarzenegger—whose admiration for Adolf Hitler and lifelong desire to wield fascist social-political power were on display during the brief Recall campaign—will be sworn in by Thanksgiving to replace him.

The election of Schwarzenegger should be the ultimate “wake-up call” for those in denial that the United States, under Cheney, is barreling toward fascism. From the Nuremberg-style rallies that characterized his campaigning, to the vacuous, yet menacing, appeals he made to voters to let him lead them, there was an unmistakable whiff of Hitlerian fascism emanating from Schwarzenegger.

California, the nation’s biggest state, now has an “imported Austrian head of state.” Beginning with President George W. Bush’s visit to California on Oct. 14 to rub Schwarze-

negger “charisma” on his own failing Presidency, the Republicans will now go for a fascist movement for the election in 2004, and will use this for their national campaign. Demands to amend the U.S. Constitution to allow Schwarzenegger to become a candidate for President, have instantly arisen not only from Republican Congressmen like Orrin Hatch of Utah, but in a *Washington Post* editorial, and in pathetically fearful echoes from liberal syndicated columnist

A LaRouche campaign mass leaflet shows the country that Arnold Schwarzenegger is a project for fascism from within the Republican Party, with immediate national implications. LaRouche’s movement is the only serious Democratic opposition to it.

Richard Cohen, among others.

“Will Bush salute the new Führer?” asked Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche. LaRouche is the *only* leading Democrat whose forces fought the Recall by exposing the Cheney faction’s bankrupting of the state, with hundreds of thousands of *Who Robbed California* pamphlets, and constant rallies and interventions. LaRouche’s campaign and his LaRouche Youth Movement won a significant victory when Los Angeles County, where their forces were most active, voted against the recall—the only large county to do so in the southern half of the state. Moreover, LaRouche’s strategy, for California Democratic leaders to put the focus on “Halliburton” Cheney’s energy pirates and their looting of California, was working statewide in early September; then Davis and others abandoned the “Cheney flank,” on advice from the DNC.

The Democrats’ national fiasco is measured by the fact that California’s registered Democrats overwhelmingly blamed Davis for the energy-deregulation disaster, huge budget deficits, new taxes—all of which looting was run by Cheney Republicans. Some 25% of the state’s registered Democrats voted to recall Davis, and close to 40% of voters from trade-union households voted for Schwarzenegger—who has immediately demanded the unions agree to slash their wages and benefits to “solve” the state’s fiscal disaster.

The ‘Beast-Man’ Phenomenon

LaRouche said in an Oct. 6 statement, “Schwarzenegger was selected because his training for film-acting had produced a type who fit the essentially Satanic, ‘beast-man’ role played by leading fascists such as Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, Francisco Franco, and so on. He was another such ‘Dionysos’ from the pages of Friedrich Nietzsche’s wild rants. . . . Hitler was developed as a figure of charisma. Schwarzenegger has been transformed to similar effect, by Hollywood productions. Transformed from a sleaze-ball sex-freak of the body-builder sweat parlors, into a figure of charisma of a special kind: the charisma of the beast-man.”

The smell of fascism around Schwarzenegger’s emergence was also picked up across the Atlantic within the British political establishment, and expressed by a long-term adversary of LaRouche, Lord William Rees-Mogg, in his editorial column in the *London Times* on Oct. 8. “Schwarzenegger relies on catch phrases and on empty generalization. He does not debate the issues. His campaign exists outside rationality, in the world of celebrity and sensation. The politics of mass emotion are the politics of fascism. The core of all fascist movements is the direct relationship between the leader and the masses,” Rees-Mogg wrote. “What does the leader do? He provides leadership. What allows him to provide leadership? The strength of his will. What is the evidence of the leader’s



Newly-printed Who Robbed California? pamphlets for just the last five days of the Recall fight, in the LaRouche office in Los Angeles, give an idea of the mass leadership effort made by the LaRouche Youth Movement. A core of 200 youth mobilized hundreds more—and in a significant victory, Los Angeles County, almost alone, voted “No” on the Recall.

Lyndon LaRouche Wins Matching Funds

The Federal Election Commission declared Democrat Lyndon LaRouche’s Presidential campaign was declared eligible for matching funds on Oct. 8. Only one other Democratic candidate, Vermont Governor Howard Dean, is eligible so far. LaRouche’s certification followed the scandalous capitulation of his rivals to the Arnie “Hitler” Schwarzenegger in the California recall campaign. LaRouche effectively fought the recall as “Dick Cheney’s dirty trick,” and fielded a highly effective youth movement deployment, which could have defeated Schwarzenegger if the national party had done the same. LaRouche has thus emerged as the only Democrat with the capability to force Cheney’s removal from office, and effectively oppose the Republicans’ fascist project.

While not in the running for the “big bucks,” LaRouche’s popular support has made him number two in the number of contributions received from those giving more than \$200 to a candidate. As of the end of the second quarter, his campaign had raised \$4.6 million. The third quarter figures are not yet available.

The next major event of the campaign is an international webcast scheduled for October 22, at 1:00 p.m. Eastern Daylight Time, during which LaRouche will address the prospects for “the post-Cheney era.”

will? The exciting feeling he creates of ultimate ruthlessness.”

The identification of Governor-elect Schwarzenegger with Hitler is evident from his own words, as brought out in the last days of the campaign by the release of an interview transcript where he gushed his admiration for Hitler’s charisma and power over masses at rallies—while saying he abhorred Hitler’s “use” of that power. Schwarzenegger also insisted, “We can’t live without authority. Because I feel that a certain amount of people who were meant to do this and control, and larger amount, like 95% of the people who we have to tell what to do and how to keep order . . . You have to tell people what to do.” That identification is also clear in his promotion of an aura of power around his Hollywood-manufactured “type”—particularly his main Hollywood movie role as a robotic super-killer, “The Terminator.”

The day after the Recall vote, LaRouche said, “It is not a question of his quotes, what he said. They are valid, in that we have seen them. There is no doubt—and I’m an expert in

this—he is a Hitler, I have seen him appear on TV, and I have seen the face of Hitler in his appearances. He must be stopped, now. This is why you have to dump Cheney, now.”

Many California voters, who were angry about the economic crisis and fearful about the future, voted for Schwarzenegger for the perception of power—that he, the Beast-Man, would impose his will, to save the impotent little man incapable of acting in his own self-interest. “I will terminate the car tax,” he snarled, during his rallies. “I will terminate ‘special interests.’ And I will terminate Davis.”

Frenzied crowds of little men ate this up at the rallies, which were punctuated by the out-of-tune blaring of rock bands shouting, “We’re Not Gonna Take It,” while a wrecking ball demolished a car with “increased car tax” scrawled on it. The mood of rage was fed across the state by right-wing radio talk-show “shock jocks,” like Ken Champeau of KFI radio in Los Angeles, who repeated constantly that if the “liberal bureaucrats” stood in Arnie’s way, there would be “bodies

Hitler & Schwarzenegger As Beast-Men

Many Californians and others have found it difficult to explain how and why Hollywood geek-act Arnold Schwarzenegger could have become so suddenly a prominent contender in an impromptu race for Governor. They have been caught off guard by Schwarzenegger, because they never really understood how Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany. They have overlooked the fact that Schwarzenegger was chosen for politics because he is, in real life, the unhuman beast-man, whose role has been his most lucrative Hollywood screen-role. They do not understand what fascism really was, and is.

Schwarzenegger was thought of as only the kind of actor whose natural talent was giving Narcissus a bad name, for a co-starring role in real-life sleazy peep-shows, on- or off-stage. If they liked his movies, it was because they liked the smell that reeks around dirty peep-shows. How did he suddenly get into politics? Schwarzenegger was never really an actor, not a political thinker; he was, like the worst of his film characters, essentially a freak: a “Freddie,” a “Jason” from “Friday the 13th.”

Hitler, too, was a freak, a bizarre, predatory beast from the pages of Satan-cultist Friedrich Nietzsche. It was his success in training as an actor that Hitler was trained to play the theatrical role through which he campaigned for and became the beast-man dictator of Germany. Schwarzenegger was selected because his training for film-acting

had produced a type who fit the essentially Satanic, “beast-man” role played by leading fascists such as Benito Mussolini, Adolf Hitler, Francisco Franco, and so on. He was another such “Dionysos” from the pages of Friedrich Nietzsche’s wild rants.

The role Schwarzenegger was selected to perform on the California political stage was a Hollywood “remake” of a kind of evil which modern history has met in leading figures of France’s Jacobin Terror, in Napoleon Bonaparte, and in each of the whole pack of leading fascist figures from the 1922–1945 interval.

An Exotic Cult

The origin of those political figures in what has become known as the fascist tradition, is an exotic freemasonic cult, known originally as the Martinists, which was used by a relevant network of private bankers to launch the French Revolution and the tyranny of Napoleon Bonaparte. It was the same Martinist cult, known during the Twentieth Century as the Synarchist International, which created the fascist beast-man figures of the 1922–1945 interval, and has produced a new batch of Synarchist figures, including the U.S. neo-conservatives and Arnold Schwarzenegger today.

Schwarzenegger, like Hitler, is set apart in a certain way from more ordinary neo-conservatives such as Paul Wolfowitz, Lewis Libby, and so on. Those neo-conservatives are beastly in their own way; but they lack that exotic appeal implied by the term, charisma.

Hitler was developed as a figure of charisma. Schwarzenegger has been transformed to similar effect, by Hollywood productions. Transformed from a sleaze-ball sex-

flying out of windows in Sacramento,” the state capital.

It took the complicity of the national Democratic Party, led by frightened DNC Chairman Terry McAuliffe, and the nine irrelevant “official candidates,” to insure victory for the new Hitler project.

Democrats Capitulate

Schwarzenegger and the Recall populist circus which elected him were both managed by a millionaires’ and billionaires’ club, all of whom were instrumental in looting California into bankruptcy through energy deregulation since 1999—Dick Cheney, George Shultz, Warren Buffett, disgraced Enron CEO Kenneth Lay, former Gov. Pete Wilson, and Las Vegas casino moguls like Steve Wynn who provided Schwarzenegger’s two-month campaign with \$6 million through the City National Bank.

The LaRouche Campaign provided documentary evidence in its pamphlets that the gang of high-level Synarchist

freak of the body-builder sweat parlors, into a figure of charisma of a special kind: the charisma of the beast-man.

There is nothing really mysterious about the quality of charisma as represented by the images of Arnold Schwarzenegger or the Hitler who is his original role-model. The street name for Hitler’s and Arnie’s charisma, is fear, the mystical impression that this is a man to be feared, awfully feared. According to the original doctrine of the beast-man developed by Martinists such as Joseph de Maistre, fear of such predatory tyrants is not the fear of the power they are believed to represent, but the kind of wild irrationality associated with Roman Caesars such as Caligula or Nero, or that image of the Spanish Inquisition which the Martinists admired.

In short, select geek-act-artist Schwarzenegger to play a role like that of a Caligula, Nero, Mussolini, or Hitler, on the living-theater stage of improvisatory real politics. Draw upon the pro-Hitler imageries which that actor had acquired from his family household and other elements of his surroundings, and then make the state of California the stage on which he is cast to act out that role.

The relevant lesson to be learned from the current situation in Iraq, is that neo-conservatives such as the fascists Vice-President Cheney, Richard Perle, Donald Rumsfeld, Paul Wolfowitz, and so on and so on, are not exactly geniuses. Their power lies not in the development of their mental powers but their lack of morals or rationality. Their power lies in their disposition to act in ways no sane and moral person would do. Their appeal lies entirely in the fear they instill because of the part they are disposed to play, in whatever roles, on- or off-stage, they are cast.

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., Oct. 6, 2003

bankers backing Schwarzenegger was identical to those who used electricity deregulation to loot the state. Wilson, Shultz, and Buffett—all top advisers and/or campaign managers for Arnie—and Cheney through his White House national energy task force, had played leading roles in draining more than \$70 billion from the state during the energy crisis of 2001. This precipitated the \$38.2 billion budget deficit voters blamed on Governor Davis.

Instead of using this to demolish the band of pirates, leading Democratic consultants tied to the DNC and Al Gore advised Davis to avoid “finger-pointing” and to be “congratulatory, accept the blame,” and *ignore economic issues*. Exit polls showed the disastrous folly of this approach, as voters said the energy crisis and the budget disaster were the two most prominent reasons they voted to recall Davis. The DNC’s only response to the interview exposing Schwarzenegger’s Hitler fantasies, was to ask him to apologize for it!

In California itself, Democratic Lt. Gov. Cruz Bustamante—part of Sen. Joseph Lieberman’s national faction of pro-war, right-wing, and organized crime-linked Democrats—stabbed Governor Davis in the back, deliberately misleading Hispanic voters to cast ballots to recall Davis and vote Bustamante in to replace him. Bustamante’s slogan, “Vote YES for Cruz,” confused masses of Hispanic voters since the only “YES” vote on the ballot was for the recall of Davis itself. More than 50% of Hispanic voters voted for Recall, which prevailed by 55-45% statewide. While Lieberman was there in person backing Bustamante’s treason, Lieberman’s pro-war Republican “twin” Sen. John McCain, was campaigning hard for Schwarzenegger.

Pyrrhic Victory

LaRouche is now the sole clearly-recognized leader of Democratic opposition to this fascist threat. On Oct. 8, LaRouche emphasized that California’s tragedy would be “a Pyrrhic victory” for Schwarzenegger and for Cheney. “We will alarm the country, and the world,” LaRouche said. Schwarzenegger has never had a plan to deal with the state’s fiscal disaster. In the days after his Oct. 7 victory, he arrogantly declared he would eliminate by executive fiat, new automobile taxes passed by the legislature; demanded unions give up wages and benefits; said he believed “legislators up there have gotten the message” to follow his orders; and threatened that he would make fiscal and economic changes by referendum if necessary. None of this, however, changes the reality that the state is looted dry by Cheney’s energy pirates; what is likely coming is a demand by Schwarzenegger to President Bush, for Federal aid to California. This will link the burning issue of the Cheney/Schwarzenegger fascist threat, with the collapse of the *national* economy and Federal budget revenues, which LaRouche alone has shown the ability to solve. The national fight by LaRouche and his movement to force Cheney out of office has now taken on an immediate urgency—“within 30 days,” as LaRouche said on Oct. 8.

Hitlerian Psychology No Secret With Arnie

by Scott Thompson and Nancy Spannaus

When selected quotes from Arnold Schwarzenegger's 1997 interview with George Butler, the producer of "Pumping Iron," came out in the first days of October, the Schwarzenegger for Governor campaign rushed to declare that they would release the entire 33-page transcript to the media, to show that the quotes—the most lurid of which are shown in the leaflet pictured on page 61—were "taken out of context." Within days, the campaign had decided *not* to release the transcript. Apparently, Arnie's backers decided that its circulation wouldn't help them after all.

For example, how to explain away the following excerpt from the Butler interview, which was published in the Oct. 4 *New York Times*?

"Yes, in Germany they used power and authority but it was used in the wrong way. If you want to create a strong nation and a strong country, you cannot let everybody be an individual, because everyone has his own opinion and you can't just stick together as a strong nation. Then you have to tell people what to do. . . ."

Did Admire Hitler

But, even without the Butler interview, Arnie's record was already established in the 1990 book, *An Unauthorized Biography: Arnold*, by Wendy Leigh, (Chicago: Congdon & Weed, 1990).

Leigh wrote: "Arnold personified Aryan supremacy and Germanic strength of will. To top that, his father had been a member of the Nazi Party. Both his heritage and his image were inescapable. Inescapable, but not ineradicable. Yet, Arnold, far from underplaying his roots, embraced and advertised them. . . . Arnold must have known that the Nazi aura surrounding him did not displease his admirers. After all, the goal of many bodybuilders is to carve for themselves bodies befitting a master race, and to the end, power and dominance are valued above all. . . . All in all, allegations of Arnold's veneer of Nazism probably didn't hurt him in the unique arena that is bodybuilding."

Another excerpt from the same book says that, having arrived in the United States under the patronage of the body builder Joe Weider, "Arnold immediately took posing lessons from Dick Tyler. Tyler, deciding that Arnold merited 'heroic' music, picked for his posing routine Richard Strauss's *Thus*

Spake Zarathustra.

Years later, Tyler commented that if Hitler had wanted to advertise the Aryan ideal, Arnold would have been its perfect representative.

"Tyler's remarks may sound a trifle barbed; however, since 1977, rumors have circulated in the bodybuilding world that during the filming of "Pumping Iron," the pseudo-documentary film that transformed him into a legend, Arnold said he admired Hitler.

"When contacted for a newspaper article in 1988, George Butler, the producer and director of the film and still a close friend of Arnold's today, admitted that during the filming of "Pumping Iron," Arnold definitely did say he admired Hitler. Butler then conceded that the remark was cut from the final version of the film, adding that Arnold expressed his admiration of 'Hitler and Kennedy in almost the same breath, as people who were leaders.'

"When asked why Arnold admired Hitler, Butler replied that the context in the film was that Arnold was saying he had 'always wanted to be remembered like the most famous people in history, like Jesus and so on. And I think his admiration is for people who were so striking that they would be remembered always.' . . .

"Manfred Thellig, who worked with Arnold in Munich, offers a similar interpretation. According to Thellig, Arnold 'definitely admires the Teutonic period of the Third Reich. He just loved those leftover relics of the Third Reich in Munich—those Teutonic statues.' He added that Arnold would say, 'If I had lived at that time, I would have been one of those "Teutonic breeders," ' but explains, 'Whenever he opened his mouth and it sounded like "Oh, there is a neo-Nazi," this was just playing Tarzan. It wasn't serious.'

'I Will Exterminate'

"Arnold responded to this issue during a 1989 *Penthouse* interview with journalist Sharon Churcher. According to Churcher, a former associate of Arnold's during the seventies had heard from a mutual acquaintance that Arnold had Nazi paraphernalia all over his apartment. According to the associate, Arnold's reaction was to claim, through 'Pumping Iron' producer George Butler, that his interest 'was only that of a student.' Butler, professing to have forgotten the above exchange, says he had never seen any Nazi paraphernalia at Arnold's house. . . .

"There is yet another possibility. As one bodybuilder who observed Arnold in America doing the 'Sieg Heil' salute commented, 'It was expected of him.' "

Of course, the Simon Wiesenthal center, which has received over \$1 million from Arnie, and "cleared" him of anti-semitism, denies Schwarzenegger's Hitlerian bent. But only a blind man, or deluded fool, listening to him in the course of the recent campaign—"I will exterminate. . ."—could deny that Arnie's "will to power" reflects his adulation of Hitler's "Beast-Man" style, still today.

The Synarchist Threat Of the ‘Beast-Man’

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

To a Sept. 1, 2003 session of the Labor Day conference of the International Caucus of Labor Committees.

Take the case of Synarchism. Now, Synarchism can be traced, in its most essential roots, from sources such as the ancient cult, Phrygian cult, of Dionysus. Essentially what happened, is that some people in the 18th Century, particularly those associated with the British East India Company, and Barings Bank, under Lord Shelburne, were out to defeat the American Revolution, even before it occurred. Because they knew what the American Revolution was. They dipped down into the cesspools of Geneva and Lyons, in Switzerland and France, to find some real filth, which leaned toward, axiomatically, something like the Phrygian cult of Dionysus. And remember that the characteristic of the Jacobins in the French Revolution, was the Phrygian cap. The most important fact about the French Revolution, is the role of the Phrygian cap. The Phrygian cult of Dionysus is the generic term, essentially, or the symbol, for what we call Satanism in civilization since.

So, the British reached down, and they found this cult, which they pulled together, through bankers, through family merchant banks, which are still in existence, in continuity, today. Which became the Martinists of that period, and the Synarchists of today. Every Synarchist is bad, every Synarchist is a fascist, right or left. Anybody who’s attracted to Synarchism is a fascist, in the modern terms. I don’t care whether it’s in South or Central America, or wherever, he’s a *fascist*. . . . Synarchism is the idea of the rogue, the anti-human rogue, who is considered the Superman, because he’s capable of evil which normal human beings are not capable of doing.

A Culture of Bestiality

And therefore, they said, what we have to do to stop the American Revolution: “We have to turn the rogues loose. We have to have an instrument, a cult,” such as the Martinist cult—which was pulled together by these people, taking the worst features of 16th-Century Spain under the Hapsburgs, like Philip II, which was a precedent for them. Remember that the Hapsburg accession in Spain was used to produce an instrument to destroy civilization, and this continued through the Netherlands War, it continued through the Thirty Years’

War. This was an instrument for destroying civilization. As Schiller describes it, men did not fight war as man against man, but as beast against beast. It was a cult of bestiality, and Spanish culture under Philip II and Philip III, was a culture of bestiality. Europe under the Hapsburgs generally, was a culture of bestiality.

So, when it came to the time of the French Revolution, the British had already understood this, from an Anglo-Dutch liberal standpoint—which is another form of Satanism. And by their instinct for Satanism, as typified by Francis Bacon, or Hobbes, or Locke, or Mandeville, they applied that to the situation, and said, “How can we create a Phrygian cult of Dionysus, to destroy civilization? To prevent the American Revolution—which was then about overwhelming Europe with optimism—how do we defeat it? We turn men into beasts.”

And the same thing happened recently. The Missile Crisis, for example. The Missile Crisis was modelled upon the dropping of bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And even without the nuclear bombs, it was already done in the firebombing of Tokyo, before the nuclear weapons were dropped. It was done in the bombing of civilian populations, under the direction of Lindemann and Bomber Harris, in the last phase of the war in Europe.

The Model of Hitler

This was Satanic! Just as Hitler’s killing of the Jews was an act of deliberate Satanic bestiality. The act was to commit a crime so great, that the German people could never turn against Hitler, for fear they would be punished for Hitler’s crimes. There was no reason, as I said here, there was no reason for it. No *German* reason for what was done to the Jews in Germany, or Eastern Europe. None! German history, from the 18th and 19th Century, said, this is not Germany’s interest. The rise of Germany as a power, was associated with the process which led to the political rights of citizenship for the Jew. Which the Jew richly rewarded Germany for. And Eastern Europe was rewarded for. The legacy of Moses Mendelssohn. It was in German interest, from the standpoint of science, medicine, and so forth, to promote and defend that precious part of its society, the Jewish community, which are just Germans, or Poles, they were really Poles. Russians were really Russians. To defend that. . . . Like the political liberation of the Jew, was *good*. It was a response against the legacy of the Hapsburgs, or 1492, or 1609. An affirmation of humanity.

And so the Nazis took this affirmation of humanity, and under the influence of a *bastard*, Richard Wagner, picked out the Jew—in Wagner’s terms—as an object of destruction, to do something to the human race, so horrible that humanity could not turn back to humanity again. That was the intention. That was the intention of the French Revolution. That was the intention of unleashing Napoleon on Europe. That was the intention of what was done at the Congress of Vienna. That

was what was done with Napoleon III. That was what was done with the Mazzini operation throughout Europe, of which Wagner was a part, the bomber.

So, this is the problem. It's a deeply embedded historical problem, of the idea that the man who has power, who can terrify a people into submission, so they will admire him, and kiss his feet, because they're so afraid of him, that they love him. He's so terrible. He's like Freddie, in "Friday the 13th." That's what the image is. That's what Freddie is: a monster so terrible, that people admire him. They're fascinated with him.

Why is the "Friday the 13th" film so popular? Because of a Satanic impulse in the population, a Satanic impulse to worship the Beast-Man, the man so terrible.

That's what Arnie Schwarzenegger is. Arnie Schwarzenegger is a Dionysian creature, the Beast-Man, the high-paid freak show. Both in the gym and elsewhere.

Then the Nuclear Horror

So, what we face today, to understand what has happened to the population of the United States that came back from the war, and the population of the United States which came out of the experience of the Kennedy assassination, you have to look again, at the bankers, the Synarchist bankers, as they were called in the last century, who were behind Hitler, who were behind the tradition of the French Revolution. These bankers deployed, first, the nuclear weapons, the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The committing of a crime against the people of Europe, comparable to what Hitler did to the Jews, the terror bombing of Western Europe in the closing period of the war, culminating with the firebombing of Tokyo. Culminating in the dropping of the nuclear weapons which, in the interest of Bertrand Russell, a great peace-lover, started the *Age of Terror*.

These events were considered by the Synarchists, and their philosophers, as the beginning of the end of history. This was called the Age of Dionysus! This was the characteristic feature of the youth culture, of the late 1960s and beyond. This is the basis for the so-called environmentalist movement. It's Dionysian. It is Satanic! It's not popular opinion, it's Satan's opinion. And people who are afraid of Satan, worship him.

And that's the principle here.

So, therefore, what happened to us is Satanism, in these forms. First, the closing period of World War II, when the horror of what Hitler had done was *emulated* by the firebombing and so forth of Europe and Japan. *Emulated* by the attempt to prolong the war, so as to have the opportunity to obliterate Berlin with a nuclear attack. And when Germany surrendered, they couldn't do that any more. . . . So, they dropped them on Japan instead. Why? Because of Japan? No. For the same reason that Hitler did what he did to the Jews. To commit a Dionysian act so horrible, that the world would kiss the feet of this Satanic perpetrator. . . .

It happened in the early 1960s, with the Missile Crisis,

and the assassination of Kennedy. The terror induced in every part of the adolescent and young adult population of the United States at that point, is what our problem is today.

Therefore, to define the cure of the problem, you must define the problem itself, the disease itself. The infectious agent, not just the "Who did wrong?" Everybody, nearly everybody, did wrong: I saw them do it. I saw my returning fellow veterans, from World War II, commit a crime against the nation themselves, and humanity, in the attitudes they adopted. I saw the younger generation, transformed into what became resembling more and more, beasts, the kind of beasts you see on a public rave-dance broadcast. No longer quite human any more. It was done in the same way.

Therefore, unless we understand this mechanism, by which mankind is induced, by bankers and Dionysians generally, to destroy itself, we cannot cure the disease, we do not understand the current problem, we do not understand what has to be changed, and how to change it.

Creating the Alternative

The way to change it, is to create the alternative to the Beast-Man, as a focal point of leadership. That is, if you're trying to find a solution, for instance, to reform a society in which Dionysus reigns, you're an idiot, and a doomed one at that. Therefore, you have to choose a leadership which is directly counter to the Beast-Man. The Beast-Man ideology which controls the leadership of the Democratic Party, as well as the Republican Party.

Now, instead of terror, you have to introduce optimism. But optimism has to be based on facing the reality of the situation which threatens us. Therefore if you say, "I don't want to bring up the depression, because it's going to turn people off, you're an idiot! You say, "I don't want to bring up the calamity, which is called the Democratic list of candidates, you know, shall we say, the Unfortunate 9," you're an idiot! If you want to say, "You've got to be practical about politics," you're an idiot! Because whatever you do, is not going to work! It's going to simply lead deeper into the swamp and the morass that we're in already.

You need to, first of all, tell the truth about what's wrong with the people, and our traditions, and popular culture. You have to tell it, as it is. You have to make it comprehensible. Then, you have to do something else. You have to define this alternative, the solution, or the principled solution, the axiomatic form of the solution, and illustrate the axiomatic form of the solution. Then you have to inspire people you've made those two points to, with optimism.

And how do you do it? By giving them a formula? You have to give them personalities, leading personalities, who embody that with optimism. You have to give people the courage, to be willing to spend their lives, or put their lives at risk, for the sake of making an axiomatic change in the way society behaves.

if we're going to effectively deal with terrorism."

—Philip C. Wilcox, Jr., Former Ambassador, Middle East specialist, to Middle East Policy Council, Oct. 3

Vietnam in the Desert: Question Won't Go Away

by Michele Steinberg

"The Vietnamese people—in fact, a lot of them—were quite sympathetic to the insurgents, and they provided a base of support which we couldn't overcome. We could always defeat the guerrilla forces in the field no matter how big they got . . . but the problem was because there was this base of support and resentment against foreign occupiers—neocolonialists, whatever they thought we were—in the population, no matter how many of these guys we killed in the field, there were always more. The population of Vietnam grew every year, both North and South, throughout the war . . . so no matter how many people you captured, killed or dragged away, there were always more of them.

"So the question really is, I think, in Iraq . . . who is on the other side? Now, if in fact the situation is as the Administration says, that this is a handful of Saddamist holdouts and the soreheads are mad because they're lost their retire[ment] pay . . . [or] a fairly small group of foreign Islamic terrorists who have come in the country, then I would predict that our effective counter-guerrilla operations and civic action . . . will in fact erode this base of support and the problem will disappear before next Summer. . . . If, on the other hand, what we're fighting here is a situation in which a fairly large number of Sunni Arabs—which is what we're talking about right now—in the population, at least passively support the guerrilla fighters, on the basis of their resentment and dislike of us and what we're doing in their country; and they continue to support them, then this situation will not clear up and it will go on and on and on."

—W. Patrick Lang, Former Defense Intelligence Officer, Middle East, to Middle East Policy Council, Oct. 3

"Speaking of the policy of eliminating terrorists through assassination or other means, the former speaker of the Israeli Knesset, Avraham Burg, said last week—and I'll quote him—'We could kill a thousand ringleaders a day, and nothing will be solved, because other leaders come up from below, from the wells of hatred and anger, from the infrastructures of injustice.' So if we are really serious about stopping terrorism, and I'm sure we are, in bringing security for Israel and justice for the Palestinians, we need to turn back to bold, active mediation. No single American policy in my view would be more effective in turning the tide toward sympathy for the United States, the kind of sympathy and support we must have,

The announcement by the White House on Oct. 6 of a major reorganization, that set up an "Iraqi Stabilization Group" in the National Security Council to replace the chicken-hawk imperialists at the Pentagon who pushed the Iraq war, was no surprise. Democratic Party Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche had warned Congress that the neo-conservative utopians inside the Administration were out for a Clash of Civilizations war in Iraq that would be "a fuse" for global thermonuclear war. While these utopians were congratulating each other in advance on an Iraq war "cakewalk," LaRouche called for Vice President Dick Cheney, the true author of the "preventive war" doctrine, released in September 2002, to be impeached. And, while the utopians were congratulating themselves for winning the war, LaRouche warned that Iraq was "Vietnam in the desert." This week has seen the confirmation of LaRouche's warnings. Administration officials are under criminal investigation by the Justice Department for leaking classified information as revenge against critics of the Iraq war policy; and Iraq is a disaster for the United States and for the civilized world.

The bloodletting in Iraq took little notice of the shakeup in Washington which created the new occupation task forces. On Oct. 9-10, thirteen Americans and coalition allies were killed in Iraq. The violence included a suicide bombing of a Baghdad police station, where nine people were killed; an ambush of U.S. troops that killed one soldier; and the murder of a Spanish government intelligence official, shot by gunmen as he answered the door at his residence. The police station bombing occurred in Baghdad's main Shi'ite neighborhood, Sadr City, and the *Gulf Daily News* reported that "38 people were wounded in the blast, which sent bodies flying on to the roof of the police station." Then—contradicting the Administration's assertion that "only" Sunni holdouts of the Saddam Hussein regime are involved in resistance—a shootout between members of a Shi'ite militia and American troops overnight on Oct. 10, left one militiaman dead and two others wounded in the Sadr City area. On the morning of Oct. 11, two more U.S. soldiers were killed in an attack in the same Shi'ite neighborhood of Baghdad.

While Bush Administration officials, and their neo-con "Amen Chorus" shriek in anger whenever an analogy is made to the Vietnam War, it is a comparison that will not go away. And some of the top U.S. experts on the Middle East are taking the neo-cons to task, and going public about the waste, hostility, despair, and danger created by "Viceroy" Paul Bremer's occupation.

Pentagon-Operated Theme Park

On Oct. 3, in a hearing room on Capitol Hill, the tip of the iceberg of the Iraq failure was revealed. Chas. Freeman,

President of the Middle East Policy Council (MEPC), told a standing-room-only audience of Congressional aides, diplomats, intelligence analysts, and military that, despite the successful “regime removal” in Iraq, there was no regime, and “we have not repaired the rifts with our allies around the world and with Iraq’s neighbors over our presence in Iraq. We have not restored basic services in Iraq, and we now find ourselves being shot at because we didn’t perform—we didn’t restore basic services. And because we’re being shot, we can’t restore basic services. Bechtel, which was to survey and set priorities, remains in the Kuwait Sheraton . . . and a lot of work that should have been done, clearly has slipped.”

Freeman added, “The UN has withdrawn to Jordan because of security concerns. An Oct. 23 conference in Madrid to pledge money for the reconstruction of Iraq has so far drawn a contribution of 200 million euros—\$234 million—from the European Union, and very little else.” Some now call Iraq, he noted, a “badly-managed, Pentagon-operated theme park.”

A day earlier, the American commander in Iraq, Lt. Gen. Ricardo Sanchez, had acknowledged the signs that the Iraqi resistance is building up far-reaching command structures. Sanchez told a news conference that the resistance is “a little bit more lethal, little bit more complex, little bit more sophisticated, and in some cases, a little bit more tenacious. We should not be surprised if one of these days we wake up to find there’s been a major firefight or a major terrorist attack,” he warned. “We are still fighting.” General Sanchez said three to six soldiers were being killed each week, and about 40 wounded.

In sharp contrast to the glib statements coming out of senior Pentagon civilians, including Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld and his Deputy Paul Wolfowitz, Sanchez said there was increasing coordination in attacks by an enemy often “embedded in the population. . . . It’s clear that there’s local command-and-control that’s operating. We are still not seeing national command-and-control structures, and the regional structures—there are some indications that that’s beginning to evolve.”

On Sept. 30, Jessica Mathews, President of the Carnegie Endowment, who had just returned from a Defense Department-sponsored trip to Iraq, delivered a similar message at a Carnegie forum: There is no military solution for Iraq. More troops will not help, she stated, noting that serious mistakes were made in the de-Ba’athification, and the dismantling of the Iraqi Army. Mathews reported that the number of ambushes on convoys has increased, the daily attacks against coalition forces have increased by 40%, and there is an influx of foreigners joining the attacks. In addition, the 35,000 Iraqi police that have been trained are not qualified. Regarding “regime change,” Mathews said that even though one-third of the “55 Deck of Cards” (wanted posters of the top figures in Saddam Hussein’s government) have been arrested, no significant intelligence has been gained. If the UN were to

take over, she believes, there is only a 50% chance that the situation will get better.

‘Vietnam’ Heard Even at AEI

Even at the neo-con citadel, the American Enterprise Institute (AEI), on Oct. 6, the specter of Vietnam was raised—not by the resident chicken-hawks led by keynote speaker William Kristol, but by Carlisle Army War College professor Steven Metz. Metz said that Iraq today is in the situation of Vietnam in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Continued neglect of the Iraqi people by the U.S. in Iraq would further build the resistance, and it would become a full-scale nationalist insurgency the United States will be unable to defeat. His point was not welcomed by Kristol and his neo-con sidekick, Reuel Marc Gerecht, who were on the defensive for delivering the Cheney/Libby/Wolfowitz line—perhaps the worst military strategy in American history. Metz warned that the United States will have to remain in Iraq for several years, and faces a “21st-Century insurgency,” more like the Intifada or Northern Ireland, than paper counterinsurgency exercises.

The MEPC forum, by contrast, was one of the most competent “lessons learned” review of the Iraq war available. Panelists and members of the audience raised questions “verboten” in the Cheney-dictated group-think that rules the Bush “43” Administration.

The Iraq war is not a “success” in the war against terrorism, but rather, a “breeding ground for terrorism that we hadn’t anticipated,” in the words of panelist Philip Wilcox. In response to *EIR*’s question challenging the overall preventive war doctrine, Chas. Freeman added, “If you assert a right to act outside the rule of law, or without regard to the institutions like the United Nations that administer the rule of law; and . . . if you insist on the right to conduct lynchings, when courts like the Security Council refuse to find in your favor on issues, then you fundamentally undercut your ability to combat terrorism.” The military situation was just “transmuted into a low-intensity conflict,” he stated.

Several speakers at the MEPC meeting condemned the Administration’s reconstruction double-talk: there are no services, no paychecks, no jobs, and no security. The \$87 billion requested by President Bush was just a down payment, and panelists feared that when the “next \$87 billion” is requested during the election season, the United States might just “declare democracy,” and cut and run.

A “compromise” suggestion, already floating around Congress, that the \$20 billion for reconstruction be a *loan*, was quickly demolished by Freeman, who is both a former diplomat in the Middle East and a businessman. His blunt truth: “There is no one to sign a loan” in Iraq—there is no government, and an occupation power is *not* authorized to sign loans.

Freeman, panelist Patrick Lang, and others voiced frustration and impatience, over the platitudes—if not lies—from



“Several more \$20 billions” will be required, while the Iraqi resistance grows stronger as the population turns against the U.S.-British occupation, Mideast experts said.

the neo-con war planners about the Iraqi economy. Freeman pointed out that the UN Development Program was “on the ground everywhere. . . reporting exactly how bad it was. . . .” He also pointed out that former Secretary of State Madelaine Albright had defended the “death of a million Iraqis from sanctions” as necessary to “make a point.” Lang demolished the analogy—very popular with Administration spokesmen—to the post-World War II reconstruction of Germany. His father, Lang noted, had trained for that job for a year and a half before the Allies even invaded France. The U.S. occupation knew the language, and worked with the Germans to rebuild their own country. From the discussion, it was clear that the neo-con war party has only addressed what they wanted to address, and only discussed what they planned on manipulating the American people into believing.

The utopian arguments on “democracy” were the most easily demolished. Panelist Amy Hawthorne, from the Carnegie Endowment, pointed out that the Administration is schizophrenic about “democracy,” because they know that the democratic “majority” may turn *against* the U.S. occupation. A Middle East journalist hit the nail on the head, pointing out that Iraq already once *had* a constitution imposed from the outside—by the British in 1926. It ultimately led to dictatorship, said Mutapha Malik, where the most destabilizing factor in Iraq was British imperial hegemony—whether the British troops were there or not. “Why should they love us more than they loved the British?” he asked.

This picture is not a mystery to the U.S. military—which went up against Wolfowitz over the war plans—nor to the retired Middle East hands who know something about Iraq, the Arabic language, and the history of the region. But it was irrelevant to Cheney’s neo-cons, led by Lewis “Scooter” Libby, who accompanied the Veep to CIA headquarters to

demand reworks of intelligence reports to exaggerate the threats from Iraq; and to Wolfowitz, who has been hawking an Iraq war plan since 1998, for a victory “on the cheap,” with about 75,000 troops, and a heavy reliance on Ahmed Chalabi’s Iraqi National Congress. That Wolfowitz plan was derided, appropriately, in a 1999 *Foreign Affairs* article, as a “Bay of Pigs.”

Unfortunately, however, one of the authors of that piece, Ken Pollack, now at the Brookings Institute, had a “Damascus Road” conversion to the neo-con viewpoint. At the MEPC, panelist Pollack argued that the preventive war against Iraq was necessary—boasting of his own role in justifying it (egos are not in short supply in the neo-con camp). But, Pollack admitted that it would take several tranches of \$20 billion “reconstruction” funds (larger than the entire pre-war Iraqi GDP of \$18 billion, under Saddam Hussein, when there were both electricity and jobs). If supplied, the United States “might” even win, he suggested.

***EIR* Names Names**

The unique role of LaRouche’s *EIR* in this debate has been to debunk the idea the Iraq mess is a snafu; rather, it was deliberate. And the best remedy for U.S. patriots, is to admit it. That is why Congressional hearings—such as the Ollie North, Iran-Contra hearings—are necessary.

At the Carnegie Forum Sept. 30, when Lawrence K. Freeman of *EIR* raised the question of the role of Cheney and his former Gulf War aides, Wolfowitz and Libby, Carnegie Endowment specialist Joseph Cirincione, who had been with Mathews on the trip to Iraq, said that the only thing more rapid than the rise of the neo-cons, was how quickly their policies are failing. Cirincione said that all the intelligence used by the White House, was based on the National Intelligence Estimate (NIE) influenced by Cheney and Libby. Cirincione voiced his doubts that the Pentagon’s Chief Weapons Inspector David Kay’s recent report concerning weapons of mass destruction (WMD) would ever be made public, because it points to conclusions opposite to those sought by the White House.

And, at AEI, Kristol turned beet-red when Jeffrey Steinberg of *EIR* cited military professionals such as Gen. Anthony Zinni (USMC-Ret), who had warned before the war, about another Vietnam. Metz responded that the three main axiomatic assumptions of the Bush Administration, going into the Iraq war, had all proven wrong: that the U.S. troops would be greeted as “liberators”; that the Iraqi army and police would rapidly switch sides and join the American forces, and would be doing most of the peacekeeping and street patrols; and that the international community would forgive the United States, and flood Iraq with reconstruction funds.

These examples are the mere *beginning* of “lessons learned.” The Bush Administration should clean house, as LaRouche has suggested, and Congress should act.

Iraq War Used To Push Military Transformation?

by Carl Osgood

An Oct. 2 hearing of the House Armed Services Committee provided evidence that, so far, the only lessons from the Iraq war that the Pentagon will discuss openly, are those that deal with the ongoing utopian “transformation” of the U.S. military. Testifying was Adm. Ed Giambastiani, commander of U.S. Joint Forces Command, which was tasked by Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld with conducting the operational level “lessons learned” study. Giambastiani told the committee that his team’s focus was the “joint level of warfighting.” That is, the level of then-Central Command chief Gen. Tommy Franks’ headquarters and its interaction with component command headquarters and their conduct of the military operation that was carried out from March 20 to May 1.

Left out of the parameters established by Rumsfeld, was any consideration of the strategic implications of the Iraq war, including the implications of the pre-emptive war policy of the Bush Administration. Also left outside was the transition to the disastrous post-invasion phase of the operation, in which three to six American soldiers are being killed per week, even six months after President Bush declared the end of major combat operations. This kind of evaluation is tantamount to declaring that the 1939 Nazi invasion of Poland was a successful operation, without considering the strategic implications of the decision to invade.

So, the focus of Giambastiani and his team, led by Brig. Gen. Robert Cone, was on the implications of transformation on military operations. Giambastiani described what he called “a new joint way of war,” which leverages “on four key dimensions of the modern battle space: knowledge, speed, precision and lethality.” He gave, as an example, the tight integration of special operations forces with the conventional forces. “The net result,” he said, “is that we not only had precision munitions launched from the air and ground, but also precision decisions to direct our smart weapons by the combination of both conventional forces and special forces, working jointly with all our armed forces.”

Giambastiani made clear that the conclusions and recommendations of the JFCOM study will be fed into the process of forming the Fiscal 2005 defense budget, as they have briefed dozens of top officials at the Pentagon, including those who write the annual defense planning guidance, which provides the framework for formulating the defense budget, as well as the regional combatant commanders. He indicated that while the services agree with a lot of the “lessons learned” findings,

“they don’t agree with what potentially would be some of our recommendations.” To overcome that potential resistance, Giambastiani reported that he has been working with Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Peter Pace, on “transformation change packages,” a set of recommendations which are then tracked through the system “so that they get embedded in policy changes, guidance changes, planning, programming and budgeting.”

Criticisms came only in the two areas of fratricide prevention (friendly fire incidents) and reserve mobilization and deployment. On the reserves, Giambastiani told the committee that “We had some difficulty with some of our units, because we had to alert them at such a late time. . . . We had to use gear from another unit to train that particular unit, and then send them forward.”

The ever-parochial members of Congress zeroed in on both issues—more so on the reserves. But Rep. Ike Skelton (D-Mo.) brought the room to total silence, when he demanded to know what advice Giambastiani was giving Central Command on how to win the guerrilla war now ongoing in Iraq. “I don’t tell them what to do to win the guerrilla war,” Giambastiani replied.

The Real ‘Lessons Learned’ Report

Meanwhile, the “lessons learned” report that everyone wants to get their hands on has been unattainable, thus far, except for a leak in the *Washington Times* on Sept. 3. According to the *Times*, that classified report, dubbed “Operation Iraqi Freedom: Strategic Lessons Learned,” and prepared for the Joint Chiefs of Staff by the Joint Staff, is highly critical of the planning process leading to the war, especially the planning for the post-invasion phase, called Phase IV. “Late formation of DoD [Phase IV] organizations limited time available for the development of detailed plans and pre-deployment coordination,” the report allegedly says. “Command relationships (and communications requirements) and responsibilities were not clearly defined for DoD organizations until shortly before [Operation Iraqi Freedom] commenced.”

Needless to say, Democrats in the Congress have been hot to get that report, but have been rebuffed at every turn. A group of Democrats, led by Rep. Robert Wexler (D-Fla.) sponsored a resolution of inquiry demanding that the Pentagon make available to the Congress the Joint Staff report, as well as documentation on the planning for Iraq reconstruction. But the resolution was defeated in committee, and will not go to the House floor unless House Speaker Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.) decides to let it. The *Washington Times* then reported, on Oct. 3, that the Pentagon initially replied to the Sept. 3 story, that the report “reflected the military’s tradition of being “brutally honest” so mistakes are not repeated in future operations. But since then, the spin has apparently changed to cast doubt on the accuracy of the leak. The *Times* has now been told, “It’s only a draft.”

Leahy Bill To 'Sunset' The Patriot Act

Sen. Pat Leahy (D-Vt.), joined by Senators Larry Craig (R-Id.), Richard Durbin (D-Ill.), John E. Sununu (R-N.H.) and Harry Reid (D-Nev.), on Oct. 1 introduced the "PATRIOT Oversight Restoration Act of 2003," which will sunset many provisions of the 2001 USA Patriot Act not already subject to the sunset provisions in the 2001 bill. The sections of the Patriot Act affected by Leahy's bill include those which broaden the types of information that law enforcement may obtain from communications service providers; the section that authorizes so-called "sneak and peak"—that is, delayed notification, search warrants, and those that significantly expand electronic tracing orders; along with a dozen other provisions.

In remarks on the floor of the Senate, Leahy noted that he was among those in the Senate who originally supported the passage of the Patriot Act in the aftermath of the Sept. 11, 2001 terror attacks. The result, however, was the granting of "an unprecedented, vast new array of powers" to the Executive Branch.

"Unfortunately," Leahy continued, "I have come to feel disappointed. Since we passed the Patriot Act in October 2001, it has grown increasingly apparent that the trust and cooperation Congress provided to the Executive branch has proved to be a one-way street." He observed that "no administration has been more secretive, more resistant to oversight, and more disposed to act unilaterally, without the approval of the American people or their democratically elected representatives." Furthermore, "the Administration has yet to show that it is using its Patriot Act powers wisely." Instead, "it has been secretly drafting a sequel to the Patriot Act that would grant it even more far-reaching powers."

House Votes Down New Overtime Rules

A small but growing number of Republicans in the House of Representatives are, apparently, getting increasingly nervous about riding President Bush's coattails in the 2004 election. Another sign of this was a House vote, on Oct. 2, to accept a Senate provision in the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Departments appropriations bill, prohibiting the Department of Labor from implementing new rules that would have the effect of making fewer workers eligible for overtime pay. Some labor unions have estimated that the new rules would affect up to 8 million workers. The Labor Department puts that number at about 600,000.

The Senate provision that the House accepted would not affect rules changes to make different categories of workers eligible for overtime for the first time. The 221-203 vote came on a motion, offered by Rep. David Obey (D-Wisc.), to instruct conferees on the Appropriations bill to accept the Senate provision. Obey argued that "the Bush Administration should not put American workers in the position of being forced to work more than 40 hours a week without being paid overtime."

Rep. Ralph Regula (R-Ohio), who was opposed to the motion, claimed that the new rules were the result of an effort by the Labor Department to re-examine rules unchanged in over 50 years. His real concern, however, was the veto threat hanging over the bill were it to pass with the Senate provision; he warned that "a lot of very good programs" in the underlying bill would not get funded. Obey ridiculed Regula's argument, saying he wanted to see if President Bush has the "unmitigated gall" to veto the entire bill "because of the protections we have put in place in the bill so that workers do not have to work more than

40 hours a week and not be paid overtime."

Senate Begins Debating Iraq \$87 Billion

The Senate began debate on President Bush's \$87 billion supplemental request for military operations and reconstruction in Iraq on Oct. 1; but the lightning speed with which it came out of the Senate Appropriations Committee appears unlikely to be duplicated on the floor. The Senate, recessing from Oct. 3-14 and leaving many amendments still to be disposed of, has already slowed the process considerably. The House plans to take up its version of the bill when the Senate returns from its recess.

Of the amendments that were disposed of, however, one sure to get the attention of the Defense Department was passed by voice vote; it would require that contracts expending funds under the bill can only be awarded under open and competitive contracting procedures, except in very narrowly defined circumstances. Rep. Susan Collins (R-Me.), one of 11 co-sponsors of the amendment, from both parties, told the Senate, "Our amendment will bring accountability and sunshine to the competition and contracting process."

On the Democratic side, an amendment sponsored by Sen. Joseph Biden (D-Del.) to pay for the Iraq supplemental by suspending a portion of the tax cuts for the top 1% of taxpayers, was tabled by a vote of 57-42, on Oct. 2. This was followed by the tabling, by a vote of 56-42, of another amendment, this one sponsored by Sen. Pat Leahy (D-Vt.) that would require that the Coalition Provisional Authority in Iraq report to the Secretary of State, rather than the Secretary of Defense. Leahy argued that the State Department is much more qualified to run foreign aid programs, than is the Pentagon.

Korea: Crisis or Opportunity?

Despite the media hype that North Korea is arming for nuclear war against the United States, the reality is that the U.S. has an enormous opportunity right now on the Korean Peninsula, and across Eurasia, to change world history for the good. If we have clear-sighted foreign policy vision in Washington, we can finally end the Korean War, for which a peace treaty has never been signed in 50 years; open the Demilitarized Zone, the last frontier of the Cold War; and, build a New Silk Road from Tokyo to Pusan to Paris.

But, one hears, the North Koreans attacked us at the UN Sept. 30; rejected further talks, and in early October, announced the enhancement of their Yongbyon plutonium reactor. They said they've reprocessed all 8,000 fuel rods, and that the plutonium has been switched from power plant use, to "increasing the nuclear deterrent," i.e., making nuclear weapons.

That's precisely how Vice-President Cheney and Defense Secretary Rumsfeld fooled Americans about Iraq's imminent use of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs). "Fool me once, shame on you. Fool me twice, shame on me." This time, look at the reality.

From Aug. 27-29, there were Six Power talks in Beijing, organized by South Korea, China, Russia, and Japan—all of whom face immense damage if there is a war in Korea. The four regional powers invited the other two parties, America and North Korea, to talk.

U.S. Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche actually came up with the idea some years ago. He was circulating a memo, prominently covered in the South Korean press, on the Six-Power talks earlier this year. South and North Korea re-linked their railways after 50 years on June 14, and the other governments adopted the Six-Power plan in July. The core of LaRouche's proposal was to drop the confrontational approach, which has failed Israel and the PLO for over 50 years, and put economic development first. LaRouche suggested that the two Koreas, China, Russia, and Japan "just build the railroad"; start building the New Silk Road of high-speed rail and associated development corridors from Pusan to Paris. And they did start.

LaRouche also warned President Bush that invading Iraq would make the North Korean crisis "almost impos-

sible" to solve. He was right. After Bush lumped North Korea with Iraq and Iran as an "axis of evil" in January 2002, cut off North Korea's oil supply in November 2002, and invaded Iraq, North Korea predictably reacted by talking about a build-up.

LaRouche urged Bush to stop the threats, and instead support the Silk Road economic development.

That's where the Six Power talks come in, because, based on a careful reading of LaRouche's ideas, Russian Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov in April offered to "guarantee the security" of North Korea, the first time a nuclear power had made such an offer. Russia was quickly joined by China and South Korea. They all promised North Korea that they would convince Washington to guarantee not to use force in Korea.

Based on this, the North Koreans agreed to attend the first Six-Power talks in August. But once at the table, the Bush spokesman refused even to discuss Pyongyang's security worries, and just demanded that North Korea unilaterally disarm. This "does not make any sense," as North Korean Vice-Foreign Minister Choe Su-hon put it in his UN speech Sept. 30. While Washington acts this way, there is no point to the talks, he said. Two days later, Pyongyang began its series of statements about "strengthening our nuclear deterrent."

Almost no one, in the four nations which stand to lose the most from a war in Korea—South Korea, Japan, Russia, and China—thinks North Korea is doing more than bluffing, to get the U.S. to stop its unilateral demands. North Korea "is simply seeking to bolster [its] hand at the next round of the Six-Power Talks," South Korean Unification Minister Jeong Se-hyun said Oct. 4. Japan's Cabinet Secretary Fukudo Yasuo responded similarly. China's Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Yi announced Oct. 3 that a new round of Six-Power talks "will be held in the near future."

American unilateralism must not wreck this opportunity again. South Korea and Russia have already proposed to turn the Six-Power talks into a forum to sign a peace treaty ending the Korean War, and for economic assistance to the North. This proposal is supported by a large wing of diplomats in the U.S. State Department. It could succeed, with Cheney out.

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Sun—9 pm (Ch.78)
Thu—5 pm (Ch.13)
Sat—9 pm (Ch.78)
• TRI-LAKES
Adelphia Ch.2
Sun: 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm
• WEBSTER—Ch.12
Wednesdays—9 pm

NORTH CAROLINA

• HICKORY—Ch.3
Tuesdays—10 pm

OHIO

• CUYAHOGA COUNTY
Ch.21: Wed—3:30 pm
• FRANKLIN COUNTY
Ch.21: Sun—6 pm
• LORAIN COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.30
Daily: 10 am; or
12 Noon; or 2 pm;
or 12 Midnight
• OBERLIN—Ch.9
Tuesdays—7 pm
• REYNOLDSBURG
Ch.6: Sun—6:30 pm

OREGON

• LINN/BENTON
AT&T Ch.99
Tuesdays—1 pm
• PORTLAND
Tue—6 pm (Ch.22)
Thu—3 pm (Ch.23)
• SALEM—Ch.23
Tuesdays—12 Noon
Thursdays 8 pm
Saturdays 10 am
• SILVERTON
Charter Ch.10
Mon, Tue, Thu, Fri:
Betw. 5 pm - 9 am
• WASHINGTON
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Sun: 6 am; Mon: 11 pm

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• EL PASO COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.4
Thursdays—8 pm
Thursdays—11 am
• HOUSTON
Time Warner Ch.17
Thursdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—9 am
Wed, 10/22: 5:30 pm
Mon, 10/27: 6 pm
• KINGWOOD Ch.98
Kingwood Cablevision
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—9 am

Wed, 10/22: 5:30 pm
Mon, 10/27: 6 pm
• RICHARDSON
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Thursdays—6 pm
UTAH
• E.MILLARD
Precis Ch.10
Tuesdays—5 pm
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6 pm & 9 pm

VERMONT

• GREATER FALLS
Adelphia Ch.8
Tuesdays—1 pm

VIRGINIA

• ALBERMARLE
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Thursdays—2 pm

WASHINGTON

• KING COUNTY
AT&T Ch.29/77
Mondays—7 pm
• KENNEWICK
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
• PASO
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
• RICHLAND
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
• SPOKANE—Ch.14
Wednesdays—6 pm
• WENATCHEE
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Thu: 10 am & 5 pm

WISCONSIN

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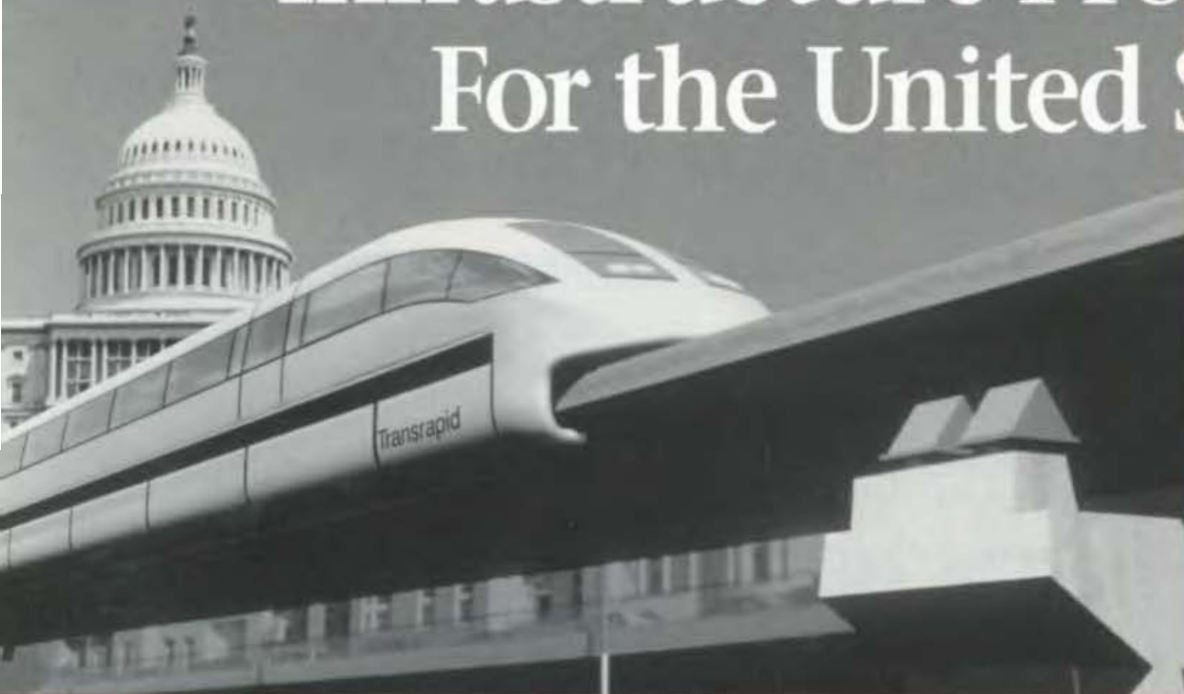
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