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Executive Intelligence Review

August 13, 2004 Vol. 31 No. 32 www.larouche.com \$10.00

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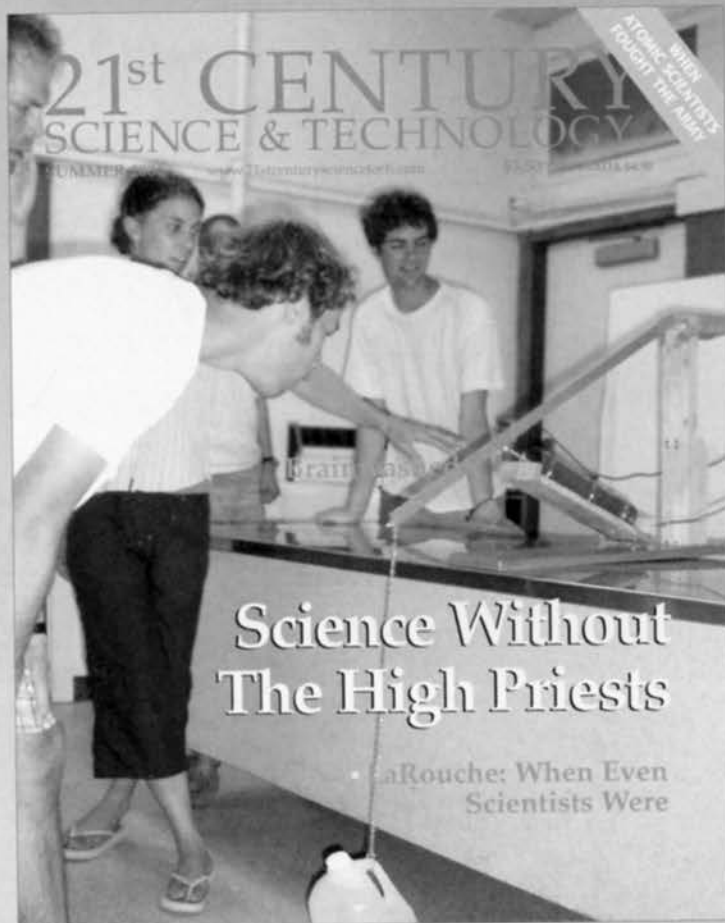
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6 issue subscription \$25 (\$50 foreign)

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21st Century P.O. Box 16285 Washington, D.C. 20041

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EIR (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly (50 issues),
by *EIR News Service Inc.*, 217 4th Street, S.E.,
Washington, DC 20003. (202) 543-8002. (703) 777-
9451, or toll-free, 888-EIR-3258.
World Wide Web site: <http://www.larouchepub.com>
e-mail: eirms@larouchepub.com

European Headquarters: Executive Intelligence Review
Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308,
D-65013 Wiesbaden, Bahnstrasse 9-A, D-65205,
Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany
Tel: 49-611-73650.

Homepage: <http://www.eirma.com>
E-mail: eirma@eirma.com

Executive Directors: Anno Hellenbroich, Michael Liebig

In Montreal, Canada: 514-855-1699

In Denmark: EIR, Post Box 2613, 2100 Copenhagen ØE,
Tel. 35-43 60 40

In Mexico: EIR, Serapio Rendón No. 70 Int. 28, Col. San
Rafael, Del. Cuauhtémoc, México, DF 06470. Tels: 55-66-
0963, 55-46-2597, 55-46-0931, 55-46-0933 y 55-46-2400.

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Postmaster: Send all address changes to *EIR*, P.O. Box
17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.

From the Associate Editor

To introduce this issue, and account for the unusual fact that we've put the 1989 "Monday demonstrations" in East Germany on our cover, I can do no better than to quote from Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.'s Aug. 6 invitation to the upcoming Labor Day conference of the Schiller Institute. He writes: "The intersection of the presently onrushing collapse of the world's present monetary-financial system with the eruption of a new wave of Monday 'We Are the People' demonstrations in the eastern regions of Germany, signals the end of more than forty years of history, since the great thermonuclear-missiles-crisis of 1962. The delusions of that generation of Americans and Europeans which have increasingly dominated the directions of national and international developments during the recent four decades, are now coming to a sudden end.

"As a result, the world, and especially the United States now wracked by the onrush of a new general election, are faced with decisions as crucial as those of the time of Franklin D. Roosevelt's first campaign for the Presidency. Now, as then, the outcome of the presently exploding period of crisis will be decided, as during the 1933-1945 interval, largely by the way politics goes inside the U.S.A. at this critical juncture in world affairs. . . ."

To fill out this overview, we feature the leaflet written by Helga Zepp-LaRouche in Germany, to give direction to the new "Monday demonstrations." In *National*, you will find extensive coverage of what really happened behind the scenes at the Democratic Convention in Boston—especially the way the LaRouche Youth Movement intervened to change the course of history. Now, the LYM is deploying to key states around the country, to organize the "forgotten men and women" of America to support the Kerry-Edwards ticket, on LaRouche's terms. (When else in history, was the composition of regional organizing squads shaped so as to ensure that each of the four principal Classical *bel canto* singing voices was competently represented?)

Lyndon LaRouche's *Strategic Studies* contribution, on the proposals of the "9/11 Commission," is must-reading: It is, of course, provocative, and not at all what you probably expect.

LaRouche also introduces Phil Valenti's ground-breaking historical research on the Leibnizian, anti-Newtonian roots of American science, in the circles around Benjamin Franklin.

Susan Welsh

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Demonstrations of hundreds of thousands in Leipzig, Germany, under the slogan "We are the People," as shown here, resulted in the peaceful revolution of 1989.



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THE END OF AN ERA IS NOW!

‘Monday Demonstrations’ Show: Germans Demand Jobs, Recovery

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Mrs. LaRouche is the chairman of the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity party in Germany (Bürgerrechtsbewegung Solidarität, Büso). She issued this leaflet on Aug. 4 under the title “Get Rid of Hartz 4! Germany Needs 8 Million New Jobs.” It has been translated from German, and subheads added. EIR reported details of the Social Democratic-led government’s disastrous Hartz 4 plan in its issue of July 16, 2004.

Dear Citizens of Germany,

We are currently in the midst of a systemic collapse, the likes of which we have not seen since the Autumn of 1989—only this time, the quake is worldwide. Extreme instability in Southwest Asia, permanent terrorist alerts, and speculators taking advantage of the situation, have driven up the price of oil to record levels, which, in turn, has had catastrophic effects on inflation and the real economy. But all these events are merely symptoms of the fact that the world financial system as a whole, is finished. And that fact is not unknown to higher echelons in government and banking. Indeed, the global system is just as bankrupt now, as the German Democratic Republic was back in 1989.

And therefore, the policy associated with “Hartz 4”—a policy which dispossesses those unfortunate enough to be long-term unemployed, hurling them into poverty—is not only criminal from a social-welfare standpoint, it is also utterly incompetent as an economic policy. Because Hartz 4 is not going to result in the creation of a single new job; and in the face of the systemic crisis of the global financial system, Hartz 4 will have just about the same effect as using a teaspoon to empty out the ocean. And to those who are affected by it, it is simply an inhuman policy.

Beginning about four weeks ago, as part of the elections for state parliament in Saxony, the Büso has been distributing

a leaflet there, calling for Monday demonstrations against Hartz 4, but also, more importantly, demonstrations for a program of full, productive employment. Three such Monday demonstrations have already been held in Leipzig, each with greater participation than the last. And sparks are now flying everywhere, with a growing number of other organizations now calling for new Monday demonstrations in other cities.

But now, Economics Minister Clement has come out demanding a halt to these protests, arguing that to call the present wave of protest “Monday demonstrations,” is an embarrassment to the legacy of the peaceful revolution of 1989.

Now, to understand why Herr Minister Clement has reacted in this way, you have to know that he’s not really an economist at all, but rather he’s a former economic journalist. I understand this problem all too well, because I myself was a journalist once. But at an early point, I quit their little club, and turned instead to science—specifically, to the science of physical economy based on the work of Leibniz, Alexander Hamilton, and Friedrich List, which has been developed further by my husband, Lyndon LaRouche.

And so, my best advice to Herr Minister Clement, is to follow in my footsteps, and to turn to science—to the science of physical economy!

Why, then, far from being an embarrassment, is it entirely appropriate to be holding “Monday demonstrations”? Because we’re now paying the price for our failure to utilize the Great Opportunity of 1989, which was rightly described at the time as Germany’s shining hour. Because unfortunately, after the Iron Curtain came down, instead of being modernized with modern infrastructure and “development corridors,” as I had proposed in my “Paris-Berlin-Vienna Productive Triangle” program, the East’s economy was stripped bare.



Helga Zepp-LaRouche in Hamburg on June 1. “What we need now,” she writes in this leaflet, “is a peaceful revolution for the attainment of an economic program based on the principle of the General Welfare.”

The policy adopted was one of privatization on behalf of banking interests, and massive destruction of allegedly outmoded industrial capacity. Behind it lurked the geopolitical intention, shared by Bush, Sr., Thatcher, and Mitterrand, that under no circumstances should Germany be allowed to play a role in the economic development of Eurasia to the east. Instead, Russia was to be reduced to the status of a raw materials-exporting, Third World country. That was the true reason for the over-hasty adoption of a unified European currency, and for the neo-liberal Maastricht Treaty. As I warned at the time in numerous leaflets and speeches, if you take a bankrupt economy and just paint it over with an equally bankrupt free-market economy, it will be but a few short years before the entire system collapses.

And that’s precisely the point we have reached today. The global economic and financial system is in the final throes of a systemic crisis far more profound than the 1930s Great Depression. The world’s leading financial institutions are, of course, trying every trick to postpone a full collapse of the global system until after November, so as not to ruin George W. Bush’s re-election chances, but whether they will succeed in doing so, is highly doubtful.

The LaRouche Alternative

But, there *is* a real alternative! With our concept of building the Eurasian Land-Bridge, we, the Büso, have presented a program for how the entire Eurasian continent can grow together economically, via corridors of infrastructure and development. Such corridors, reaching out along the old Trans-Siberian Railway and the old Silk Road route, can connect Europe’s industrial centers to the great Asian population centers. High-speed rail such as the Transrapid, conventional rail, highways, and canals must likewise be knit together into a

Eurasia-wide transport network, and must be tied to a parallel energy production and distribution network, and a corresponding modern communications infrastructure.

These projects must be funded according to the model of the post-World War II Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau [Reconstruction Finance Agency], with government-issued and -backed credit made available in each participating country. In Germany, this means 200 billion euros immediately, in order to create 8 million new jobs. This is precisely the pathway along which President Franklin D. Roosevelt led the United States out of the Depression in the 1930s, at the same time when we in Germany were stupidly allowing Hitler to ride into power on the crest of Brüning’s Emergency Decrees.

All we need is full, productive employment, and we won’t have any problem paying for our social-welfare state! But in Germany, this will work only if we make enough scientific and technological progress to place us back at the top among the world’s producers, and if we export 40% of what we produce. Our natural export markets lie in Asia: China, India, Russia, Southeast and Southwest Asia—i.e., right along the path of the Eurasian Land-Bridge!

The Civil Rights Movement Solidarity gave itself that name, because we knew that as this long-impending crisis unfolded, the basic issues of civil rights—the right to vote, the right to a job, the right to life, and the right to a fulfilling life—would once again come to the fore, and that the spirit of solidarity would be needed to address these issues successfully. In the United States, Lyndon LaRouche is making his tremendously increased influence felt inside the Democratic Party, in order to firmly base Presidential candidate Kerry on the Franklin D. Roosevelt tradition, and thus on the concept of the General Welfare, to serve the interests and needs of the “forgotten 80 percent” of American citizens.

No More ‘Underlings’!

We therefore call upon all citizens of Germany to join with the Büso in making this revolution happen. We must stop acting like underlings, who “go along to get along.” We must instead take into our own hands, our destiny as world-historical individuals. One system collapsed in 1989; and now in 2004, a second one—the free-market economy and globalization—is going under, too. What we need now, is a peaceful revolution for the attainment of an economic program based on the principle of the General Welfare.

And that, Herr Clement, is why we need Monday demonstrations.

Chancellor Kohl acted correctly over a decade ago, when he enthusiastically proposed his Ten-Point Program. But despite that, the CDU-CSU-FDP government blew their historic chance. Chancellor Schröder now has the opportunity set things aright, by turning this crisis into an opportunity to implement the Eurasian Land-Bridge program.

Help us to put it loud and clear to every German citizen: There *is* a real alternative, and that is: the Büso program!

Come to the Monday demonstration!

A G.W. Bush Intelligence Czar Is Obviously an Oxymoron

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Released by LaRouche PAC on Aug. 3, 2004.

The fact that there are some rather large loopholes in the present organization of the U.S.A.'s intelligence-security system, is no excuse for the current tendency to plunge, stupidly and recklessly, into rushed efforts to create an intelligence "czar." Idiot! Get your fat foot off that gas pedal! There is no need to rush into surrendering the powers of government to some alleged superman. The U.S. does not need a Heinrich Himmler.

In fact, our nation does not have any need for the reelection of that pathetic George W. Bush who proposes that, he, now, shall create the Great Golem of national security, the man of mud, to save us all. One Mussolini, one Hitler, one Francisco Franco, one Iron Guard, were each already much too much. In fact, Golem or no Golem, the slide into national bankruptcy under one term of George W. Bush, was itself already much too much.

Better leave the decisions about intelligence reorganization to the leadership of a new President, until a new day, come January 2005, after the completed work of the "9-11 Commission" has dealt with those most crucial issues not yet touched upon by its presently uncompleted investigation.

Nonetheless, without waiting any longer for those further inquiries, there are several important conclusions which I report now, on the subject of the proposal for reorganizing the top-most structures of our nation's security apparatus.

1. The '9-11 Commission' Report Itself

To begin with, in the real world there exists no such species as the "international terrorism" which George W. claims

to have seen in his visions. The effects which he has blamed upon "international terrorism," are, chiefly, an assortment of actions belonging to the modern military-science classification of properly called "asymmetric warfare," "irregular warfare," or, in German, *Kleinkrieg*. The reported act of terrorism, as a bomb-like effect, is not a perpetrator, but only an effect; the cause of that which produces the effect, is another matter. Those deployed to assume the disguise of terrorists, are used like a bomb; those agents have a father, who uses them, a father which poor President Bush's delusional outbursts do more to protect, than to expose.

The frequent cause of such effects, "asymmetric" or "irregular" warfare, includes such examples as the warfare used in defense against the U.S.A. deployment in the 1964-1972 U.S. War in Indo-China. It includes what the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom organized, using instruments such as their recruit Osama bin Laden, for asymmetric warfare launched against the Soviet forces in Afghanistan back during the time ever-naughty Samuel P. Huntington's confederate Zbigniew Brzezinski was incumbent National Security Advisor. When we plunge into global asymmetric warfare, enhanced with threatened use of nuclear weapons, as Vice-President Dick Cheney has done since Day One of the present G.W. Bush Administration, we bring the risks of asymmetric warfare, sooner or later, intimately into our own backyard.

Our nation were better protected, when we cease using the words "international terrorism," when we should be using the alternative terms "asymmetric" or "irregular" warfare.

The obvious task of domestic national security, is to get rid of both those presently most common causes for the risks of asymmetric warfare, and of such relevant carriers of that mass-murderous disease, as Dick Cheney; the objective should be, to push those factors of risk out of the territory of the U.S.A. and out of our nation's and partners' vital interests abroad.



While we do have problems in respect to the intelligence functions of our Executive Branch, we do not need a Heinrich Himmler (left) as “intelligence czar”! The worst damage our nation suffers from what have been called “terrorist attacks,” comes from the myth of “international terrorism,” promoted by Vice President Dick Cheney (right) and the mass media.

Rather than entertaining proposed magical, Golem-like solutions for the problems of our present intelligence-security organization, we should weigh, very critically, the three, respectively distinct, leading features of the report of the “9-11 Commission.”

Admittedly, some very good people have served on that Commission. However, they have been operating under two great impediments:

First, the obvious, concentrated demand for a “cover-up” from the relevant sources associated with the George W. Administration, especially Cheney’s circles of neo-conservative “chickenhawks.”

The associated cause for that appearance of a “cover-up,” more significant, but less readily noticed, is not organizational, but cultural.

The chief difficulty hampering the attempts to maintain competent intelligence-security functions, has been the effect of the moral and intellectual degeneration of the popular, increasingly recreation-rather-than-reality-oriented culture of the Baby-Boomer generation. This generation is gripped by a careening custom of sophists’ almost instinctive, reckless disregard for truth, practiced under pressures to “go along to get along.” This pervasive avoidance of truthfulness, in favor of perceived personal convenience and “spin,” has made it difficult for even the best among the relevant circles to cope with the idea of truth. The tendency of people affected by that syndrome, is to prefer to tend to perceive what they wish to perceive, while, with reckless disregard for truth, denying every reality which militates against that wishfully spun, quasi-organized pre-disposition for choosing a fanciful perception.

Thus, the worst damage our nation suffers from what have been called “terrorist attacks,” is the impact of the mass-disorientation induced by the mass-media promotion of the myth of “international terrorism.”

This effect among that generation is partly the carried-over by-product of the prevalent “witch-hunt” atmosphere of the post-World War II period; but, it is also the effect of the piling on top of that of the systemic infection which the subversive programs of the Congress for Cultural Freedom spawned, all combined with the impact of crucially terrifying events, such as the 1962 missiles-crisis and the unsolved assassination of President John F. Kennedy. These and related developments had special, deep psychological effects on the generation entering university age during the middle to late 1960s. The older, pre-1946 standard of professional performance, of face the truth even if it hurts, is an unwanted guest in the escapist modes, such as party-going life of post-industrial, post-’68er, recreation-centered mass-culture.

It is difficult to maintain competent performance in intelligence-security functions in the spin-doctored realm of people of those “go along to get along” strata which refuse to see those clear facts which they find it politically uncomfortable to believe.

Thus, especially under the special pressures of the onrushing election-campaign, the first and foremost, leading feature of the appended summary conclusions of that report, is the legendary “camel: a horse designed by a committee.” Those politically opportunistic conclusions appended to the body of the report, have very poor correspondence to the useful, factual features of the report as a whole.

The second feature of the report, where the body of the

report is at its relative best, is the set of facts and associated findings under the heading of that arguable negligence which might have contributed to the risk of something like the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks; this part is very useful as far as it goes.

The third feature is the matter of the authorship of the attacks, on which virtually nothing of substance is actually provided. Dead bodies and similar, probably misleading clues

Indeed, it were better that a President with the current incumbent's obvious personal problems, were not encouraged to continue his cat-like efforts to cover over the mess which his administration has, in large part, made. Let us sort out the artficed myths of the current administration, from the very real problems, before suggesting possible reforms in our security system.

planted at the scene of the crime, do not, in themselves, identify the ultimate perpetrator behind the operation.

The best argument which should have been made in that report for reorganization of the intelligence establishment, would be to point out the failure of the intelligence establishment to prevent the U.S.A.'s going to war in Iraq, when we as a nation were incompetently prepared, in mind-set and deployed means, for the asymmetric-warfare reaction which was the virtually inevitable, foreseeable consequence of launching that war. All of this blundering and worse was crafted on the basis of fraudulently crafted false premises, concocted chiefly by aid of the "stove-piping" actions of neo-conservative "chickenhawks" associated with Vice-President Cheney and his office. This was a war crafted, by aid of fraud, in a way directly violating those constitutional conditions which the framers of our Constitution intended in designing the powers of an incumbent President.

A President who had actually served in the Indo-China War, and had learned the bitter lessons of that experience, were a more appropriate talent than a fellow who had spent his relevant war-time years as a Houston playboy.

Yet, even after all such factors have been considered, we do have a remaining problem of policy and organization in respect to the intelligence functions of our Executive Branch; but, on one point there should be no confusion: we do not

need a Heinrich Himmler as "intelligence czar." Indeed, it were better that a President with the current incumbent's obvious personal problems, were not encouraged to continue his cat-like efforts to cover over the mess which his administration has, in large part, made. Let us sort out the artficed myths of the current administration, from the very real problems, before suggesting possible reforms in our security system.

Now, preliminaries stated, let us get down and dirty; let's get into the meat of the proper line of argument over the most crucial defects in the post-World War II organization of the U.S. intelligence establishment.

2. A Key Feature of the History of U.S. Intelligence Services

Back in the early days of the Reagan Administration, a circle including OSS veteran Max Corvo and me, were brought together with some relevant other persons, around the pressing need, at the time, to re-examine the lessons which should be drawn today from the U.S. intelligence experience of a period from the 1920s through the close of World War II. My particular, assigned point of emphasis in this collaboration, was on the need to establish a U.S. intelligence academy as a complement to the tradition of West Point and Annapolis, an academy to provide a standard and a core-complement of the future intelligence institutions of the U.S.A., an academy based on the constitutional tradition from the Winthrops, Mathers, and Franklin, and the Cincinnatus Society of Lafayette's life-time.

A key part of the problem which brought me into my collaboration with Max Corvo and others on this work, was the rot which names such as Allen Dulles and James J. Angleton represented, in their role as typical of the people who brought a certain core of the Nazi apparatus into the orbit of the functions of the NATO system. The role of the part of this left-over Nazi apparatus brought in by such as Dulles and Angleton, in Italy, for example, left over from SS General Wolff's crew, had been crucial in the terrorist operations in early 1970s Italy, including the assassination of one-time Prime Minister Aldo Moro.

Among the Nazi relics still being deployed against the U.S.A. today, are the Mexico-based Synarchist organization, which was created by the Nazi Party, as directed then from Germany, using Hitler creature Francisco Franco of Spain as the tool for planting a Spanish-speaking branch of the Nazi party among the Cristero right-wing and other circles in Mexico, still today. This right-wing network, deployed from Europe, still operating inside Mexico, and elsewhere in the Americas today, had been intended to be deployed, in concert with Japan, against the territory of the U.S.A. itself, until the succession of the Nazi defeat at Stalingrad and the U.S. victory at Midway, had signalled the ultimate doom of the



Allen Dulles (left) and James Jesus Angleton brought a certain core of the Nazi apparatus into the orbit of the NATO system after World War II, perpetuating the synarchist operations that had led to the fascist takeover of Europe in the first place. This apparatus still constitutes a leading security threat today.

planned Mexican Nazi front's invasion of the U.S.A. at that time, as also the ultimate doom of Hitler's scheme.

Today that is a very active threat against the U.S.A., a threat based upon exploiting the incitement by scoundrels such as Samuel P. Huntington from inside the U.S.A., to assist the efforts of the hydra-headed Synarchist organization still based today in Mexico and points south.

The hydra-headed-like Synarchist network, extending south from Mexico toward Cape Horn, is not, and never was an indigenous Mexico phenomenon. This operation is based in Europe today, as it was when it was created in Mexico, in 1935, on direct orders from Adolf Hitler, with traditional Synarchist ties, via Mexico and the Franco organization in Spain, to the right-wing Buckley family, and to certain dirty churches inside the U.S.A. itself. This is typical of the crucial security threats to the U.S.A. today. This is the greatest single threat to the U.S.A. in the Americas today.

These creatures, and similar leftovers of the fascist tyrannies of 1922-1945 continental Europe, had been promoted under the pretext that they would serve as "useful talents" against the Soviet system. Contrary to that attempt at a rationale, many leading patriotic figures of our intelligence community have agreed, that the price paid for bringing those disease-bearing cockroaches into the NATO kitchens was much, much too great. Those left-overs from the parts of the fascist apparatus brought into the system, by the likes of Allen Dulles and Angleton, as "useful anti-Communist talent," are still, categorically, a leading security threat operating inside our system today. They were obviously a threat during the 1970s and early 1980s, before the Soviet system collapsed; they are among the most important threats, including terrorist threats today. Presently, for example, they are, in pro-Franco guises as priests and in related other guises, the greatest strate-

gic security threat to the U.S. from inside the Americas today.

The purpose of the collaborative study of the early 1980s, was to uproot those and related forms of corruption from within our political-intelligence establishment.

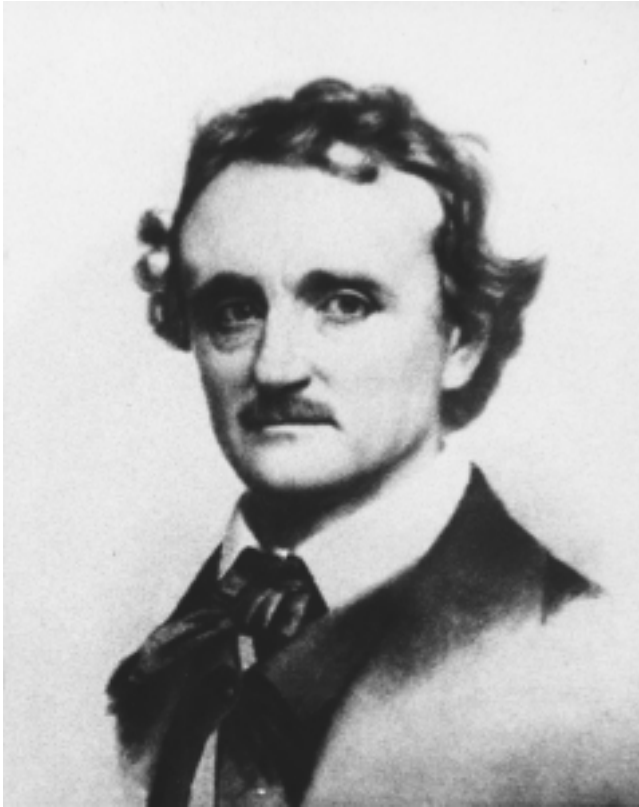
The Historical View

The original intelligence institution of the U.S.A., from the mid-1780s, until the death of the Marquis de Lafayette, was organized around the Cincinnatus Society, which included one exemplary member of the Society released from West Point military training, for medical reasons, epilepsy, to play what became a leading role in our nation's domestic and foreign counterintelligence functions, Edgar Allan Poe. Poe was of a type of volunteer associated with such foreign-intelligence specialists as Washington Irving and the James Fenimore Cooper who was a sometime associate of Poe's in foreign intelligence operations conducted under the wing of Lafayette. So, the U.S. intelligence tradition also includes some of us who never had any official membership in a U.S. intelligence agency, as persons who were never spies in any of today's conventional uses of that term, but who were often much more useful than any of the standard varieties of official spies could have been.

Implicitly, those who serve officially, or privately, in the defense of the U.S.A. and its mission, are virtually an integral part of the resources of our unique form of Constitutional Presidential system, constituting the militia of national defense and security generally. Such is our tradition.

Some, as I was, since Calcutta 1946, were simply impassioned patriots who acted personally, as private citizens who, being dumped back into civilian life, took seriously what they read as the intent of the oath they had previously, and willingly sworn, under President Franklin Roosevelt, to serve faithfully. They were, essentially, simply persons with a developed instinct to be of service to what we considered the purpose of the existence of our United States. If we unlicensed, unpaid patriots of that sort became either a nuisance, or an asset, in the eyes of incumbent agents of our official institutions, the responsible leaders of those institutions took note of our work, and sometimes reacted positively by appearing not to react at all. I, for example, was considered too uncontrollably independent to be "taken in," but also came to be recognized by intelligent and patriotic observers of my independent role, as a unique talent too important not to be left to roam as his patriotic instincts guided him, inside and outside the U.S.A.

So, on that account, for example, during the early 1980s, suddenly declassified, relevant documents of U.S. intelligence services from the interval between the 1920s and 1945, were made available to me for my study of the long-term, continuing threat to the U.S.A. from the Europe-based Synarchist International networks and assets deployed, from within the Americas, against the U.S.A. This was made available in connection with my arguments for the development of a national intelligence academy. The purpose of my



Competent intelligence services use the methods of Edgar Allan Poe, a member of the original intelligence institution of the United States. Rather than proceed from an obsessive deductive or inductive reading of an array of “facts,” he looked behind the facts, to take into account the invisible intention of human behavior.

involvement, was to serve as part of the work of designing a remedy for certain leading systemic problems of our nation’s intelligence functions, problems, such as the legacy of Dulles and Angleton, which had built up within our institutions over the 1945-1984 period to that date.

I am still dedicated to that same mission, as here, in criticizing the work of the “9-11 Commission,” today. The fruits of that dedication have a significant bearing on the way in which we must look, very critically, at the current, impulsive, chiefly half-baked gestures toward immediate establishment of an “intelligence super-czar.”

I refer to my own experience here, now, because it touches upon crucial features of our required intelligence functions, respecting national-security matters, features which are not being properly considered in the current public discussion of proposals for a reorganization of the top-most features of our national intelligence capabilities.

We must approach the present crises with a clear view of the role of the de facto intelligence services defending the U.S.A. as an institution of combined serving and other citizens who remain in place, in readiness, even as Presidents

come and go. These include not only those intelligence, military, and diplomatic persons in active service to our official institutions, but both retired representatives of those institutions, senior retired figures of our political institutions, and those who have never served formally in institutions of government, but are established as tested sometime advisors to official institutions of government in relevant matters. The role of experienced such persons, now often operating with the freedom to speak of matters which in-service personnel are not permitted to say, is the historically defined conscience of our intelligence and related services. These circles, which act in a responsible way respecting the constitutional functions of in-place agencies, are an integral part of our nation’s intelligence capability, as my own experience in related matters during the early 1980s reminded me most forcefully.

Often, as in today’s crises, busy in-service political figures, gripped by the combination of their political-career ambitions and pressures of popular opinion, become so concerned with near-term press and other public opinion, that they lose sight of the character of our nation, its purpose, and its future destiny, as a nation essentially rooted in the history of the way in which we came into being, and have survived ominous threats and other challenges over the course of the time since the founding of the first European colonies on our shores. Too often, as now, the in-service political figures’ preoccupation with notions of success of self or party faction, blinds them to those more profound, true interests of our republic, well known to the founders of our republic, which are rooted in our own history and the historical experience of a European civilization’s toils and torment, over a period since the time of the conflict between the struggle for freedom, led by Solon of Athens against the legacy of tyranny traced from Sparta’s Lycurgus.

We “old boys” who share the common passion of Solon, the Winthrops, the Mathers, and Benjamin Franklin, are, in the long run, the truest informed conscience of our nation, and, on that account, the most critical judges of our true national interest. To the degree, we might see those predecessors viewing us now, our judgment on crucial policy-matters, especially a matter such as the composition of our intelligence-security establishment, might be trusted.

3. What Is the Intelligence Function?

Most people debating “intelligence functions” publicly today, have shown us not the slightest competent idea of what the term “intelligence” ought to mean when used in the kind of context implicitly defined by the “9-11 Commission’s” work.

“Intelligence” in the strictest sense of the term’s institutional usages in national security matters, refers to the role which must be played in the functions of our intelligence and

security institutions, as by, comparably, the human quality of creative intelligence's production of experimentally validated universal physical principles, as a function of the developed individual human mind: the ability to think with that creative insight which is, regrettably, usually lacking in most members of the rank of heavily bureaucratized serving professionals of the U.S.A. and other nations today.

It is of most notable relevance here, that intelligence so defined, is a quality entirely absent in all visible evidence respecting the observed behavior of the mouth and mind of that President George W. Bush, Jr., now babbling impetuously about creating an intelligence "czar." "Intelligence" should signify, for the subject of U.S. national-security functions at the relatively highest level, the discovery of true but usually overlooked matters of principled interest of the nation's present and future existence. As I have just written above, these are matters of brain function expressing that same quality of intellectual effort as the discovery of experimentally validatable universal physical principles.

The most characteristic part of the function performed by intelligence services is beyond the comprehension of the incumbent President. Intelligence is not making deductions from what are loosely identified as "facts"; intelligence is essentially a process of recognizing the importance of what both "party-line" officials, and the routine fact-finders are stubbornly ignoring. The ordinary quality of intelligence-security fellows, debate conclusions based on a standard sort of deduction from facts. The more highly qualified analyst considers the class of relevant, crucial facts which are not prescribed in the present manuals. This is a distinction related to the role of strategic flanking in military affairs.

For example, in competent physical science, the principal object of the profession is the discovery of those experimentally validated hypotheses which have been prompted for attention by some stubbornly systemic anomaly which shows us the falseness of knowledge we had previously taken for granted as self-evidently true. The skilled cop on the beat concentrates on looking for new anomalies in the ongoing life of the community. The scientist and qualified intelligence professional look for a principled kind of falseness in generally accepted doctrines and other assumptions. The competent intelligence specialist functions as the gifted scientific discoverer does, discovering the principles which are operating in a way which is contrary to generally accepted popular and professional opinions. I, personally, have repeatedly shown myself to be most unusually good at reacting in that way, which brought me, ultimately, into the kinds of function I have played in society, internationally, during recent decades.

Take the following not-uncommon problem as an example of this distinction.

How the Healthy Mind Works

Think of a newborn baby, which must learn to define sense-perceptual objects. Those same powers of the individ-

ual human mind, for defining objects, come into play not only in the domain of sense-perception, but also in the way in which a capably developed mind thinks about non-perceptible real objects, such as experimentally validated universal physical principles, as definite thought-objects. From a combination of my personal, happy and unhappy experiences with those claiming to be intelligence specialists, the development of this latter capacity, the same capacity which sets a true physical scientist apart from, and above a mere mathematical statistician, or the usual run of today's academic economist, is the most crucial of the qualifications of a senior intelligence-security specialist.

The most common cause of tragic failures of performance of would-be historians, and of the related category of higher-ranking intelligence specialists, is the mediocre intellect's obsession with mere sense-perceptual facts. This obsession reflects an inability to look behind the sense-perceptual expression of behavior of his, or her subject, into the functioning of the mind which is controlling the subject's empirically observable behavior. The essence of intelligence, whether in operational military strategy or the security matters posed by the phenomena of asymmetric warfare today, lies in the refined form of developed capability of a senior strategic thinker, to see beyond the screen of mere sense-perceptual data, into the mind which is controlling the observed behavior.

This is not to deprecate so-called factual intelligence. It

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is to point to the virtual psycho-sexual impotence of the mind of the person so obsessed with deductive or inductive reading of “facts,” that he or she refuses to take into account that behind all human behavior, there lies an intention which is inaccessible to the senses, but which, like an experimentally demonstrated universal physical principle, is clearly visible to those powers of what is called “insight,” otherwise manifest in physical science. To see an experimentally proven discovery of an hypothesis expressing an intended universal physical principle as an object of thought, rather than those mere

Before proposing to change the top-down organization of our republic's intelligence-security functions, consider a crucial test-question. Why did we not clean house of those accomplices of Vice-President Dick Cheney whose fraudulent concoctions and duplicitous schemes led the U.S.A. into an Iraq war which simply should not have happened as it did?

shadows of reality called sense-perceptions, is the essence of all competent forms of higher intelligence-security practice. I mean thought-objects in the sense of the usage of the German term “*Geistesmasse*” by Herbart and Riemann.

Imagine that you have compiled a massive array of facts, all bearing on, for example, a highly important counterintelligence problem in national security. At that stage of the investigation, your job, or someone else's, is to make sense of the awkward accumulation of evidence and relevant other things in that file.

If you then think about that job now set before you, you appreciate the significance of the fact that some of our country's top spies, such as Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, and Edgar Allan Poe, were extremely gifted writers of a quality of Classical fiction which, often, was disguised by the appearance of being fictional, but, like Cooper's *The Spy*, actually reflected real-life-based intelligence reports on forms of developments which were rigorously, truthfully relevant to unravelling a specific feature of ongoing, real-life intelligence concern.

As in writing a book based on a relevant mass of non-fictional facts available, the task of the intelligence/counterintelligence specialist, is to make sense of those facts for the user of that report, and to do that, preferably, in a way in which the unifying truth of those facts as a whole is presented as a concept of one to several paragraphs' length at the start of the

written text. Even in the opening sentence or two.

Any serious professional intelligence analyst, or higher-ranking responsible, should study the opening of Bernhard Riemann's 1854 habilitation dissertation profoundly, for an outstanding example of what any important good piece of writing on serious intelligence matters does, to focus the reader's attention on the concept which makes that mass of facts comprehensible, and correctly so, to a reader of the intended professional qualifications.

In other words, the task is to discover the single, indivisible thought-object which not only makes the entire mass of relevant fact hang together in the unified way needed to focus the concentration of the intended user of that report, but does this to scientifically valid effect.

It is the same thing in the case of a successful Classical musical composition crafted in the Bach tradition, rather than the silly paste-ups from Rameau and his tradition, or comparable noise-making by so-called popular musical entertainers today. A capable performer of such a Classical work, has the entirety of the composition about to be performed encapsulated in a single seamless, indivisible conception; that conception guides the performer all the way through, without change in that conception itself, thus achieving a functional unity of effect for both the performers and the qualified audience. So, such a memory of a single, indivisible thought-object, the indivisible identity of the object as a whole, steers the performance of the composition through each transformation of its unfolding. Reducing a mass of detail to such individual germ-conceptions, is the essential quality of effective professional intelligence work, as it is of Classical artistic composition and its performance. The single idea, as thought-object, is the remembered “face” of the composition, the image which steers the unfolding of the development of the composition's performance as a whole.

To pin down this crucial point, I have asked your attention to the preceding, interpolated point of fundamental importance for all competent scientific and political intelligence work.

Some Crucial Examples

Take as an example of this principle of unifying strategic intelligence conception, the formulation which Secretary of State John Quincy Adams used, in crafting what U.S. President James Monroe uttered as the so-called “Monroe Doctrine.” Adams's treatment, in his own papers, of the principled long-term interests of the U.S. republic which were threatened by the treaty-agreement proposed by British minister Canning, is a crucial case in point.

Adams emphasized a universal principle of the statecraft of the modern sovereign nation-state republic, a principle drawn from that central principle of the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia on which all competent international law among actually civilized sovereign nations is based still today: “the advantage of the other.” In the matter of the Canning proposal, Adams advised President Monroe that the proposed treaty



“Washington and London, chiefly, created Osama bin Laden as their instrument of policy. We created and nurtured the operating environment in which he functions today.” Zbigniew Brzezinski (left), the confederate of ever-naughty Samuel P. Huntington (center), recruited Osama (right) into asymmetric warfare against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan.

with the (de facto) British Empire must be rejected. Former Presidents Jefferson and Madison were consulted by President Monroe, and all agreed. Adams stipulated that the interest of the U.S.A., which must be applied as soon as the U.S.A. had the power to do so, was to expel the European powers, including especially the British and the Habsburg interest, from the Americas, in defense of the sovereignty of each and all of the independent republics of the Americas. This was the principle uttered by President Franklin Roosevelt under the rubric of a “Good Neighbor Policy.”

At the close of World War II, it had been the intention of President Franklin Roosevelt, to extend that same principle, as the vital interest of the U.S.A. itself, as the application of the Westphalia principle to such matters as the eradication of the legacy of imperialism and colonialism from the post-war world. Unfortunately, President Truman, politically a factional ally of the British imperialist Winston Churchill against President Roosevelt, overturned that policy, by launching support for recolonization. It was this reversal which set the stage for the prolonged principal international security crisis of the 1946-1989 interval.

It was the tendency of such as Secretary of Defense Cheney, under Bush 41, to launch a perpetual war of “preventive nuclear warfare,” to create a post-Soviet, Anglo-American one-world empire of “globalization,” which has been the principal source of the conditions of U.S. and related major, post-Soviet insecurity today.

Strategic intelligence functions are subsumed by essential preoccupation with long-range destinations. As in space-travel, one can not pause en route to pick a different destination carelessly; the result is implicit in the launch and design of the mission, from the start. Competent practice of strategic intelligence is essentially long-range planning of operations; this attitude then spills over into the form of questions such as, where is the presently implied drift of policy carrying

society over the next couple of generations ahead? Everything, including minute details, are judged against that background of long-range thinking, long-range thinking expressed as by “the face” of a single, individual idea of that principled course of unfolding development.

Our Present Insecurity

From that standpoint of reference: The underlying root of our nation’s present insecurity, which is only reflected by what the silly current Bush Presidency terms “the war against terrorism,” is expressed in three principled forms.

One: the insecurity caused by the onrushing general physical-economic collapse of the world’s present monetary-financial system.

Two: the reaction to the instabilities fostered by certain Anglo-American efforts to establish an imperialistic form of globalized society under conditions provided by the collapse of the Soviet system. The policy of the liberal-imperialist government of Fabian British Prime Minister Tony Blair and his Robert Cooper and Baroness Liz Symons, typifies a current expression of this.

Three: the use of strategies mimicking Hermann Göring’s setting fire to the Reichstag, in February 1933, to panic governments into proffering dictatorial powers to replace representative government, on the pretext of “fighting terrorism,” for example. The role of the spin-offs of the British Foreign Office’s child, the Muslim Brotherhood, such as Osama bin Laden’s crew, is to be regarded as a typical reflection of the convergence of the effects of these three principled problems.

Washington and London, chiefly, created Osama bin Laden as their instrument of policy. We created and nurtured the operating environment in which he functions today. How do we dry out the conditions on which the continuation of his operations depends? What have we done wrong, not only to create him, but, as the Bush Administration did in its wildly

insane and reckless launching of the current Iraq war (and it is still very much an ongoing, and spreading war) to nourish the kind of environment in which we, by our policies, are creating the very so-called “terrorist” threat which we, on the other hand, claim to be devoutly committed to uprooting?

Competent intelligence services deal with problems by the methods of Edgar Allan Poe, not the gumshoe antics of a “new age” clown such as Doyle’s Sherlock Holmes. Admittedly, good security intelligence must and does diagnose those

The problem expressed by the murky closing summary of the report of the ‘9-11 Commission,’ is rooted in the ‘go along to get along’ moral uncertainties expressing that legacy of rot in our system to the present day. The tendency to address a crisis of indecision, by proposing an absolute arbiter, rather than settle a conflict in principle, is a proposed remedy worse than the disease which the report purports to cure.

particular effects, as part of the security measures to be taken in response to the effects of the interaction of the three cited principal causes of our present insecurity. Poe’s case of “The Purloined Letter,” or “The Murders in the Rue Morgue,” are examples of a solution to unfolding patterns of events, which each reduced to a solution-form by giving the story as a whole a single, indivisible image of a “face.”

This “face-likeness” of solutions to such mysteries, is the same quality of idea we associate with the idea of a discovered universal physical principle, as distinct from the mathematical details left like a flight-trail in the wake of the movement of that object-principle. However, our essential responsibility is to remove the principled causes of those threatening effects. Often, for example, we recognize the goal of successful operations in warfare as creating secure foundations for the acceptance of peace in the generality of our momentary adversaries.

Good intelligence work thus follows the precept, that the governing principle of military strategy is to bring about peace, by placing the emphasis in the application of military strategy and tactics on what is sometimes popularly termed “an exit strategy” of the type which was excluded from the Bush 43 Pentagon’s lurch to that unnecessary war in Iraq, which has created a far greater threat of what is called terrorist action than had existed until President George W.

Bush’s lunatic lurch in his State of the Union address of January 2002.

What Changes in Organization Are Needed?

Before proposing to change the top-down organization of our republic’s intelligence-security functions, consider a crucial test-question. Why did we not clean house of those accomplices of Vice-President Dick Cheney whose fraudulent concoctions and duplicitous schemes led the U.S.A. into an Iraq war which simply should not have happened as it did? In other words, why did we not fire Wolfowitz’s and Cheney’s crews, and do the same thing, in effect, with the core of the security problem, Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld and Vice-President Cheney? What prevented us from doing that in a timely way, and what changes might have caused that necessary reversal of the folly of failing to dump them before the war actually started?

Any proposed change in the structuring of our intelligence-security establishment, which does not meet that test-question standard, should be sent back to the drawing board, or, probably, to a new firm of architects.

Also, consider the likelihood that the solution to that challenge might have been: fire the President, too. There are ways, which involve the Congress, by which a President as defective as 43 appears to be, can be removed constitutionally, such as ordering his culpable Vice-President to resign, and then “fall on the political sword” himself. It is probable that failing to bring exactly that change about, would be future historians’ estimate of the reason for the plunge into an unconstitutional (e.g., illegal) war, and the spread of terrorism which that war has already brought about. One senses that many relevant circles in and around the military and intelligence community otherwise knew that might be the result of the war. What happened to the checks and balances? Why, similarly, has the “9-11 Commission’s” report, so far, not succeeded in getting even to first base on uncovering proof of the actual higher-ranking authorship of that attack, nearly three years later?

There were warnings, but the warnings did not get through to bring about the needed correction in a timely way. Would an “intelligence czar’s” appointment provide a solution? By no means. We must build into our intelligence-security system a set of checks and balances of the type which would have tended to break through the barriers against a constitutional regard for truth, barriers erected by those behind Tony Blair, Dick Cheney, and the latter’s “chickenhawk” crew.

The Root of the Problem

On this account, there were known problems built into the U.S. national security system from the time of its erection. Without taking those problems into account, it were impossible to make practical sense of the kinds of problems arising from the way in which the present national security system sometimes functions, and often does not.

The untimely death of President Franklin Roosevelt, as it led to the succession of Roosevelt’s factional adversary,



“We must build into our intelligence-security system a set of checks and balances of the type which would have tended to break through the barriers against a constitutional regard for truth, barriers erected by those behind Tony Blair [center], Dick Cheney, and the latter’s ‘chickenhawk’ crew”—such as Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld (left) and Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Wolfowitz (right).

Harry S Truman, resulted in the immediate, severe aggravation of a duality in sense of direction of national mission which had already existed, essentially, since the preparations for the founding of our national independence, which began in the wake of the February 1763 Peace treaty at Paris, the treaty which established the triumphant British East India Company as an empire in fact. The division between patriots and Essex Junto Tories, which developed over the 1763-1800 interval, around the opposition of the patriot Alexander Hamilton and the traitor Aaron Burr, defined a differentiation in philosophy which has been the uninterrupted, characteristic internal issue of our republic to this present moment of writing. The division in post-war policies, between those of Roosevelt and Truman, thus introduced an aggravated state of pre-existing moral and strategic ambiguity in our national mission, an ambiguity which has crippled our institutional definition of national mission, in and outside our intelligence establishment, to the present day.

That ambiguity, which has been greatly worsened by the Bush 43 Administration’s efforts, in the Congress, to replace a two-party system with a system of rule by a pro-utopian one-party majority, prohibits our tolerating any scheme for putting a super-czar, a virtual Golem, in charge of the nation’s security system. Such a damnable innovation would soon be the end of the U.S. Constitution and our people’s freedoms.

The relevant observations to that effect, run as follows:

The problem expressed by the murky closing summary of the report of the “9-11 Commission,” is rooted in the “go along to get along” moral uncertainties expressing that legacy of rot in our system to the present day. The tendency to address

a crisis of indecision, by proposing an absolute arbiter, rather than settle a conflict in principle, is a proposed remedy worse than the disease which the report purports to cure. It is a step down the road to the kind of emergency government which Germany adopted in the immediate aftermath of that February 1933 Reichstag Fire, organized by Hermann Göring, which made the spread of fascism throughout continental Europe inevitable, and brought the world into the horrors of World War II.

In the post-Franklin Roosevelt U.S.A., this conflict in philosophy took the leading form of a conflict between the military-strategic traditionalists, such as Generals of the Armies Douglas MacArthur and Eisenhower, on the one side, and the pro-fascist utopians typified by Allen Dulles and Angleton on the other. The Bush 43 Administration, of a mentally unqualified virtual puppet under the thumb of Synarchist Anglo-American pro-imperialist asset Vice-President Cheney, carries the differences expressed by the rise of post-war nuclear military utopianism to the verge of a threatened dictatorship in and over the U.S.A. now. The conflict between the best among our general officers and the Cheney-Rumsfeld utopian madmen, from the installation of Bush 43 to the present moment, is essentially an expression of that threat of a fascist dictatorship in and over the U.S.A. now.

The role of those who triumphed over the still warm body of President Franklin Roosevelt, those typified by Allen Dulles and Angleton, and others who covered up the evidence against the real financier-oligarchical backers of the Synarchist International’s 1922-1945 rampage of fascism in Europe, defined the roots of the presently immediate threat

to civilization globally, in the world today.

In this circumstance, the proposal for an intelligence super-star, a virtual Golem, is one of the worst ideas which could be proposed as an act of intellectual negligence. It is time to vote against Cheney's re-election as if the life of almost any among you, especially the poor and aged, depended upon that vote; as the victims of Hitler, were they alive to speak, would probably warn you against repeating their negligence in allowing Hitler, in January 1933, it probably does.

The functions of intelligence and security planning must assume the quality of a Platonic Socratic dialogue, a dialogue thus composed as a search for discovery of truth. All views must be openly set forth at a common table. In that function, leadership, strong leadership is needed, but no arbitrary boss can be tolerated.

The task is not to uncover some scapegoat to be blamed for the crimes of "international terrorism." We already know, from the lessons learned in the history of Hitler and of the cover-up for those Nazi and related elements which we took inside our nest at the end of that war, what the enemy is. We know already enough of the relevant names for today, to deal a crippling blow to that foe. What we need is not some Golem as a super-spy; we need a mission-orientation to rid the planet of the enemy, as we should have done, but for Dulles, Angleton, Buckley, and the Synarchist bankers of France and elsewhere, at the close of World War II. Let us who know, do our job, with no help needed from any damned Golem.

This brings us to a crucial feature of competent intelligence-work.

The Principle of Dialogue

The principled foundation of our constitutional republic, our peculiar national genius, so to speak, is not rooted in the simplistic notion of "democracy," but what is sometimes mistaken for democracy, the uncertainty that anyone has a final monopoly on truth. To put the same point otherwise, the danger is that the assumption that existing opinion represents truth, simply because it might be currently prevalent official, or simply popular opinion, is an assumption which, by its nature, is the explicit enemy of truth-seeking.

The wisest among us, over these generations, have limited a sense of certainty about truth to a few propositions which,

in retrospect, have survived every objection which might have been made against them over all known times. The rock-bottom of our belief, is that man and women are equally distinguished as made in the immortal likeness of the Continuing Creator of the universe, and that our highest obligation is to spend the mortal span of individual life, by acting as in effect the likeness of that Creator, as some might say: like a visiting angel on a mission. It is therefore our commitment, that all men and women shall be treated as of that nature, nurtured in the development of those competencies for angelic services, including the correction of errors of belief among their fellow-citizens.

Therefore, we resist the imposition of what some might wish to consider a fixed system of belief about every imaginable subject-matter of human behavior. Rather, instead of using the commonly abused name of "democracy," let us think of the struggle of each to contribute to the discovery of some truth which frees prevailing mere opinion of the time from its typical falsehoods. We require a system which hates the sophistry of today's spin-doctors, which hates all expressions of reckless disregard for truth, and which loves truthfulness.

A replacement for the incompetent notion of a super-Golem of security intelligence, should therefore be a process of controversy which will be efficiently brought to bear, even to the degree that discoveries made could lead to the impeachment of the incumbent President which that intelligence community has dutifully served, in bringing about the duly considered removal of that particular President from office. The standard of performance required, is not the assertion of absolute truth, but simply the fruit of competently pursued discovery of truthful conclusions.

To that end, the functions of intelligence and security planning must assume the quality of a Platonic Socratic dialogue, a dialogue thus composed as a search for discovery of truth. All views must be openly set forth at a common table. In that function, leadership, strong leadership is needed, but no arbitrary boss can be tolerated. This will succeed only if the government, and a large portion of the citizenry is committed to, and supports the methods of a Socratic dialogue as the means by which estimates of truth are composed.

The standard for truthfulness we require to such ends, is the form of controversy we associate, typically, with great experimentally validated discoveries of universal physical principle, discoveries made in defiance of all supposedly self-evident definitions, axioms, and postulates. This requires a form of organization of the intelligence community at large, in which the inherent tendency for fallacy of composition by specialist agencies, or intruding partisanship, is corrected through an office which functions, not as a czar, but as a secretary of the assembled functions of all the relevant intelligence and security services. The secretary is so defined, as one which can never enjoy the authority of suppressing the evidence of any participating agency, but, on the contrary,

acts as chief among equals in a general staff system, comparable to a military general staff system, in the assigned mission of ensuring that the government of the U.S.A. has the advantage of knowing even when it is wrong in even its currently steadfast, ostensibly principled opinion.

Such a general staff mode of organization, can be achieved with the desirable least change in organization of government, by a certain concretizing of the separation of the function of Director of Intelligence from that of Director of Central Intelligence. The Director of Intelligence, functioning as a non-elected professional officer to the body of the Cabinet, with voice equal to that of the rank of a member of the Cabinet, would be a recommended change producing the needed Secretary-coordinator of a general staff system composed of the principal representatives of the various security and intelligence agencies of the Federal government. Under that Secretary (Director of Intelligence), the Director of Central Intelligence would rank as a coordinating first among equals for all other intelligence functions, but without the authority to suppress the voice of peers in matters presented to the Secretary and to the body of distinguished advisors associated with that Secretary.

The included objective is to rid the system, as much as is feasible, of those abuses of the intelligence and security functions associated with the regrettable memories of such as Allen Dulles and James J. Angleton. This requires an adjust-

ment, elevating the responsible directors of intelligence for other Federal agencies to the authority for intelligence matters associated with membership in a general staff system. If that specific intention is not made emphatically, even the best intentions otherwise, will fail; one can not cure the patient without addressing the disease, and the Dulles-Angleton syndrome has been an ugly disease.

By general staff system, we should intend to avoid the evils of a bureaucratic system. The serving director of each agency must have the degree of independence for investigations which the term general staff system connotes.

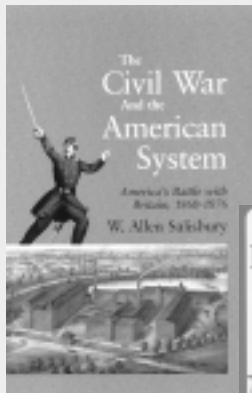
However, that said, the essential problem of principle involved, is the need to uproot the legacy of what we have experienced as the utopian faction in our national policy-making and practice since the close of World War II. Without a commitment to a single principle of government, as expressed most vividly by that succinct statement of intention, the Preamble of the U.S. Federal Constitution, as a Preamble whose intention is of overriding authority in interpreting other, subordinate features of the Constitution, its amendments, and Federal law, the root of the failures of intelligence can not be removed. Without that affirmation of our national principle, the division between American tradition and utopianism, which is expressed in an ugly way by the role of Vice-President Cheney et al., will continue; if that is continued, our republic may be doomed rather soon.

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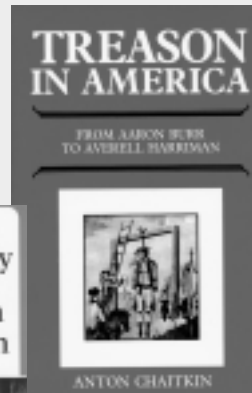
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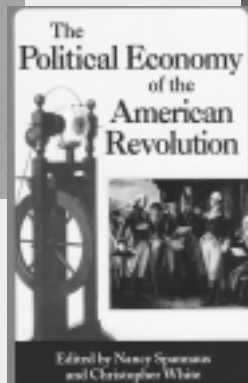
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The Scientific Roots Of the American System

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.



Benjamin Franklin in his laboratory. "Phil Valenti's contribution," LaRouche writes, "will help to open the reader's eyes and mind to the profundity of the concerns, respecting physical science and other matters, which informed the genius expressed by Franklin and others in their creation of our Constitutional republic."

Released by the LaRouche PAC on Aug. 1, 2004:

The attached report on the scientific influence of Gottfried Leibniz in shaping the American System of political-economy, should be received as a timely contribution toward continuing the great work of our recently deceased collaborator, professional historian H. Graham Lowry's *How the Nation Was Won*.

As the new Presidential election-campaign now goes into full swing, our nation faces a period of sudden and cataclysmic change. It is a time when "fix-it" responses to problems will assuredly fail. Only profound changes in adopted principles of government and economy could get our republic, and the world at large safely through the mightily turbulent, now ongoing general economic collapse of the world's present monetary-financial system. In other words, this is a time when success requires dumping those widely accepted general assumptions which have led our nation, over about forty years, into the permanent collapse of the presently established world monetary-financial system.

In such a time of crisis as this, we must re-examine the fundamental principles on which our republic was premised. It is not for nothing that, despite this crisis, we have still the world's greatest, most successful Constitution, the only one which has lasted as long as ours. The problem is, that, somewhere between the crafting of that Federal Constitution and the present time, something has come in between our practice and the principles upon which our success was originally founded. This is the occasion to reflect on the fundamental principles which informed our founders, then led by the internationally renowned scientist and statesman Benjamin Franklin, in adopting the great principles on which all of our achievements since have depended.

The following report, by scholar Phil Valenti, touches upon the education of Franklin by leading men who played, with figures such as Massachusetts' Cotton Mather, a key part in educating Franklin himself. In this case, the international network of scientists associated with Pennsylvania's James Logan. Valenti's report affords the reader access to the depth of scientific thinking which constituted the underpinnings of the world-shaking genius expressed by the founders of our republic. That happens to overlap precisely those principles which underlie the crucial features of my draft Democratic Platform as presented first to the recent National Convention in Boston, Massachusetts.

Our republic was not something as trivial as a mere contract slapped together by crudely practical men cast upon the shores and forests of our primitive landscape. The republic, and its Constitution were composed by men who embodied the distilled expression of the greatest and most profound thought by all European civilization since the Athens of Solon, the Athens of the time prior to the folly of the Peloponnesian War. The deep issues of principle which have been the center of the controversy between freedom and serfdom or slavery since those ancient times, are reflected

as digested wisdom which the best intellects among our founders greatly prized, and brought to bear in creating the greatest Constitution yet to appear on this planet up to this time.

In every great crisis of a sort in which the continued existence of our freedom is once again imperilled, as during the 1933-1945 interval, the survival of our republic has required leaders who do return to the deeper principles which our present-day "practical" men and women tend to shrug off as "impractical," or simply irrelevant to the challenge at hand. The latter attitude, were it to prevail, could now be fatal for our republic's continued existence, even during the relatively short time ahead.

In my crafting of the draft Platform, I have outlined the historical standpoint from which our present national situation must be viewed, if we are to recognize the forces with which we must come to grips now. On that account, Phil Valenti's contribution will help to open the reader's eyes and mind to the profundity of the concerns, respecting physical science and other matters, which informed the genius expressed by Franklin and others in their creation of our Constitutional republic.

The Leibniz Revolution in America, 1727-1752

by Philip Valenti

What Lyndon LaRouche terms "the pagan worship of Isaac Newton," was established as the official cult doctrine of the budding British Empire by no later than 1727. The death of the decrepit 85-year-old Newton that year was followed by a ritual deification, with the republication of his holy writ in the third edition of the *Principia Mathematica*, complete with an absurdly flattering portrait of the author on the frontispiece.

In fact, the Newtonian dogma imposed then, contained all the axioms essential to the creation of an evil Empire at any time and place, most emphatically today. The Newtonian world-view is best calculated to produce masses of self-shackled, culturally pessimistic mental slaves, the properly submissive human cattle herded and culled by a ruling elite of property and wealth.

This is why the successful American revolution against the British Empire needs must have been preceded by the passionate rejection of Newtonianism by the intellectual leaders of the North American colonies, especially among the youth, as these leaders embraced the cause of the greatest political and philosophical adversary of British liberalism, the German universal genius Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz (1646-1716).¹ More than this, it was the Americans' bold challenge

to Newtonian orthodoxy, which strengthened the resistance to the British-imposed intellectual dictatorship over continental Europe at a crucial point, inspiring the work of Abraham Gotthelf Kästner (1719-1800) and his collaborators and students, and leading to the revolutionary breakthroughs of Carl Friedrich Gauss (1777-1855).

As new historical researches confirm, it was the debate and dialogue over Leibniz's ideas among the circles of Kästner, with the leading anti-Newtonian American intellectuals of the day—James Logan (1674-1751) and Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) of Philadelphia, and Cadwallader Colden (1688-1776) of New York—which set America on its course of independence, and averted a threatened global Newtonian Dark Age.

The Newtonian Schema

The precepts of the Newtonian slave dogma can be summarized as follows, in terms that should be familiar to all victims of modern university education:

1. The phenomena of Nature must be explained mechani-

1. See also Philip Valenti, "The Anti-Newtonian Roots of the American Revolution," *EIR*, Dec. 1, 1995.



This portrait of Isaac Newton by John Vanderbanks (1725) formed the frontispiece of the third edition to Newton's *Principia*. The American scientist James Logan remarked that the picture would "be considered rather as an object of Ridicule than Respect, & much sooner raise Pity than Esteem."

cally, as the interaction of self-evident bodies; all philosophical or "metaphysical" hypotheses are banished from science.

2. All matter is passive, inert, "dead," and composed of irreducible hard balls, otherwise termed "fundamental particles."

3. The motion of bodies, and of their component fundamental particles, is possible because between them is a vacuum, or space devoid of matter, like the empty, flat, linear space of Euclid's geometry.

4. All bodies interact through collisions, like billiard balls, or through "forces," such as "gravity," defined as an innate force of attraction which somehow acts at a distance through empty space.

"But hitherto I have not been able to discover the cause of those properties of gravity from phenomena, and I frame no hypotheses [*hypotheses non fingo*]," ordained Sir Isaac in the *Principia*'s infamous General Scholium. ". . . [F]or whatever is not deduced from the phenomena is to be called an hypothesis; and hypotheses, whether metaphysical or physical, whether of occult qualities or mechanical, have no place in experimental philosophy. In this philosophy particular propositions are inferred from the phenomena, and afterwards rendered general by induction. Thus it was that the impenetrability, the mobility, and the impulsive force of bodies, and the laws of motion and of gravitation, were discovered. And to

us it is enough that gravity does really exist, and act according to the laws which we have explained, and abundantly serves to account for all the motions of the celestial bodies, and our sea."²

5. There is no ultimate purpose, intention or direction in the Universe, and any such philosophical or moral concepts have no place in science. Since everything occurs mechanically, like clockwork, the Universe can only "wind down" due to friction among the bodies, becoming increasingly disordered and chaotic.

Here, then, are the axioms of the culturally pessimistic mental slave, who must conclude that there is likewise no ultimate purpose or meaning to his or her mortal life, since the world is destined to die an entropic death, no matter what good is done by the individual in society. This slave must see human beings as just like the Newtonian self-evident "hard balls," each pursuing his own individual special interest in the here-and-now, seeking pleasure and avoiding pain, in conflict with all others.

Here also is the ideology of Empire, since, in the "Newtonian" schema, some outside force is required to maintain order among the conflicting interests of society, either an absolute monarch or dictator, as in the system of Thomas Hobbes, or an oligarchy of rich men of property, as advocated by that arch enemy of America, John Locke.

Opposition to Newton Arises in America

By the 1727 death and deification of Newton, agents of the official imperial dogma, such as Voltaire, Pierre de Maupertuis, Leonhard Euler, Jean d'Alembert, Joseph-Louis LaGrange, Count Francesco Algarotti, Antonio Conti, et. al., had been deployed to the crucial intellectual centers of continental Europe, while the English-speaking world was supposed to be securely in the Newtonian grip.

Yet, at that very moment, the intellectual and political leader of Pennsylvania, and former secretary to William Penn, James Logan, was expressing his disgust and indignation against the Newton cult, heaping particular scorn on the ridiculous picture of Newton in the *Principia*'s third edition.

"But there is not less Humour shewn in his Picture in the front," Logan wrote to his friend Gov. William Burnet of New York, "much more like W. Leybourn in his own hair at the age of 40 or 50 than Sir Isaac Newton at 83. And by all those who have seen him of late, as I did, bending so much under the Load of years that, with some difficulty, he mounted the stairs of the Society's Room, that Youthful Representation will, I fear, be considered rather as an object of Ridicule than Respect, & much sooner raise Pity than Esteem."³

After Newton's death, Logan wrote irreverently to Burnet, "I hope also G. Strahan has by this time furnish'd thee

2. Isaac Newton, *Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy, General Scholium* (Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., 1952).

3. Edwin Wolf II, ed., *Catalogue of the Library of James Logan* (Philadelphia: The Library Company of Philadelphia, 1974), p. 349.

with the new Edit. of Newton, for whose age and strength, Death has not, it seems, consulted his new picture.”⁴

At the time Logan was thus mocking Newtonian pretensions, he was in the process of accumulating the greatest Classical library in North America, a collection of more than 2,500 volumes frequented by the young Benjamin Franklin and his friends of the newly formed Philadelphia Junto. Logan, born in Ulster, the son of a Scots Quaker schoolmaster, had arrived in Philadelphia in 1699 as Penn’s secretary and political lieutenant, having already taught himself Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and several modern European languages. He corresponded with the foremost scientists of the day, and established himself as a scholar and independent thinker in the physical sciences, astronomy, and mathematics.

But most significant for the future course of history, Logan took the side of Leibniz against Newton in the preeminent philosophical/political dispute of the age, which today’s history books falsely characterize as merely a misguided controversy over priority in the invention of the calculus.

Leibniz’s Battle Against the Oligarchy

In fact, G.W. Leibniz nearly accomplished one of the greatest political coups in all history, which could have crushed the British imperial serpent in the egg. Through meticulous historical researches, Leibniz had established the claim of his student and patroness, the Electress Sophie of Hannover, to the English throne. With the help of Leibniz’s political allies in England, led by Robert Harley, Jonathan Swift, Daniel DeFoe, and Anthony Ashley Cooper (the Third Earl of Shaftesbury), Sophie’s claim was made law in the 1701 Act of Succession. Because Queen Anne was childless, Sophie was set to become Queen of England at Anne’s death, and Leibniz himself was to be the real power behind the throne.⁵

Throughout this period, Leibniz served as the rallying point for anti-oligarchical forces throughout the world, but particularly among the anti-imperial Commonwealths of England. Leibniz recognized the ominous political implications of the ideas of Hobbes, Locke, and Newton, and challenged each of them personally to engage in a dialogue. The 24-year-old Leibniz received no response to his 1670 letter to Hobbes. Similarly, Locke ignored repeated attempts by Leibniz and his English friends to provoke an exchange of views. Leibniz considered Locke’s ideas so dangerous to humanity, that he wrote a chapter-by-chapter refutation of Locke’s *Essay on Human Understanding*. Leibniz’s *New Essays on Human Understanding*, written between 1701 and 1704, were circulated privately, but never published until Kästner and his circles based at Göttingen University, arranged its publication in 1765, a year before Franklin’s

4. *Ibid.*, p. 350.

5. See H. Graham Lowry, *How the Nation Was Won: America’s Untold Story* (Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 1988).

visit there.⁶

As the demise of Queen Anne became more imminent, and Leibniz’s English allies more influential in her government, the vile, lying attacks on Leibniz as a foreign plagiarist of the “English hero of science” were launched by the British Royal Society, orchestrated by Newton himself. By that time, Newton had cast aside all pretenses of scientific work, and had dedicated the remainder of his life to money-making and political intrigue as the well-paid Master of the Mint, recruited personally for the job by the ringleader of the imperialist faction, Charles Montague.

In 1714, as the jingoistic hysteria against Leibniz reached its height with the official condemnation of him by the Royal Society, Sophie died less than two months before Anne, and the succession passed to Sophie’s misanthropic son George Lewis, who had been long bought-and-paid-for by Montague. The new King George I forbade Leibniz from traveling to England.

The Leibniz-Clarke Correspondence

Ironically, in the aftermath of this seeming defeat, Leibniz was finally able to force the Newtonians into a debate momentous for the future intellectual development of America. Sophie’s granddaughter, Princess Caroline, wife of the future King George II, persisted in her advocacy of Leibniz’s ideas, so Newton and his mouthpiece Samuel Clarke, assisted by the Venetian operative Abbot Antonio Conti, had no choice but to attempt a reply to Leibniz’s devastating challenge of November 1715:

“1. Natural religion itself seems to be declining [in England] very much. Many will have human souls to be material: others make God himself a corporeal Being.

“2. Mr. Locke, and his followers, are uncertain at least, whether the soul is not material, and naturally perishable.

“3. Sir Isaac Newton says, that space is an organ, which God makes use of to perceive things by. But if God stands in need of any organ to perceive things by, it will follow, that they do not depend altogether upon him, nor were produced by him.

“4. Sir Isaac Newton, and his followers, have also a very odd opinion concerning the work of God. According to their doctrine, God Almighty needs to wind up his watch from time to time: otherwise it would cease to move. He had not, it seems, sufficient foresight to make it a perpetual motion. Nay, the machine of God’s making is so imperfect, according to these gentlemen, that he is obliged to clean it now and then

6. This first publication of Leibniz’s *New Essays* is listed in the catalogue of Franklin’s Library Company of Philadelphia, under the title, *Oeuvres philosophique latines & françoises de feu Mr. de Leibnitz, Tirées de ses manuscrits qui se conservent dans la bibliothèque royale à Hanovre, et publiées par Mr. Rud. Eric Raspe.; avec une préface de Mr. Kästner*. For a listing of Leibniz’s works in Franklin’s collection, see the Online Catalog of the Library Company (WolfPAC) at www.librarycompany.org/.

See also David Shavin, “Leibniz to Franklin on ‘Happiness,’ ” *Fidelio*, Spring 2003.



Gottfried Leibniz, one of the greatest philosophers and statesmen of all history, forced the Newtonians into a momentous debate on the nature of man, God, and the universe. Newton put forward his mouthpiece Samuel Clarke for the combat, rather than daring to take on Leibniz personally.

by an extraordinary concourse, and even to mend it, as a clockmaker mends his work; who must consequently be so much the more unskillful a workman, as he is oftener obliged to mend his work and set it to right. According to my opinion, the same force and vigor remains always in the world, and only passes from one part of matter to another, agreeably to the laws of nature, and the beautiful pre-established order. And I hold, that when God works miracles, he does not do it in order to supply the wants of nature, but those of grace. Whoever thinks otherwise, must needs have a very mean notion of the wisdom and power of God.”⁷

The subsequent dialogue, disastrous for the Newtonians, continued until Leibniz’s death on Nov. 14, 1716. Within months, under continued pressure from Caroline, the exchange of five letters on both sides was published in London, with Leibniz’s original French facing Clarke’s English translation. A copy of the original 1717 edition, under the title, *A Collection of Papers which passed between the late learned Mr. Leibnitz and Dr. Clarke*, was studied by Logan, and

7. Philip P. Wiener, ed., *Leibniz Selections* (New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1951), pp. 216-217.

passed on to Franklin’s Library Company of Philadelphia.

With great patience, pungency, and wit, Leibniz demolished the precepts of the Newton cult, which he, LaRouche-like, termed “chimerical occult qualities” and “the idols of the tribe.” In this, to the chagrin of the Newtonians, he made powerful use of metaphysical concepts, such as the “principle of a sufficient reason, *viz.*: that nothing happens without a reason why it should be so, rather than otherwise,” and the application of “final causes” of intention, direction, and purpose to explain natural phenomena, beyond merely mechanical “efficient causes.”

“All those who maintain a vacuum, are more influenced by imagination than by reason,” Leibniz wrote in his fourth paper. “When I was a young man, I also gave in to the notion of a vacuum and atoms; but reason brought me to the right way from what had been pleasing to the imagination. The atomists carry their inquiry no farther than those two things: they (as it were) nail down their thoughts to them: they fancy, they have found out the first elements of things, a *non plus ultra*. We would have nature go no farther; and to be finite, as our minds are: but this is to overlook the greatness and majesty of the author of things. The least corpuscle is actually subdivided *in infinitum*, and contains a world of other creatures, which would be lacking in the universe, if that corpuscle were an atom, that is, a body of one entire piece without subdivision. In like matter, to admit a vacuum in nature, is ascribing to God a very imperfect work: it is violating the great principle of the necessity of a sufficient reason, which many have talked of, without understanding its true meaning. . . . [B]ecause matter is more perfect than a vacuum, reason requires that a geometric proportion should be observed, and that there should be as much or more matter than vacuum, as the former deserves to have the preference before the latter. But then there must be no vacuum at all; for the perfection of matter is to that of a vacuum, as something to nothing. And the case is the same with atoms: What reason can any one assign for confining nature in the progression of subdivision? These are fictions merely arbitrary, and unworthy of true philosophy. The reasons alleged for a vacuum are mere sophisms.”⁸

When Clarke continued his sophistical arguments and evasions in his fourth reply, Leibniz questioned “whether the author be willing to hearken to reason, and to show that he is a lover of truth; or whether he will only cavil, without clearing anything. I shall soon find out what I am to think of it, and I shall take my measures accordingly.”

Leibniz pursued the polemic against a “vacuum” in his fifth paper:

“The author objects against me the vacuum discovered by Mr. Guericke of Magdeburg, which is made by pumping the air out of a receiver; and he pretends that there is truly a perfect vacuum, or a space without matter (at least in part), in that

8. *Ibid.*, pp. 235-237.

receiver. The Aristotelians and Cartesians, who do not admit a true vacuum, have said in answer to that experiment of Mr. Guericke, as well as to that of Torricellius of Florence (who emptied the air out of a glass-tube by means of quicksilver), that there is no vacuum at all in the tube or in the receiver: since glass has small pores, which the beams of light, the effluvia of the lodestone, and other very thin fluids may go through. I am of their opinion: and I think the receiver may be compared to a box full of holes in the water, having fish or other gross bodies shut up in it; which being taken out, their place would nevertheless be filled up with water. There is only this difference; that though water be fluid and more yielding than those gross bodies, yet it is as heavy and massive, if not more, than they: whereas the matter which gets into the receiver in the room of air, is much more subtle.”⁹

Leibniz attacked the Newtonian “action-at-a-distance” dogma, developing the concept of “matter void of heaviness [and which does not sensibly resist]; such as is probably that of the rays of light, and other sensible fluids; and especially that which is itself the cause of the gravity of gross bodies, by receding from the center towards which it drives these bodies. For, it is a strange imagination to make all matter gravitate, and that towards all other matter, as if each body did equally attract every other body according to their masses and distances; and this by an attraction properly so called, which is not derived from an occult impulse of bodies: whereas the gravity of sensible bodies towards the center of the earth, ought to be produced by the motion of some fluid. And the case must be the same with other gravities, such as that of the planets towards the sun or towards each other. (A body is never moved naturally except by another body which impels it by touching it; and afterwards it advances until it is stopped by another body which touches it. Every other operation on bodies is either miraculous or imaginary.)”¹⁰

The Newtonian idol of “attraction” as an innate quality of matter, was smashed to pieces by Leibniz’s unanswerable irony:

“I objected that an attraction properly so called, or in the scholastic sense, would be an operation at a distance, without any means intervening. The author answers here that an attraction without any means intervening, would be indeed a contradiction. Very well! But then what does he mean, when he will have the sun to attract the globe of the earth through an empty space? Is it God himself that performs it? But this would be a miracle, if ever there was any. This would surely exceed the powers of creatures.

“Or, are there perhaps some immaterial substances, or some spiritual rays, or some accident without a substance, or some kind of *species intentionalis*, or some other I know not what, the means by which he claims this to be performed? Of which sort of things the author seems to have still a good stock

in his head, without explaining himself sufficiently.

“That means of communication (says he) is invisible, intangible, not mechanical. He might as well have added, inexplicable, unintelligible, precarious, groundless, and unexampld.

“But it is regular (says the author), it is constant, and consequently natural. I answer; it cannot be regular, without being reasonable; nor natural, unless it can be explained by the nature of creatures.

“If the means, which causes an attraction properly so called, be constant, and at the same time inexplicable by the powers of creatures, and yet be true, it must be a perpetual miracle; and if it is not miraculous, it is false. It is a chimerical thing, a scholastic occult quality.”¹¹

Logan’s Defense of Leibniz

James Logan qualified himself as an expert judge of the Leibniz-Newton issue, having immersed himself in the ideas of Leibniz’s European networks. Logan was proud to own and to have studied almost every edition of the *Acta Eruditorum* of Leipzig, the Latin-language periodic journal, which published the works of Leibniz and his co-thinkers on the calculus and other mathematical and philosophical issues, in opposition to Newtonianism, Cartesianism, and other dogmas. “I have all the *Acta Eruditorum* from 1688 to 1727,” Logan told a correspondent in 1749, “except for three intermediate years between 1700 & 1710 & some Supplementa.”¹² Inserted in one edition was a four-page English explanation by Logan of “The first Accot of fluxions delivered by Leibnitz In the *Acta Eruditorum* of Leipsic Octob 1684 pa 467.”

Logan was upset by the politically motivated editing of the second edition of Newton’s *Principia* in 1715, where, as Logan wrote at the time to New York Gov. Robert Hunter, the name of the “violent Whig,” former Royal Astronomer John Flamsteed, was left out by the Royal Society, “ye Better (I suppose) to express their abhorrence of his Principles. . . . This will be owned I Suppose to be Carrying ye matter very far, And indeed upon ye whole they seem on all sides to be ripening for their own destruction.”¹³

Logan recognized the disastrous political circumstances of the time, as George I had authorized massive repression against Leibniz’s English allies. “Our unhappy Divisions in ye last Years of ye Queen appear’d terrible,” Logan wrote Hunter, “And now after so favourable a Conjunction thrown in by Providence that one might have expected would set all to rights, they are rendered more dreadful than ever. The unhappiness of having a Nation generally distempered seems to me to be inexpressible.”¹⁴

With the 1726 publication of the infamous third edition,

11. *Ibid.*

12. Wolf, *op. cit.*, p. 4.

13. Wolf, *op. cit.*

14. Wolf, *op. cit.*, p. 349.

9. *Ibid.*, pp. 247-248.

10. 10. *Ibid.*

Logan's righteous indignation was aroused, not only against the pagan worship of Newton, but in passionate defense of Leibniz. In his letters to Governor Burnet, Logan expressed his own firm convictions in favor of Leibniz as a universal genius and independent inventor of the calculus, and denounced the tyrannical tactics of the Newtonians against him:

"So now in this third they have done what I Doubt impartial men of sober thought and solid judgment, who alone ought in such cases to be considered, will look upon as a yet greater Instance of the same Infirmity, in dropping the scholium to the 2 Lemma between the 7 or 8th Propp. of the 2d Book, wherein Leibnitz was named & his Discovery of the differential Method was justly taken notice of, and substituted another mentioning the Author's Letter to J. Collins in 1672, which I doubt will scarce give so honorable an Idea of that Great man.

"Tis certain the world was obliged only to Leibnitz for the Publication of that method, who was so fair as to communicate it in a great measure to Oldenburg in 1677, when Sir Isaac was so careful of concealing his, that he involved it in his Letter of 1676 in strange knots of Letters, that all the art and skill of the universe could never Decipher, as giving only the number of each Letter that entered his short proposition. And yet foreigners have generally been so Just as to pay all possible deference to Sir Isaac as an Inventor, tho' till his Publication of the Principia in 1687, they never had anything of it from him.

"I have often indeed wished that Sir Isaac himself had never entered into the Dispute, but would, if it must be disputed, have left it to others, for then the world would have been inclined to do him more Justice, than now perhaps they will, when he is considered as a party, which he has so warmly made himself."¹⁵

In his next letter to Burnet, Logan not only questioned Newton's mental competence, but argued that England would have been better off if both Newton and Queen Anne had died by 1710, an event that he knew would have made Sophie Queen of England, and Leibniz, in effect, her Prime Minister:

"He [Newton] is, however great, but a man, & when I last saw him in 1724 walking up Crane Court & ye stairs leading to the Society's Room, where I also had the opportunity of viewing him for about two hours, he bent under his Load of years exceeding unlike what they have Represented him two years after as in body. 'Tis but reasonable to expect a Declension elsewhere, so that for his own honour, as well as ye Nations, to which he has been a very great one, had he & Queen Anne both been gathered to their Ancestors by the year 1710, before that fierce, unnatural Dispute broke out between him & Leibnitz, which I always believed was blown up by the Forces of the Society in opposition to the house that had so long employ'd Leibnitz, they might have set in their Horizon, as I formerly thought, with a somewhat greater Glory.

"Tis only from this way of thinking I dropt what I did of

him, in which, if I have not altogether thy concurrence, my tenderness for his Reputation, I hope, will be easily excused. I verily believe Leibnitz had the first hints from Newton's Letter & others concerning his Inventions, & that from thence, that Great Genius, which we find in no man else, did build his great superstructures, but from all I can find in the Commercium, I no where perceive that Sir Isaac intended any mortal should discover his method of working, or what we call his algorithm of this fluxions, & his having afterwards given us nothing new beyond what Leibnitz had published of that kind in the Acta Eruditorum of 1682, is not altogether so much to his advantage as might be wished in his favour."¹⁶

Demolishing Thomas Hobbes

With Franklin and other promising youth looking to him for intellectual guidance, Logan determined to demolish the very ideological foundations of British liberalism, by writing his own American refutation of Thomas Hobbes, "taking this for my foundation against Hobbes that Man was primarily in his Nature formed for Society."¹⁷ Logan started his book, *The Duties of Man as they may be deduced from Nature*, in 1735, and circulated handwritten copies among his friends in Philadelphia and correspondents in England. Logan's 400-page manuscript, including several drafts of each of its six chapters, was considered lost for more than 200 years, until a copy was discovered in the early 1970s under some cartons stored in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, where it still lies, unpublished.

Logan established his theme against Hobbes in his first pages, asserting "that Man was formed for Society and Benevolence; and therefore that He, who in the last age got himself a Name by denying this, and asserting the State of Nature to be a State of War, was as defective in his Philosophy; tho' then believed by numbers to have searched into human Nature deeper, and more successfully, than any who had gone before him; as he was proved by demonstration to be in the Mathematics; to which also he made the highest pretenses. And the proofs for what is here advanced are these."

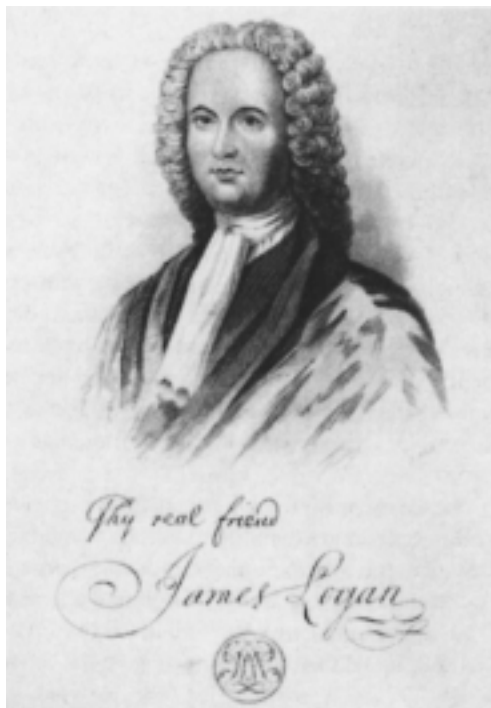
Logan devoted his first four chapters, and the beginning of the fifth, to demolishing Hobbes' "detestable Notion" and "pernicious Opinion," and exposing "the destructive Consequences of a Doctrine subversive of all the sacred and endearing ties that should engage men in Social Life, and that minister all the comforts of it." Logan's powerful attack on Hobbes evidently came as a salutary shock to some young Americans perhaps too influenced by British ideology. "It seems to me that the Author is a little too severe upon Hobbes," Franklin wrote to Logan, after reading Chapter Five, *Of Moral Good or Virtue*, "whose Notion, I imagine, is somewhat nearer the Truth than that which makes the State of Nature a State of Love: But the Truth perhaps lies between both Extreams."¹⁸

16. Wolf, *op. cit.*

17. Letter to Thomas Story, Nov. 15, 1737.

18. Benjamin Franklin to James Logan, 1737?, Edwin Wolfe II, ed.

15. Wolf, *op. cit.*, p. 149.



James Logan (1674-1751), an associate of Benjamin Franklin and William Penn, and a fierce opponent of British philosophical liberalism. Shown here is the first page of Logan's manuscript "Of the Duties of Man, as they may be deduced from Nature," a refutation of Hobbes, Locke, and Newton. The manuscript was supposedly "lost" in England, and was rediscovered only in 1971.

To conclude the fifth chapter, Logan launched a well-prepared offensive against John Locke, attacking the "unhappy mistake in the subject of Morals" in his *Essay on Human Understanding*. Logan's manuscript contains three drafts of this section, under the head, "Answer to Locke, after the moral sense and ground of virtue is stated," along with a list of references to chapters of the *Essay*.

However, Logan's declaration of intellectual independence of British imperial ideology could not be complete without a blast at Newtonian orthodoxy. This was accomplished in a lengthy footnote in his Chapter Two, which attacked the doctrine of a "vacuum" in terms almost identical to Leibniz in his fifth letter to Clarke, but which also put forward a new, heretical hypothesis about electricity, one destined to seize the imagination of our Franklin:

"Electricity was formerly regarded but as a trifling appearance in Nature, and therefore in the last curious age was very little considered; for that quality was supposed to be excited, only by putting into motion the finer parts of the body it was found in, and yet the excellent R. Boyle has observed that these parts being put in motion, excited also the same quality in any other body, as Silver, Iron, Marble that was brought within the sphere of their action. But now more lately by F. Hawksbee's Experiments in producing Light, and particularly by the surprising phenomena arising from Electricity in those of Geo. Gray, we may see a field open'd for Speculations, that if duly pursued, may probably lead us into more just and extensive Notions of our bodies, and the world we live in, than have hitherto been generally thought of.

"And if there be no heresy in mentioning it in the present age, why may we not venture to question the reasonableness

of asserting a vacuum as indispensably necessary to the continuance of motion? The argument indeed may hold in relation to all such bodies, the matter of light excepted, as our senses are formed to take cognizance of; but shall we from thence presume to judge of all the kinds of Subtile matter that space may be filled with? Can we be sure that there is no electric or elastic medium that instead of obstructing or retarding Motion, may be the very means of continuing it?

"Can we say an exhausted Receiver is a vacuum because the air is drawn out of it, while at the same we see it filled with light, the matter of which in the true nature of things, and on a just estimate of them, tho' not according to our apprehensions, may possibly be a more essential Substance than the earth and stones we tread on. But if a Vacuum be not absolutely necessary, as that allotted by some to the ethereal spaces cannot, then undoubtedly to have all Space in the Universe possessed by some kind of matter is much more consistent with the Dignity, Beauty and order of the whole, than to imagine those vast voids which carry even a kind of horror in the thought."

Franklin and Colden Join the Fight

In his autobiography, Franklin says that he began his electricity experiments in earnest, after attending a demonstration of electrical phenomena in Boston in 1746. Soon after, Logan's friend, the Quaker Fellow of the Royal Society, Peter Collinson, sent Franklin's Library Company a gift of a glass tube from London to encourage his electrical studies. In the meantime, Franklin had struck up a friendship with a fellow independent thinker, 18 years his senior, and member of the New York Governor's Council, Cadwallader Colden.

Over the next several years, Franklin and Colden mobilized a philosophical/scientific offensive against Newtonian orthodoxy, inspired by Logan's defiance of British imperial ideology, which saved science in Europe, and set America on a course to independence. "Tis well we are not, as poor Galileo was, subject to the Inquisition for philosophical heresy," Franklin wrote to Colden in 1752, reflecting on the battles of those years. "My whispers against the orthodox doctrine in private letters, would be dangerous; your writing and printing would be highly criminal. As it is, you must expect some Censure, but one heretic will surely excuse another."¹⁹

Colden's heretical writing and printing, challenging every axiom of the Newton cult, were his treatises, *An Explication of the First Causes of Action in Matter, and of the Cause of Gravitation*, published in New York in 1745, and *The Principles of Action in Matter, the Gravitation of Bodies, and the Motion of the Planets, explained from those Principles*, published in London in 1751 as an elaboration of the earlier work. These works were seen in Europe, by both sides of the Leibniz/Newton divide, as an application of Leibniz's dynamics and theory of monads to the solution of Newtonian paradoxes. Although these writings do not name Leibniz explicitly, Colden freely acknowledged his debt to Leibniz in private letters, some just recently published for the first time.

Like Logan, Cadwallader Colden was born in Ireland of Scots-Irish descent. He graduated from the University of Edinburgh, and pursued the study of medicine until economic hardship led him to emigrate to Philadelphia in 1710. He spent the momentous years of 1715-16 in England and Scotland, where he participated in some proceedings of the Royal Society, and returned to Philadelphia to practice medicine. He was soon recruited by Gov. Robert Hunter to relocate to New York, where he was appointed surveyor general, and launched a career of political leadership sponsored by the common friends of Logan and Jonathan Swift, including Hunter, his successor William Burnet, and astronomer James Alexander.

Colden's extensive dealings with the Iroquois Confederation made him a zealous advocate of just relations with the Indian tribes, which he developed in his 1727 *History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada*. He argued for protective tariffs in a treatise printed in 1726 by Peter Zenger. Although Colden, at age 87 in 1776, did not support independence, his grandson, Cadwallader D. Colden, went on to play a leading role in the early economic development of the United States as a friend and sponsor of Robert Fulton.

Ironically, Colden had foreseen future relations between America and Britain, in a 1749 letter to Franklin. "It is a common argument [that] the power and strength of a nation consists in its riches and money," Colden wrote. "No doubt money can do great things, but I think the power of a nation

19. Franklin to Colden, April 23, 1752, Albert Henry Smyth, ed., *The Writings of Benjamin Franklin* (New York: MacMillan Co., 1907).

consists in the knowledge and virtue of its inhabitants, and in proof of this, history every where almost shews us that the richest nations abounding most in silver and gold, have been generally conquered by poor, but in some sense, virtuous nations."

The fundamental premise of Colden's treatises is a rejection of the Newtonian dogma of matter as passive, inert and "dead," and therefore subject to the inevitable entropic "winding down" into chaos and doom. The Universe is composed of principles of action, Colden argued, not hard, irreducible particles of dead matter.

"You think, as many others do, that the phenomena cannot be truly explained on any other than mechanical principles," Colden addressed a critic in a 1753 letter. "But I think the first principles of action cannot be mechanical mechanism, [cannot] consist only in the shape or figure, quantity and disposition of the parts of the machine, but neither shape, quantity nor disposition of themselves can produce any action. They can only regulate and determine the action to some particular end or purpose, but there must be some power or force to put it in action. You think what you call dead, inert matter has no action. In this opinion you have almost all the world with you and against me, and yet I am clearly persuaded that this universal opinion is a universal error."²⁰

Whereas Newton argued the passivity of matter from the quality of inertia, or "resistance," Colden, following Leibniz's *Dynamics*, maintained that the seeming "resistance" of matter is a manifestation of a principle of activity or force inherent in things. Thus was posed a crucial issue for humanity—would the power or "live force" hidden from our senses in the microcosm of molecules, atoms, and beyond, be discovered and unleashed in a series of scientific and technological revolutions, sweeping away the backwardness and poverty of oligarchical society, or would future advances in steam power, electricity, the internal combustion engine, nuclear power, matter/anti-matter reactions, etc., be strangled in the cradle by the ideological Inquisition of a Newtonian Dark Age?

Leibniz Refutes Descartes

Leibniz created his new science of dynamics in the course of refuting the notion of matter popularized by Descartes and his followers in the last decades of the 17th Century. Determined to banish "metaphysics" from natural philosophy, Descartes asserted that "the nature of matter or of body in its universal aspect, does not consist in its being hard, or heavy, or coloured, or one that affects our senses in some other way, but solely in the fact that it is a substance extended in length, breadth, and depth."²¹

20. Scott L. Pratt and John Ryder, eds., *The Philosophical Writings of Cadwallader Colden* (Amherst, N.Y.: Humanity Books, 2002), pp. 211-212.

21. *The Philosophical Works of Descartes*, Vol. I (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1979), pp. 255-256.

Leibniz, in the *Acta Eruditorum*, in letters, and elsewhere, pointed out the paradox created by this definition, because of the phenomenon of “resistance,” or what Kepler called “inertia”:

“If the essence of a body consists in extension, this extension alone should suffice to account for all the properties of the body. But that is not the case. We observe in matter a quality which some have called *natural inertia*, through which the body resists motion in some manner, in such wise that some force must be applied to set it into motion (not even taking into account the weight), so that it is more difficult to budge a large body than a small one. For example, if the body A in motion meets the body B at rest, it is clear that if B were indifferent to motion or rest, it would let itself be pushed by A without resisting it and without diminishing the speed or changing the direction of A; and after the impact, A would continue its path and B would accompany it ahead. But it is not so in nature. The larger the body B, the more it will diminish the speed of A until A is forced to rebound from B if B is very much larger than A. Now, *if there were nothing more in bodies than extension* or position, that is to say, what Geometers know about it, combined with the sole notion of change, this extension would be entirely indifferent with respect to this change, and the results of the impact of the bodies would be explained solely by the Geometric position of the motions. The moving body would (on this hypothesis) carry along the body B which is at rest, without receiving any diminution of its velocity, and without any possible change arising from the equal or unequal magnitudes of the bodies; this is a consequence which is entirely *irreconcilable with experiments*. . . .

“All of this shows that there is in matter something else than the purely Geometrical, that is, than just extension and bare change. And in considering the matter closely, we perceive that we must add to them some *higher or metaphysical notion, namely that of substance, action, and force*; and these notions imply that anything which *is acted on* must act reciprocally, and *anything which acts must receive some reaction*; consequently, a body at rest should not be carried off by another body in motion without changing something of the direction and speed of the acting body.”²²

Leibniz went on to develop the concept of active or “living force” (*vis viva*) in his landmark *Specimen Dynamicum* of 1695, the founding document of the technological revolution to come. Here, he demonstrates his earthshaking theorem, that the *vis viva* acquired by a body in motion is proportional *not* to the product of the mass and velocity, or “momentum,” as believed by the Cartesians and Newtonians alike, but rather to the product of the mass and the *square of the velocity*. This metaphysical discovery led Leibniz to encourage the researches of his friend, the French scientist Denis Papin, to discover means of harnessing the direct “force of fire” as

applied to high pressure steam, or even gunpowder or alcohol, knowing that the power of such an engine would increase as the square of the velocity of the exploding fuel, although the mass of the particles were tiny. (For example, the Cartesians and Newtonians would argue that the force of a 1 ounce body moving at 1,000 mph, is equivalent to a 1,000 ounce (62.5 lb) body moving at 1 mile per hour, whereas the smaller body contains *one thousand times* the *vis viva* of the larger one! Consider also the application of this for so-called “subatomic particles” moving at the “speed of light,” as in Einstein’s $E = mc^2$.)

In his *Dynamics*, Leibniz was quite explicit concerning his objective of transcending the mechanical principles and basic machines passed down from the ancient Greeks and Egyptians:

“Thus there appears a new twofold distinction of forces; *viz.*, one—which I call inert or inactive force—refers primarily to the element of force while the motion itself does not yet exist in it but only the tendency to motion, as, for example, the stone in a sling which tries to fly off in the direction of the tangent, even if it is pulled back by the chain which holds it securely. On the other hand, the other force, which I call living or active force, is the usual one which appears in actual motion. An example of inert force is centrifugal force, or gravitational or centripetal force, or also the force which tries to restore a stretched elastic body to its original state. However, active or living force appears in impact—e.g., the force or impact of a heavy body that has been falling for a certain time, or that of a stretched bow which gradually resumes its earlier position—and such an active force arises from an infinite number of constantly continued influences of inactive forces.

“The ancients, so far as is known, had conceived only a science of inactive forces, which is commonly referred to as Mechanics, dealing with the lever, the windlass, the inclined plane—pertinent to the wedge and screw—though there is discussion of the equilibrium of fluids and of similar problems; only the effort or resistance of bodies and not the impetus they have acquired through their action, is discussed. Now even though the laws of inactive force are transferred in a certain way to active forces, it is nevertheless necessary to be very circumspect in this matter. Hitherto, the error has been made of mistaking the product of the mass and velocity for the whole absolute force because it was seen that the inactive force is proportional to these two factors. However, as already noted above, this depends on a quite separate circumstance, to wit, on the fact, for example, that at the very commencement of the motion of a falling heavy body, the path or space covered, so long as it is of infinitesimal or elementary magnitude, is proportional to the velocity. However, once the weight has progressed a finite distance and given rise to an active force, the velocity acquired in falling is no longer proportional to the distance covered . . . but to the element of velocity. . . .

“Next I came to work out accurately and exactly the same

22. From “Whether the Essence of a Body Consists in Extension,” *Journal des Savans*, June 18, 1691, quoted in Wiener, *op. cit.* pp. 100-102.

calculation of forces by quite different methods: one truly *a priori*, by the simplest consideration of space, time, and action (which I explain elsewhere); the other *a posteriori*, namely, by calculating the force through the effect produced in using itself up. For here I refer not to any effect, but to one produced by a force which completely expends itself and may therefore be called violent; such is not the case with a heavy body moving on a perfectly horizontal plane and constantly preserving the same force; this is a harmless sort of effect, so to speak, which we can also calculate by our method but it is not the one we wish to consider now. Furthermore, I am choosing to consider that particular kind of violent effect which is homogeneous or capable of being divided into similar and equal parts such as we have in the ascent of a heavy body: for the ascent of such a body two or three feet is exactly double or triple the ascent of the same body one foot; and the ascent of a body twice as heavy to a height of one foot is twice the ascent of the single body to a height of one foot, and hence, the ascent of a double heavy body to a height of three feet is exactly six times the ascent of the single body to a height of one foot.”²³

Leibniz goes on to show that the force (or work) expended in raising a body to a certain height, is equal to the force acquired by that body in falling from that height. To continue his argument with a simplified example, calculate the rate of acceleration of a falling body near the Earth’s surface to be about 32 feet per second per second. Therefore, if a 1 pound body A hits the ground after 1 second, its velocity on impact will be 32 feet per second, and it will have traversed 16 feet. Similarly, if a 1 pound body B hits the ground after 2 seconds, its velocity on impact will be 64 feet per second, and it will have traversed 64 feet. But the force required to raise B 64 feet, is four times the force required to raise A 16 feet, which shows that twice the velocity, results in four times the force, i.e., *vis viva* is proportional to the *square* of the velocity.

The Monadology

When this concept of *vis viva* is combined with his *Monadology*, Leibniz emerges as the philosopher of perpetual scientific and technological progress, and of unlimited advancement of the human condition only possible in a republic. For Leibniz, the monad is the “simple substance” which expresses the intent, end or purpose of the body with which it is associated:

“1. The monad of which we shall here speak is merely a simple substance, which enters into composites; simple, that is to say, without parts.

“2. And there must be simple substances, since there are composites; for the composite is only a collection or aggregation of simple substances.

“3. Now where there are no parts, neither extension, nor

figure, nor divisibility is possible. And these monads are the true atoms of nature, and, in a word, the elements of all things.”²⁴

Since there can be no fundamental, irreducible hard particles, therefore matter is infinitely subdivided, not like slicing salami, but in the manner of “worlds within worlds,” or “monads within monads” (as revealed by the newly invented microscope), which creates unlimited potential to harness the *vis viva* of the microcosm:

“... each portion of matter is not only divisible *ad infinitum*, as the ancients recognized, but also each part is actually endlessly subdivided into parts, of which each has some motion of its own: otherwise it would be impossible for each portion of matter to express the whole universe.

“66. Whence we see that there is a world of creatures, of living beings, of animals, of entelechies, of souls, in the smallest particle of matter.

“67. Each portion of matter may be conceived of as a garden full of plants, and as a pond full of fishes. But each branch of the plant, each member of the animal, each drop of its humors is also such a garden or such a pond.

“68. And although the earth and air which lies between the plants of the garden, or the water between the fish of the pond, is neither plant nor fish, they yet contain more of them, but for the most part so tiny as to be imperceptible to us.

“69. Therefore there is nothing fallow, nothing sterile, nothing dead in the universe, no chaos, no confusion except in appearance; somewhat as a pond would appear from a distance, in which we might see the confused movement and swarming, so to speak, of the fishes in the pond, without discerning the fish themselves.

“70. We see thus that each living body has a ruling entelechy, which in the animal is the soul; but the members of this living body are full of other living beings, plants, animals, each of which has also its entelechy or governing soul.”²⁵

The implication of all this for the advancement of technology, and for the development of humanity and of the Universe, is beautifully summarized by Leibniz in his 1697 essay, *On the Ultimate Origin of Things*:

“And in addition to the general beauty and perfection of the works of God, we must recognize a certain perpetual and very free progress of the whole universe, such that it advances always to a still greater improvement. And as to the possible objection, that if it were so the world ought long ago to have become a paradise, the reply is ready: Even if many substances have already reached great perfection, nevertheless on account of the infinite divisibility of the continuum, there always remain in the depths of things slumbering parts which must yet be awakened and become greater and better, and, in a word, attain a better culture. And hence progress never comes to an end.”²⁶

24. *Ibid.*

25. *Ibid.*

26. *Ibid.*

23. Wiener, *op. cit.*

Colden's Critique of Newton

The very subject of Colden's 1745 treatise, which presumes to explicate the *first causes of action in matter*, and the *cause of gravitation*, is an assault upon the most sacred Newtonian incantation, "*hypotheses non fingo*", as in the penultimate paragraph of the *Principia*, cited above: "But hitherto I have not been able to discover the cause of those properties of gravity from phenomena, and I frame no hypotheses [*hypotheses non fingo*]; for whatever is not deduced from the phenomena is to be called an hypothesis; and hypotheses, whether metaphysical or physical, whether of occult qualities or mechanical, have no place in experimental philosophy."

Colden, like Leibniz, was seeking a dialogue with his adversaries, and therefore often wrote diplomatically of "the great" Newton, "the sagacious Sir Isaac," etc. His language, however, is sometimes reminiscent of Mark Antony's ironical references to Brutus as "an honorable man" at Caesar's funeral. Moreover, all pretence of diplomacy is dropped in his private letters, where the vindictiveness and prejudice of the Newtonians is excoriated, particularly in their condescending attitude toward American intellectuals.

Colden's assertions about Newton were boldly stated in the Preface to his 1751 *Principles*, printed in London and inscribed to the Earl of Macclesfield, President of the Royal Society:

"The doctrine of the mutual attraction of matter had in it something so unphilosophical, something so like the occult qualities, which had been exploded, that nothing could have made it pass with the learned, but the accurate agreement which Sir Isaac Newton shew'd it had with the phenomena. However justice must be done to this great author, that he nowhere calls it a *real* attraction, only *apparent*, the cause of which we know not. In this tract the author presumes to think, that he has discovered the cause of this apparent attraction, and from which all the phenomena in gravitation evidently follow, as necessary consequences: and that he has likewise discovered an error, which had slipped from the sagacious Sir Isaac, by his not knowing the cause of this apparent attraction. . . .

"Sir Isaac Newton no where gives the cause of the motion of the planets, but only supposes a certain degree of velocity to have been impressed upon them: in consequence of which no reason is given for the most general and obvious phenomena of the motion of the planets, as particularly for the different distances at which the planets severally, and the comets revolve, and the different eccentricities of their orbits. The author pretends to have discovered the true cause of the motion of the planets and comets, and from thence to deduce the reason of all the phenomena. . . .

"Though the author has presumed, in some material points, to differ in opinion from the great Sir Isaac Newton, and to point out some errors he has fallen into (and what man never fell into any error?), yet no man can have a greater opinion of Sir Isaac's wonderful sagacity and accuracy in

discovering the most hidden truths, then the author has: this work itself will shew what great advantages has been made of Sir Isaac's discoveries."

Chapter II of the *Explication*, "Of Aether and Gravitation," is similarly introduced with an understated, but devastating critique of the "great man":

"Sir Isaac Newton, with wonderful Sagacity, has discovered, that Gravitation is an Effect of some Cause or Agent, which operates in every Part of the Universe of which we have any knowledge; and he has described its Manner of acting, so far as can be concluded from the Effects: But what that Cause is, whether it acts by Attraction or Pulsion, he has no where determined. And tho' in several parts of his Writings (in the last Editions) he has more expressly declared his Opinion, that the Agent which makes all Bodies gravitate towards each other, acts by Pulsion; yet the Manner he had taken to explain this Pulsion, has not given that general Satisfaction which the other parts of his Writings have; and he having at first explained himself, as done by Attraction, his Followers have frequently been puzzled, and Foreigners have received a Prejudice to the Whole of that Doctrine. Suppose that Gravitation be by Attraction, how can two Bodies be supposed to draw each other, without something like Strings passing between them? But the free Motion of any other Body between these two, shews, that there can be Nothing of that Kind between them. If I can show then, how Gravitation is performed, so as one may be able to form a clear Conception of the same, consistently with all Manner of acting, of which we have any certain Knowledge, and founded on the Principles before explained, I hope to do Something that will be acceptable to the Curious."

Colden later dismissed the Newtonian "action-at-a-distance" with biting sarcasm in his 1760 *An Introduction to the Study of Philosophy, Wrote in America for the Use of a Young Gentleman*:

"Notwithstanding that in this enlightened age, no maxims in philosophy are admitted, but what are self-evident, and which the unlearned as well as the learned clearly perceive to be true: and no theorem or conclusions are received, but what are demonstratively deduced from these maxims; yet we find many, of great reputation for their knowledge in physics, asserting, that all bodies attract each other, while at a distance from each other, without supposing any thing between these bodies, or passing from the one to the other, by which any kind of action can pass from the one to the other; but by some inherent quality or power in the bodies themselves. Can anything in the occult quality of the schools be more absurd than this? It supposes that bodies act where they are not, and with equal reason they may be supposed to act after they have ceased to be. I can see no reason why a man who admits of this mutual attraction in bodies should be shocked at Transubstantiation, or at any other fashionable absurdity..

"It seems, then, necessary to conclude, that this mutual tendency and motion of bodies to each other is by the action of some medium, surrounding all bodies, or in which all bod-

ies are placed.”²⁷

Colden also very neatly dismisses the other great Newtonian bugaboo, the *vacuum*:

“If we can have no conception of an absolute void, we cannot affirm that it is, or is not; and what conceptions can a man have of a place void of every thing, and of which nothing can be affirmed? We cannot affirm any thing of it, for the moment we do, it must be something, and if it be any thing, then that thing exists in that place, and the place is not void in contradiction to what would be proved. It is evident, from what was before said, that all the parts of the ether are contiguous, or no void space between them, except where their place is taken up by resisting matter, and if so there can be no vacuum. Sir Isaac Newton and his followers on the contrary think there must be a vacuum, and their reason is that all matter has the *vis inertiae* or the force of resisting. If it were so, then the supposition of a *vacuum* would become absolutely necessary; for without it there could be no motion. If all matter were equally endowed with the power of resistance, as Sir Isaac supposes, the supposition of a vacuum becomes necessary; but if it be true, as I think I have proved, that there are different species of matter, and that only one species has the power of resisting, and that this (as will appear upon the least reflection) is by far the least part of the universe, all the difficulties as to motion on the supposition of space being everywhere full, vanish.”²⁸

Fundamental to Colden’s philosophy is his view of matter as active, not passive or dead. He takes the phenomena of inertia to be an active principle, since “resistance,” he argues, is also an action. He adduces a second “species,” or principle of action, which he calls “self-moving matter,” hypothesizing that light is a reflection of that principle, since light, as well as electricity and magnetism, are types of “matter” without inertia. The third species is the “elastic” principle filling space, the medium that accounts for gravitation. The influence of Leibniz’s *Dynamics* is clear from his discussion of the power or force inherent in things:

“The Thing endowed with the Power of Resistance, or Vis Inertiae, is an Agent, or active Substance, Subsistence, Existence, or Being, endowed with a certain Power or Force, whereby it persists in its present State, and opposes or resists all other Power that would change that State, whether it be in Motion or at Rest; and thereby weakens, or renders more or less ineffectual, the Action of all other Power or Force; which Force it exerts in a Manner peculiar to itself, and different from all other natural Agents. Force without Action, is a Contradiction in Terms; yet we are so accustomed to join Motion with all Action, that I find it very difficult to convey any Notion of Action or Agency in the Power of resisting, tho’ it demonstrably be an Agent or acting Principle.”

Colden goes on to refute Newton’s “conservation of mo-

tion,” which asserts that the motion acquired by one body must be at the expense of motion lost in another, using the Leibnizian example of the force of fire:

“When we see a small Spark gradually set a large City all in a Blaze; can any Man imagine that there is no more Motion in all the Parts of the City, thus on Fire together, than there was in the first little Spark that began the Fire? That there is no more Power or Force in this prodigious Fire, than there was in the scarce distinguishable Spark which began it? But if there be not supposed something mixed in the Materials of the City thus set on Fire, which has a Power of moving of itself; all the prodigious Force of Motion in the City thus on Fire, must be supposed in the first little Spark which began the Fire; for Nothing can give what it has not. There are innumerable other Phaenomena, which evidently show, that some Parts of Matter are self-moving Agents, and which ever move, unless hindered by the superior Force of resisting Matter; and that as soon as the resisting Power is by any Means removed, the self-moving Matter immediately recovers its Motion.”

Colden adds his third principle, or “species of matter,” to his “self-moving” and “resisting” agents, an “elastic” or “expansive” principle characteristic of the matter that fills space. He distinguishes this “elastic Matter” from the “Aether” postulated by Newton in the last paragraph of the *Principia*, and in several “Queries” appended to Newton’s *Optics*, and describes his concept in terms echoing Leibniz’s *Monadology*:

“In the last Place, I must observe, that, tho’ I call that Matter or Power, Elastic Matter, which reflects any Action, or conveys any Action from the acting Matter or Agent, to any Distance from it (being a Term used by Sir Isaac Newton, and other Philosophers) yet the Action of this Elastic Matter must not be conceived as in any Manner similar to that of Elastic Bodies, such as a Ball of Ivory [a billiard ball—PV]; but as a kind of Action singular and peculiar to itself, and which cannot be explained by any Similitude to the Action of any other Thing, no more than the Actions of resisting or thinking can be explained by any Similitude to the Action of moving. Therefore, if one should imagine, the elastic Matter to consist of innumerable small globules (as of Ivory) whose Parts being pressed together, rebound with the same Force with which they are compressed; he would have no Conception of the elastic Matter which I mean. The Actions of all first Principles, and the Ideas of them, must be all simple; Nothing of Shape, or of Parts, or of Number, or of any Thing like Composition, can enter into these simple Actions, or into the Ideas of them; for otherwise they cannot be simple.”

Colden devotes a chapter of his *Principles* to a discussion of the “foresight, design and purpose . . . in every part of the universe that comes within our knowledge,” and, from this, demonstrates the existence of an “intelligent being.” He goes on to distinguish between final and efficient causes, and notes that a mixture of the two are frequently necessary to the discovery of the reason for things:

“The essential or characteristic distinction between the

27. Pratt and Ryder, *op. cit.*, p. 53.

28. Pratt and Ryder, *op. cit.*, p. 86.



Franklin's friend Cadwallader Colden, in a 1755 letter, underlined his profound respect for Leibniz, whose work Specimen Dynamicum he had just become acquainted with: "In this I find my opinion confirmed, that an active principle constitutes the essence of substance. Though I be well pleased to have my thoughts confirmed by so great an authority, I suspect this agreement with Mr. Leibnitz will not recommend my performance to the gentlemen in London to whom it is submitted."

easy to determine, though most of the Ancients agree in this Number. That these three are essentially distinct, I can make no Doubt: If there be any other distinct Species of Matter, it must likewise be an active Principle; for we can have no Idea of any Thing but what arises from Action, and there can be no Property without some Power or Force: For this Reason some of the antient Philosophers said, all Nature is alive; that is, all Nature is active. Try to describe Matter without Action, Power or Force, the whole Description must consist of Negatives, that is, it must be the Description of *No Thing*; and then it very certainly follows, that No Thing or No Being, exists No Where. The Word *Matter*, defined to be Thing without Action, without Power or Force or Property, is synonymous to the Word *No-Thing*; and then I think it requires no great Penetration to demonstrate, that it exists No Where, or is not; and yet this is the Sum of some late learned and elaborate Discourses."

material agent and the intelligent agent is this: the material agents always act uniformly, and in all directions, they have no power in themselves to increase their force of action, or to determine it to one direction more than to another, all alteration in their action or in the direction of them is made by something external, which for that reason is called an *efficient cause*, they have no will, purpose, view, or design in their action. But the intelligent being determines and directs its own actions, by the purpose, design, or view which it has, and therefore its actions are said to be determin'd or directed by *final causes*, and this direction by final causes is called the *will*; therefore in all actions of intelligent beings, which are likewise called *moral actions*, the intention, purpose, or will, is principally to be considered. This is the guiding principle in morality, policy, and religion.

"The actions of intelligent beings cannot be the object of mathematical inquiry. For quantity, and the ratios of quantities, is the sole object of mathematics, but there can be nothing of quantity in design, intention, or will. Therefore any inquiry into the actions of an intelligent agent must be on different principles, from what are used in an inquiry into the actions of matter. But frequently our ideas arise from the complicated actions of intelligent and material agents, in which case, a mixture of mathematical and metaphysical principles become necessary in our inquiries."²⁹

Colden's conclusion—"all Nature is alive"—could not be more anti-Newtonian:

"It follows then, from the Whole of what has been said, that these Species of Matter above described, are Agents or acting Principles; that each have a Power or Force peculiar to itself, differing from the others in its Essence and Manner of acting. Whether there be any more Species of Matter, is not

The Influence of Colden's Work

The early correspondence between Franklin and Colden is replete with creative hypotheses and lively dialogue in multiple branches of knowledge, from improved methods of printing, to the motion of blood in the heart (including comments on Colden's original explanation of the "doctrine of fluxions," or infinitesimals, conceived as an answer to Bishop Berkeley). Both men were passionately concerned to see a society for the promotion of the arts and sciences established in America, which Franklin effected in 1744 with the founding of the American Philosophical Society. Franklin and Logan were also among the first, along with James Alexander, to receive drafts of Colden's treatise, and Franklin offered to print it at his own expense.

"As the winter is the only time that I have leisure to apply my self to speculations," Colden wrote Franklin in December 1744, "I should be glad to know your sentiments and Mr. Logan's as soon as may be, either to prevent my throwing away time uselessly or to encourage me to go on in the pursuit of a study which requires much time and leisure more than I can hope for in my life. I know none besides Mr. Logan, Mr. Alexander and your self in this part of the world to whose judgment I can refer any thing of this kind."³⁰

Once published, all the leading men of Philadelphia set about studying Colden's work, the first of its kind by an American. "Some of our Gentlemen, to render themselves more capable of comprehending your Doctrine, have been musing up and reading whatever else they could find on Subjects anyway akin to yours," Franklin wrote Colden, Oct. 16, 1746. He went on to recount how these readings led to a major dispute over "the *Vis Inertiae* of Matter" between Franklin and several others.

29. *Principles*, p. 162-163.

30. Pratt and Ryder, *op. cit.* p. 270.

While most readers of Colden's treatise, Franklin reported, "say they cannot understand it, it is above their Comprehension," Logan compared Colden's ideas to concepts familiar to him from the Leibniz networks of the *Acta Eruditorum*, which prominently included the mathematical Bernoulli family of Switzerland. "Mr. Logan, from whom I expected most, said just the same;" Franklin wrote, "only added, that the Doctrine of Gravity's being the Effect of Elasticity was originally Bernouilli's, but he believ'd you had not seen Bernouilli."³¹

Meanwhile, Colden forwarded copies of his work to his foreign correspondents for comment. His letter to Dutch botanist Jan Frederik Gronovius also reveals that he was quite conscious of his intervention into the great philosophical/political dispute of the age:

"I design to order 3 copies of a small piece to be put up in this parcel, which I intend to submit to the examination of the learned, the printing of which I hope will be finished before this goes. It is on a subject which has puzzled philosophers in all ages; the solution of which I fancy that I have hit upon, and that it may be of use in the improvement of knowledge in every part of physics. I know not whether your taste be in this dept. of learning; but whether or not, I must beg the favor of you to desire some of your mathematicians, those chiefly versant in the Newtonian and Leibnitzian systems, to peruse it, (of which no doubt you [have] some of distinguished character in your university) and that you will favor me with your own and their opinion of it, as soon as your conveniency permits."³²

The British Royal Society reacted instinctively to this challenge from America, and determined to crush it, particularly after the 1751 London publication of Colden's *Principles*. Colden sent a revised edition of this work to Peter Collinson in London, along with a letter warning of "the strongest prejudice of any taken to my performance and received by those whom I think the best judges, viz., that it is thought contradictory to what Isaac Newton has demonstrated.

"I hope it will appear that this arises only from a mistake in not understanding truly what I have advanced," Colden continued, "and in not distinctly enough seeing where the force of Sir Isaac's demonstration lies. However I must likewise observe that tho a prudent man will be very cautious in advancing any thing contrary to the sentiments of those who have most deservedly obtained great Authority. Yet all men do sometimes err and very great men have sometimes fallen into Paralogisms. It is well known what Authority Aristotle had in the Schools before Des Cartes pulled him down. But the followers of Des Cartes could as little bear to have their

31. Franklin to Colden, Oct. 16, 1746, Smythe, *op. cit.*

32. May 30, 1746, *Selections from the Scientific Correspondence of Cadwallader Colden with Gronovius, Linnaeus, Collinson, and Other Naturalists*, arranged by Asa Gray, M.D. (New Haven, 1843).

Master's Decisions called into Question as the Aristotelians did theirs, and Sir Isaac's Principles were received at first with great prejudice because contradictory to Des Cartes. So universally are people governed in their opinions by Authority."³³

"I received your revisal of your principles," Collinson replied to Colden on March 13, 1755, "It is now under the inspection of Dr. Bevis,—for really its bulk, and the attention it required to enter thoroughly into your system would take more time than I could find any would please to dedicate for that purpose—the state of the case seems to be this—that every one is so satisfied with Sir Isaac's that they have no curiosity to examine yours. Was it in Latin—in Germany or France it would not want for perusal."³⁴

Colden was quite blunt in his letters, concerning the ignorance and conceit of the Newtonians. "I find the English gentlemen are so much possessed with an opinion that Sir Isaac Newton has carried natural philosophy to the outmost stretch of human knowledge," Colden told a correspondent in 1755, "that they receive everything with prejudice that looks like an attempt to go farther, though it contain nothing contradictory to what he has demonstrated. I have no knowledge of Dr. Bevis, or of any other of the gentlemen to whom my work is to be subjected for examination, and by whose judgment probably it will die or live."³⁵

In his correspondence with another Scotsman, the accomplished botanist Alexander Garden of South Carolina, both frankly expressed their disgust with the anti-American philistines of the Royal Society. "I have a real and sincere satisfaction in seeing truth gain ground, but you have not been the first whose works have been denied the Countenance of the English Society," Garden wrote. "They appear to me to be either too Lazy and Indolent to examine or too conceited to receive any new thoughts from any one but an F.R.S. [Fellow of the Royal Society—PV]. Your works I think are another testimony against them, for it's a thousand to one but they will implicitly receive your notions if only countenanced by foreigners, tho they would stumble at them promulgated by one in America tho supported by the Clearest reasoning and Demonstration."³⁶

"I know not when you will see any part of my new performance, because I have only sent part of it to London for examination: and I wait to hear how it pleases them before I presume to trouble them with any more of it," wrote Colden.

33. November 1754, *Collections of the New York Historical Society for the Year 1935*, Vol. 68, *The Letters and Papers of Cadwallader Colden*, New York Historical Society, 1937.

34. Peter Collinson to Colden, March 13, 1755, *The Letters and Papers of Cadwallader Colden* (New York: New York Historical Society, 1923), Vol. 5.

35. Pratt and Ryder, *op. cit.*, p. 216.

36. Garden to Colden, March 14, 1758, *op. cit.*, *The Letters and Papers of Cadwallader Colden*.

“One, who had the perusal of the first edition, turned up his nose in saying, ‘What! does a man in the woods of America pretend to teach us of the sublime parts of philosophy, which have escaped the researches of the most sagacious among us?’ Perhaps it may die in obscurity in America with its author.”³⁷

However, Colden added a significant postscript to this 1755 letter to Garden, revealing the deeper motive of Royal Society animus against him. This paragraph, published for the first time in 2002, leaves no room for doubt of the true inspiration of America’s greatest thinkers:

“P.S. Turning over a book since I wrote what is above, I accidentally met with an extract from Mr. Leibnitz’s *Specimen Dynamicum*, which though I have certainly seen before, had entirely escaped my memory, by reason probably of my not being in the same way of thinking I am now, and therefore giving little attention to it. In this I find my opinion confirmed, that an active principle constitutes the essence of substance. Though I be well pleased to have my thoughts confirmed by so great an authority, I suspect this agreement with Mr. Leibnitz will not recommend my performance to the gentlemen in London to whom it is submitted. The sentiments of these two great men in philosophy, Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Leibnitz have been strangely misrepresented by their commentators in their altercations with each other.”³⁸

Garden responded with delight to Colden’s explicit identification of his ideas with Leibniz, and provoked his friend to elaborate his thinking on the Leibniz-Newton dispute. “What you lastly observe about Mr. Leibnitz gives me great pleasure,” Garden wrote Nov. 22, 1755, “for tho I believe your principles are sufficiently supported by your consequent natural account for the Phenomena, yet so great an authority is very agreeable. I have a paper wrote by Mr. Reid professor at Abdn on the Difference of Opinions between these two Great men—it was read before the Royal Society and he had a letter of thanks for it—The Ingenious Author made me a present of a Manuscript Copy which I shall transcribe and Send you by next opportunity.”

Colden responded with his own analysis of the differences between Leibniz and Newton on the question of power and force, stating clearly that *Leibniz was correct in his conclusion that the force of a body in motion is as the square of the velocity*:

“We certainly have no other way of judging of the force of any power but by the effects produced by it. The constant effect of motion or of any degree of velocity is change of place and indeed we have no other conception of motion but by its effects *viz.* change of place.

“It follows then evidently that we can have no conception of a greater degree of motion or force of velocity than by a greater effect or change of place in equal time, consequently

the ration or force of velocity must allwise be in the ration of the change of place or distance run in equal times and indeed I think it impossible to conceive it otherwise.

“But it is said that Mr. Leibnitz proves, and I think truly proves from experiments, that the distance run or the several heights to which the same body ascends when projected perpendicularly with different velocities are as the squares of the velocity with which the body at the several times is projected and therefore is not as the velocity directly but as the squares of the velocity.”³⁹

At the same time, Colden extended an olive branch to the Newtonians, suggesting that Sir Isaac could have reached the same conclusion, if he had considered Leibniz’s example of “violent action,” i.e., where the force acquired by a body from falling from a height, is equal to the force, or work, required to raise it to that height:

“Now it is plain that according to Sir Isaac Newton’s rule of measuring velocity or its force by the distance run directly, the height to which bodies projected from the earth rise are as the squares of their beginning velocities as Mr. Leibnitz proves.

“For the like reason the depth of the impression which a body (makes) into another soft yielding body is as the square of the velocity with (which) it at first strikes the surface of the soft body because (the) impression is made by the sum of continuously decreasing velocities (in) the body which makes the impression stop.

“Thus I think the dispute between the Newtonians and Leibnitzians may be fairly determined.”⁴⁰

Garden determined to forward Colden’s essay to Scotland, hoping for a better reception than in England. “I have just now copied over your very ingenious reflexions on the Newtonian and Leibnitzian Controversy to send to the Edinburgh Society,” he wrote Colden Jan. 10, 1757, “who I doubt not will be greatly pleased with them, as not only I, but likewise some much better judges have been here.”

Three months later, Garden reported the results. “He [Colden’s friend Dr. Whytt of Edinburgh—PV] received your former Letter to me with great joy and satisfaction, but says he is afraid that some of the Socii will (they are all rigid and literal Newtonians) have their objections. He was to read it before them at first meeting. I have sent him your observations on the Leibnitzian Controversy.”

The Battleground in Germany

At virtually the very moment that Franklin and Colden had launched their American offensive against Newtonian orthodoxy, with the 1745 publication of Colden’s *Explication*, forces of the Newton Dark Age seized control of the

37. Pratt and Ryder, *op. cit.*, p. 223.

38. Pratt and Ryder, *op. cit.*, p. 223.

39. Colden, *Remarks on Mr. Reid’s Essay on Quantity*, New York Historical Society Manuscript Dept.

40. Colden mss., *op. cit.* (parentheses indicate missing words due to a torn page of manuscript).

crucial Leibniz-founded Academy of Sciences of Berlin. In 1740, on the poisoned advice of British agent Voltaire, the newly crowned King Frederick (“the great”) of Prussia appointed the Newtonian degenerates Maupertuis, Euler, d’Alembert, and Algarotti to direct the Academy. In June 1746, Maupertuis announced a new prize essay contest on the subject of monads, and rigged the results with the naked objective of discrediting Leibniz in his own nation. Contestants were required to either refute the “doctrine of monads,” or “deduce from them an intelligible explanation of the principle phenomena of the Universe, and in particular the origin and motion of bodies.”⁴¹ In the foul environment of philistine mockery of “metaphysics” created by Maupertuis, et al., and enforced worship of the Newtonian idols, a stacked jury awarded the prize to the author of a crude diatribe against Leibniz’s ideas. Thus was the witch-hunt against Leibnizians in Germany launched with a vengeance.

It was in this supercharged historical context, that Abraham Gotthelf Kästner, a 29-year-old professor at the University of Leipzig and proponent of Kepler and Leibniz, arranged for a German translation of Colden’s work, with Kästner’s critical comments appended, which was published in Leipzig in 1748. Although Colden maintained that he was unfamiliar with Leibniz’s “doctrine of Monades,” and declined to engage in a direct polemic on the subject of the *Monadology*, nevertheless his treatise addressed the very issue raised by Maupertuis’ 1746 contest, and answered it in a manner recognized as Leibnizian by all concerned. Thus, Kästner counterattacked the British onslaught with the political weight and intellectual weapons provided by America.

Colden did not see a copy of Kästner’s work until 1752. “I have received a Copy of the Translation of my first piece into High Dutch with Animadversions in it at the end of it printed at Hambourg and Leipsic 1748, but I do not understand one word of them,” Colden wrote Franklin, May 20. “I find my name often in company with those of very great ones Newton, Leibnitz, and Wolfius and Leibnitz’s Monades often mentioned a New Doctrine which perhaps you have seen and is of great repute in Germany. The animadversions end—*Magnis tamen excidit ausis* which being in Latin I understand.”⁴²

Colden wrote indignantly to Collinson in July, worried that Kästner was trying to credit his concept of the aether to the Germans of Pennsylvania! “I received the Translation of my first piece into high Dutch with remarks upon it, but I have not been able as yet to get the remarks translated,” Colden wrote July 28. “A German minister stopt at my house a little. He did not speak good English. I got him to look over some parts of it and was surprised to find one paragraph in it assert-

ing that the Account or Explication I give of the Ether was done in Pennsylvania and not in New York. I am very sure he has no true foundation for this assertion and believe he will even find it difficult to excuse this publication in any shape. But as there are many Germans in Pennsylvania it seems the Translator has a mind to lay in a claim for his Nation to this Discovery. After I shall have got the remarks translated I shall say something more particularly to it. This gives me the better opinion of the performance by its drawing Envy and Calumny on the Author.”

Franklin was anxious to read Kästner’s comments, and wrote to Colden in September to request a copy of them. “I understand a little of the German Language, and will peruse and return it,” he promised. Franklin joked that Kästner’s remark about Pennsylvania “may be some kind of Dutch wit,” comparing Colden’s concept of inertia as *action without motion* to the religious sect of Quietism, “which in Germany is supposed to be very prevalent in Pennsylvania, many of their Quietists having removed hither.”

By October, Colden could report to Franklin that Kästner’s remarks were “well translated by Mr. Hartwick, a Lutheran Minister who is well acquainted with the German systems of Philosophy and thereby more capable of making a good Translation. I have likewise drawn up an answer to the remarks which I expect may assist you to form a better conception of my principles and of the truth of them than what you have already seen. I now send both the remarks and Answer to Mr. Alexander and I shall desire him to transmit them to you if he do not think it necessary to alter any thing in the Answer. In the mean time I send you the original remarks in the German language that you may better judge of the Translation when you shall see it. The remarks and Answer are chiefly on the Metaphysical parts of my System” (Oct. 24, 1752).

Kästner and the Americans

Kästner’s sharp and polemical comments (as translated somewhat awkwardly by Hartwick), were clearly designed as much an intervention against the Newtonian dictators of the Berlin Academy, and the bowlerizers of Leibniz in Europe, as an overture of dialogue and collaboration with the Americans. Kästner argues as if engaged in a debate among Leibnizians, over the proper understanding of dynamics and the meaning of the *Monadology*.

“It would be something remarkable,” Kästner began, “if we should obtain from America, the solution of difficulties in Physicks, which have seem’d insurmountable to the greatest Geniuses in Europe, and if that, what was incomprehensible to a Newton should now be cleared up, by a Countryman from the New world. Nevertheless have I in perusing of this work found yet some doubts which don’t yet allow me to ascribe to the author thereof the honor of a discovery, which otherwise every sincere lover of Physicks, because of its excellent uses which therefrom would accrue to this Science,

41. Quoted in Shavin unpublished report.

42. Latin from Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, II, 328; freely: “At least he dared greatly, though he failed.”

gladly would allow him.

Kästner went on to raise objections to Colden's "three species of matter":

"Matter resists the motion and in general the change of its state; motion arises where there was none before; this motion communicates itself from one matter to another. These observations have all made who have been but a little attentive to the Phenomena in the corporeal world. The invention of Mr. Cadwallader Colden can therefore not intend, to teach us THAT this happens; consequently must his intention be to shew us, HOW it happens? What is it then now that he says with this view? Matter resists, because, there is a matter, which has a resistive power; motions arise, because there exists a matter, which has the power to cause motions; and the actions of matter communicate themselves by a matter, which has the faculty to communicate actions. According to my apprehensions these definitions are too light to be right; or rather, they are no definitions at all, that is taken for granted which ought to have been defin'd. Either would Mr. Colden tell us only, that those powers existed in nature, and were foundations of the Phenomena of the corporeal world, and if that is the case, he has at least not told us Europeans any thing new; or his intention has been to shew whence they spring, and in this case there was something more necessary than to call their names."

Kästner challenged Colden on his view of inertia as an active power, arguing that it is merely an *apparent* power, in the same way that gravitation is merely an *apparent* power of attraction of bodies at a distance.

"If you presuppose the undeniable truth, that nothing happens without a sufficient reason," Kästner wrote, "then you will know at the same time, that no power is requisite to that, that a body should remain in the state in which it has once been constituted . . . ; but if you suppose the subsistence of the body, let from whencesoever it springs, then the same power by reason of which it continues its subsistence, makes it continue its subsistence in the same circumstances wherein it has once been constituted. For there is no reason, why those circumstances should be changed. For a body to rest it wants no power when there is no reason why it should be moved: to continue the motion once impress'd with the direction happens without a power thereunto necessary when there is no reason to change this motion and its direction. An alteration requires power but not the continuation in the same state. When one says that a body resists the change of its state it says no more than that a power is required to alter its state; and that no change can happen without a sufficient reason."

Notwithstanding Kästner's invocation of Leibniz's principle of sufficient reason, in this case Colden appears to have the deeper understanding of dynamics. Leibniz himself addressed the issue in a 1699 letter to De Volder:

"I have noticed that Descartes (in one of his letters), following the example of Kepler, also recognized inertia in mat-

ter. They wished to derive this inertia from the power which each object has to persevere its own state and to admit nothing external to its nature. I admit that every object perseveres in its state until some sufficient reason for change arises. That is a principle approaching metaphysical necessity; but it is not the same thing whether we assert that something simply preserves its state until something happens to change it—a case which also arises when the object is quite indifferent in regard to both states—or whether, on the other hand, we assert that it is not indifferent but possesses a power accompanied by an inclination to preserve its own state and thus to resist actively causes that would change it."⁴³

As Kästner develops his objections to Colden's concept of inertia, it becomes clear that he is criticizing Colden's ideas as a misapplication of Leibniz's *Monadology*!

"It is not necessary, to make a power," Kästner writes ironically, "whereof great Mathematicians, and even such whom you have no reason to accuse that they are infected with the Leibnitizian metaphysic, confess that one can't form a right clear idea thereof, to make it still more incomprehensible. For the rest have you on the other side ascribed reasons to beware of extravagancies. Leibnitz himself confesses that the original power of the bodys is not sufficient to explain all the phenomena. It is therefore probable that he has not made his *Monadology* for that purpose, that the Laws of motion should be explained therefrom. The Baron Von Wolff has long ago observed that from the representative power of Leibnitz in the monads, the phenomena of motion in the corporeal world are not to be explained. Our idea of motion is too obscure to comprehend how it springs from the first idea of the Body. Those, who endeavor to shew how from the representative power of monads motion springs, should first endeavor to explain how from the seven Newtonian colored Rays the yellow sun light springs forth. If therefore I believe that the phenomena which I call inertia and motion spring from an idea which my Soul has of a multitude of Monads, so dare I not therefore venture to explain how this multitude of Monads can produce the same unto us. The saltus from Monads to motion is without doubt greater than that, from the color-rays to the sunlight, and if my knowledge is not sufficient in the latter then I shall not venture to wage the first."

Colden's three-page answer was edited by Franklin, who embraced the opportunity for dialogue with fellow truth-seekers, in contrast to their experience with the Newtonian ideologues. Franklin emphasized to Colden that Kästner, although critical of his work, "himself freely says, 'that the many new, good and just Thoughts contain'd in it, made him willingly undertake the Task enjoin'd him.'"⁴⁴

Colden defends his hypothesized three species of matter,

43. Wiener, *op. cit.*, p. 159.

44. *Cadwallader Colden Papers*, Vol. 1 in New York Historical Society Papers, 1917, Vol. 4, pp. 446-447, quoted in Shavin, unpublished report.

emphasizing that the existence of the power he calls Aether is on as good or better ground than Newton's apparent power of attraction-at-a-distance through a vacuum:

"Philosophy is thought the surest (way) for improving our knowledge in Physics. By it not only the number of Phenomena or effects are produced at pleasure, but they are ranged in such order and the circumstances attending them so accurately observed, as to lead us with the greatest certainty from the effects to the knowledge of the cause. But it frequently happens that the phenomena can not be produced at pleasure, as in the Phenomena of the heavenly bodies, then an accurate observation of the several circumstances is to the same purpose as making experiments. It was from this that Sir Isaac Newton proved the apparent attractive power of Matter as a general phenomena, and on that evidence only Philosophers have allowed it. Now it is from the same evidence, that Mr. Colden proves the existence of a power of receiving and reacting the actions of the resisting and moving powers which he attributes to Aether. In the Essay on first causes, he proves this from the phenomena of the Gravitation of Bodies, and in his Principles of Action in Matter, he proves the existence of all the three Species of Matter, from the Phenomena of the celestial bodies, by shewing that such effects necessarily follow from such causes: and he hopes hereafter to prove it, from some very general phenomena, which Philosophers have not been able to explain, from any Principles hitherto observed by them in Physics. So that the proof of the existence of such a Being which he calls Aether, is on as good evidence as the existence of any other thing, which is the object of our senses, by its action on them. Tho' this and the other may not be so evident to every common observer, as the effects of resistance of motion are; yet to the more curious, who consider its effects in gravitation and in the motion of the planets round the sun, the existence of such a power which Mr. Colden attributes to Aether, or by whatever name it be called, must be very evident. The Professor seems not to have given a proper attention to Mr. Colden's reasoning when he treats it as a mere fiction. But how far Mr. Colden has succeeded in explaining the Phenomena of Gravitation and of the Celestial bodies from his Principles and has thereby improved our knowledge of Nature must be left to the judgment of the Readers of his Principles of Action in Matter."

Colden goes on to defend his inquiry into "the first causes of action," but at the same time declines a direct dispute over monads. "Several things in the remarks are passed over as having no reference to Mr. Colden's Principles," he wrote. "Such are Leibnitz's Monads and their representative power."

Colden concludes by expressing his appreciation for Kästner's efforts, while suggesting that Kästner was directed by other unnamed persons to undertake the work. "After all Mr. Colden must think himself obliged to the Professor not only by his taking the trouble to translate Mr. Colden's treatise but likewise by exposing the difficulties it lies under in the

opinion of others as it thereby gives an opportunity of explaining his sentiments more fully to the satisfaction of others, for certainly if the Professor had thought it a mere trifling performance he would have taken no such trouble on himself, notwithstanding the commands he received to translate it."

Meanwhile, the dialogue of Colden and Kästner did not escape the scrutiny of the Newtonian thought-police of the Berlin Academy. A copy of Leonard Euler's remarks on Colden's *Principles*, dated Nov. 21, 1752, were forwarded to Colden by Peter Collinson. "The Book contains many Ingenious Reflections upon that Subject for a Man that has not entirely devoted Himself to the study of it," Euler wrote. "Butt at the bottom he has not acquitted Himself so Well as I expected in the explanation which has undertaken to give."

Euler ridiculed Colden for "attempt[ing] to attack the best Establish'd propositions of the late Sir Isaac Newton, upon reasons destitute of all foundation." Colden's explanation of the movement of the planets, Euler declared, "shows but little knowledge of the principles of Motion & entirely disqualifies the author from Establishing the True Forces requisite to the Motion of the Planets, from whatever cause He may attempt to Derive them. Besides his explication founded on the Elasticity of the Ether, is so ill imagined, that it is absolutely contrary to the first principles of Hydrostatics. What an absurdity it is to assert, that the Ether between Two of the Coelesial Bodies, has not the same Spring with that of the Rest, etc."⁴⁵

Colden disposed of Euler's tirade against his work in a letter to Franklin, where he reported that "Mr. Collinson sent me some remarks made on it by Professor Euler of Berlin. He writes much like a Pedant highly conceited of himself."⁴⁶

Franklin had expressed his satisfaction that Colden had declined to respond to Kästner's curious remark about Pennsylvania, referenced above. The remark came in the context of a polemic against Colden's Aether. "I shall not detain myself by his third Elastic-Matter," Kästner wrote, "for to tell him short, I have no conception of it, the whole discription in the 20th paragraph appears to me, as if it was not fram'd in N.Y. but in Pennsylvania."

The Electricity Revolution

Had Logan's hypothesis concerning the "electric or elastic medium" filling space, come to be known among the Leibnizian circles of Europe? In any case, this was the very "Pennsylvania hypothesis" now pursued with a vengeance by Franklin and Colden, as they proceeded to revolutionize science with their discoveries in electricity.

Franklin's early electrical experiments convinced him that the "electric fluid" was indeed a "species of Matter," and one "pretty equally diffus'd in all the Matter of this terraqueous

45. Euler to Collinson, Nov. 21, 1752, *The Colden Papers—1748-1754*, New York Historical Society.

46. *The Colden Papers*, Nov. 19, 1753.

Globe.” As his experiments proceeded, and were quickly duplicated by Colden’s son David in New York, Franklin foresaw the application of his discoveries to technologies capable of transforming human society without limits. “There are no Bounds (but what Expencc and Labor give) to the Force Man may raise and use in the Electric Way,” he wrote to Colden in 1751. “For Bottle may be added to Bottle in infinitum, and all united and discharg’d together as One, the Force and Effect proportion’d to their Number and Size. The greatest known Effects of common Lightning, may, I think, without much Difficulty be exceeded in this way: Which a few Years since could not have been believed, and even now may seem to many a little extravagant to suppose. So we are got beyond the Skill of Rabelais’s Devils of two Year old, who, he humourously says, had only learnt to thunder and lighten a little round the Head of a Cabbage.”⁴⁷

Franklin’s hint concerning the identity of electricity with lightning, became the implicit theme of a series of letters exchanged with Colden on the application of Colden’s ideas to electrical phenomena.

“In my opinion no set of experiments which I have read lead so directly towards discovering the cause of Electricity as yours do,” Colden wrote in a letter dated March 16, 1752. “However I find it difficult to form any conception of this cause which in any degree satisfies my mind. I conceive it to be a most subtle elastic fluid like our air but incomparably more subtle and more elastic.” He went on to suggest that his treatise “perhaps may be of use or serve as a hint for explaining the electrical fire.”

Franklin replied at length in his letter of April 23, in which he challenged Newtonian orthodoxy with his own version of the heretical Logan hypothesis, “supposing Universal Space filled with a subtle elastic Fluid.” “Your Conception of the Electric Fluid, that it is incomparably more subtil than Air, is undoubtedly just,” he wrote Colden. “It pervades dense Matter with the greatest Ease: Who knows then, but there may be, as the Antients thought, a Region of this Fire, above our Atmosphere, prevented by our Air and its own too great Distance for Attraction, from joining our Earth? Perhaps where the Atmosphere is rarest, this Fluid may be densest; and nearer the Earth, where the Atmosphere grows denser, this Fluid may be rarer, yet some of it low enough to attach itself to our highest Clouds, and thence they becoming electrified may be attracted by and descend towards the Earth, and discharge their Watry Content together with that Etherial Fire. Perhaps the Aurorae Boreales are Currents of this Fluid in its own Region above our Atmosphere, becoming from their Motion visible. There is no End to Conjectures. As yet we are but Novices in this Branch of Natural Knowledge.”⁴⁸

47. Benjamin Franklin to Cadwallader Colden, Oct. 31, 1751, *Benjamin Franklin Papers*.

48. Franklin to Colden, April 23, 1752, Smyth, *op. cit.*

Colden answered on May 20, the same letter in which he announced his reception of Kästner’s translation and remarks, telling Franklin, “Your conjecture of the Electric fluid’s taking place in the superior regions of our atmosphere pleases my fancy, as it in some measure confirms what I have advanced in the Treatise now in the press.”

By June of 1752, Franklin’s hypothesis was no longer “conjecture.” He had earlier sent a paper “on the sameness of lightning with electricity” to the British Royal Society, where “it had been read, but was laughed at by the connoisseurs,” as he reports in his autobiography. The reception was different in France, where his friends defended his ideas, and succeeded in one of his proposed experiments “for drawing lightning from the clouds.”

“This engag’d the public attention every where,” Franklin writes. “M. de Lor, who had an apparatus for experimental philosophy, and lectur’d in that branch of science, undertook to repeat what he called the *Philadelphia Experiments*; and, after they were performed before the king and court, all the curious of Paris flocked to see them.” In the midst of the popular intellectual excitement triggered by these spectacular demonstrations, Colden’s treatise was published in Paris in 1751 under the title, *Explication des premières causes de l’action dans la matière: et de la cause de la gravitation*.

Franklin’s crucial experiment was duplicated enthusiastically all over Europe, with the most dramatic version being Franklin’s own death-defying kite and key adventure in Philadelphia. His invention of the lightning rod later that year offended the superstitious by overcoming the awesome power of the lightning bolt, wielded for centuries against a hapless Mankind by tyrant gods like Zeus or the Christian fundamentalists’ irrational “God of Thunder.” *The same intellectual force would soon overpower the scepter wielded by earthly tyrants.*

Thus did the Americans settle the argument with the Newtonians, by proving that the “electric fluid” does indeed, in some fashion, fill space. Scientific inquiry could no longer be restricted to impotent contemplation of passive particles interacting like billiard balls in an empty, dying Universe, as the phenomena of light, electricity, and magnetism—Colden’s “self-moving” and “elastic” species of matter—opened vast fields of experimentation and hypotheses concerning the geometry of space and the inner nature of things, as in the work of Kästner’s student Gauss, leading to Weber, Ampère, Riemann, et al., the results transforming mankind through technological revolutions.

Thus also was James Logan’s prophecy fulfilled, “that by the surprising phenomena arising from Electricity . . . we may see a field open’d for Speculations, that if duly pursued, may probably lead us into more just and extensive Notions of our Bodies, and the world we live in, than have hitherto generally been thought of.”

LaRouche Will Lead Dems To November Landslide Win

by Jeffrey Steinberg and Michele Steinberg

You'd never know what happened at the Democratic Party National Convention held in Boston, July 26-July 30, from the national media, the Internet, or even by being there as a delegate. Despite every effort of the Democratic National Committee (DNC) and its chairman, Terry McAuliffe, to *ban* any attacks on the fascist policies of the Dick Cheney-George W. Bush Administration, the distribution of more than 50,000 copies of Lyndon LaRouche's "Real Democratic Platform for November, 2004," by a unique political force, the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM), catalyzed a dramatic change in Boston.

Party delegates, Young Democrat leaders, Democratic elected officials, and activists who attended three public events addressed by 2004 Presidential primary candidate LaRouche during the week, began to work with the LYM to plan the strategy for an immediate August organizing offensive to drive the Cheney-Bush dictatorship out of the White House.

LaRouche concluded his weeklong personal intervention into the Boston convention with a July 30 press conference, launching a new political action committee, LaRouche PAC, which will, he promised, lead the Democratic Party to a landslide victory in the November elections, around the policies in the tradition of the great Democratic President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. LaRouche reported that hundreds of LaRouche Youth Movement activists would fan out to some of the most hotly contested states, to lead the mobilization of the "Forgotten Men and Women" of America.

This broad mobilization of the "lower 80%" of the population is the vital margin for victory, and the LYM forces were in the field of political battle by Aug. 6, in the hotly contested states of Michigan, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania—and had also returned to Boston, to consolidate the LYM organizing

after the convention. The LYM forces are already circulating the LaRouche PAC edition of the Platform. Millions of copies of that document, as well as a book containing all three of the *Children of Satan* reports previously issued by LaRouche's Presidential primary campaign, exposing the true fascist nature of the Dick Cheney/neo-conservative apparatus, will be circulated between now and the November elections.

The DNC's attempt to keep politics and LaRouche out of the convention was an utter failure. The DNC had "banned" mention of the crimes of Bush and Cheney in the Iraq War at the convention itself, but throughout the week, Democratic leaders who have opposed and exposed the neo-conservatives' policies, attended many of the hundreds of events at hotels, universities, and public institutions—and the LaRouche forces were everywhere, distributing the LaRouche Platform, and copies of the ground-breaking pamphlet exposé, *Children of Satan III*. The "Children of Satan" series, which exposed Cheney's perpetual war doctrine, laid out the grounds for his impeachment, beginning in April 2003, just one month after the Iraq War began. These pamphlets, which launched the exposés of the neo-conservative cabal inside the Bush Administration, and the determination to rid the United States of that Cheney blight, were in reality what dominated the convention.

Throughout the week, military, Congressional, and Senate leaders in the fight against the Iraq War addressed capacity crowds in Boston, continuing the fight against the Cheney dictatorship. The most notable speakers included Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.), Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.), and former Senators Gary Hart (Colo.), Max Cleland (Ga.), and former Democratic Presidential candidate and Senator from South Dakota, George McGovern. Former Sen. Bob Kerrey of Nebraska, who was a member of the Commission to Investigate

The Magician



Lyndon LaRouche's new political action committee is campaigning to shift the disastrous policy axioms which have plunged the country into economic crisis. Here, an image of one of the culprits responsible for the mess, commissioned by LaRouche.

9/11, attended many events and receptions, where he was sought out by convention participants for intense discussions about the administration's war on terrorism. Former U.S. Ambassador to Iraq and Africa, Joseph Wilson, delivered a powerful indictment of the Bush Administration, in discussing how he investigated, and found false, the charges that Iraq had purchased uranium from the African country of Niger. Wilson also described how the Bush Administration sought revenge against him for countering its Iraq "intelligence," and exposed the name and job of his wife, a CIA covert agent, through leaks to reporters.

Breaking Through

But, of all the interventions against the DNC dictatorship, the most beautiful, and effective was the LaRouche Youth Movement, which used the "magic" of Classical music. More than 100 LaRouche youth activists, trained in the classical *bel canto* method of singing, brought the musical offerings of J.S.

Bach, Beethoven, and the great Negro spirituals to the convention-goers—on the trolleys and buses, in the public squares, and at the front door of the Fleet Center, where the formal convention proceedings took place every night.

By the time that Sen. John Kerry delivered his speech, accepting the Party's Presidential nomination on the evening of July 29, a shift had taken place. Party sources confirmed that the acceptance speeches of both Kerry and Vice Presidential nominee John Edwards were substantially rewritten—as the convention was taking place.

Instead of the "me too" posture that had become all too familiar to close observers of Senator Kerry, in the weeks leading up to Boston, Kerry sharply distinguished himself from President George Bush, vowing never to bring American young men and women to war without a strategy of "how to win the peace."

The stage had been set for Kerry's speech by several retired military flag officers, including former Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Gen. John Shalikashvili, who addressed the convention, and Vietnam War hero Max Cleland, the former U.S. Senator from Georgia, who introduced Senator Kerry. Both General Shalikashvili and Senator Cleland typified the World War II, Korean War, and Vietnam War veterans, who are mobilized to defeat Bush-Cheney, because

they see, in the lies and butchery in Iraq, a replay of the horrors of Indochina, which they collectively vowed would never again bring the nation to shame and international condemnation.

Presidential candidate Kerry, as LaRouche told his press conference audience on July 30, "did a fairly excellent job" in the first part of his acceptance speech, conveying the idea that he would not betray those war veterans, as the Bush-Cheney Administration has so recklessly done over the past three years. LaRouche declared that the commitment that Kerry made to the American people was "something you can work with."

LaRouche's Unique Role

But LaRouche also warned that Kerry and his team are not yet prepared to deal with the gravest problems facing America and the world, particularly the onrushing global financial collapse. In a correspondence with a campaign sup-



LaRouche Youth on the march in downtown Boston during the Democratic Party convention. The LaRouche Youth Movement distributed 50,000 copies of the LaRouche Platform at the Convention and throughout the city, dramatically changing the face of politics.

porter during the convention, LaRouche wrote, "I am the only person with first-hand competence in the crucial subject of economic policy, as the presently onrushing crisis defines the significant concepts of economic policy.

"I must educate Kerry et al.," LaRouche continued, "not negotiate with them, directly or indirectly. They urgently need concepts they do not presently possess. This aspect of the matter is crucial for the making of competent campaign and national policy during the presently ongoing 90-day interval."

LaRouche further elaborated on *his* campaign strategy for November, in his July 30 webcast. "What we're going to do also, is we are going to build an impetus among the people we're organizing, to turn out the vote, some of whom are already committed to vote, especially among leaders of existing Democratic Party constituencies, who are still viable; to give them a picture of what the reality is that we have to deal with; and to build a programmatic base within the combination bringing Kerry to victory in the election. A base which then becomes the basis for a new orientation of the United States, adequate to the crisis we're going to get into."

The Skunk at the Picnic

Bush-Cheney dirty tricks were already in abundance during the convention, including slanders against Senator Kerry's war record. But the nastiest of the operations is the all-out drive by the Republican Party to split "the left" away from the Democratic Party, by putting Ralph Nader on the ballot in as many states as possible to bleed votes away from the Democratic ticket of Kerry-Edwards. One outrageous case study is Michigan, where the Federal Election Commission is now investigating a complaint that Michigan Republicans violated election laws when they gathered and filed 43,000 petition signatures to put Nader on the November Presidential

ballot as an "Independent" candidate. Michigan Republican Party employees collected about 20,000 of those Nader signatures, and thus, the Republicans must have spent much more than the \$5,000 the Party would legally be allowed to donate to Nader's candidacy. Nader's own organization filed only about 5,000 signatures on his behalf.

This ballot effort was also backed by Citizens for a Sound Economy (CSE), the right-wing Republican group run by former U.S. House Republican Leader Dick Armey (Tex.). This CSE operation is being challenged with the Federal Election Commission by Democrats, but the CSE plans to also get Nader on the ballot in key battleground states, such as Wisconsin, Florida, and Pennsylvania, among others. CSE's Oregon phone script recruiting Republicans for Nader's ballot effort said, we need to "pull some very crucial votes from John Kerry."

Ironically, the other force behind Nader is billionaire George Soros, albeit indirectly, through his longtime drug legalization wonder boy, Kevin Zeese, who directs the Nader Presidential campaign nationwide. Soros is also funding anti-Bush efforts.

Although Nader was not in evidence during the convention, a strange appearance by the Rev. Jesse Jackson at a get-out-the-vote strategy meeting called by the Progressive Majority group on July 29, brought out the specter of Nader, and had some in the audience wondering where Jesse was headed.

Like LaRouche, Jackson rightfully demanded an end to the war in Iraq, but he departed from what promises to be an intense fight for the soul of the Democratic Party by announcing that that he has "one foot in the party" and "one foot on the third rail." Jackson said that those who have "two feet in" the Democratic Party, risk getting sucked into a compromise.

He described his own speech on the floor of the convention two days earlier, as one which had to follow the big league football rules of not going “out of bounds.” Less than a week earlier, Jackson had been pictured with George W. Bush at the annual Urban League meeting, where Jesse met Bush to extract a “promise” to ensure the “integrity” of the vote in 2004.

As the LaRouche mobilization is making clear, there is only one thing that can ensure the integrity of the vote: the FDR tradition, where “the forgotten man” is represented, where his vote is registered, mobilized, and his general welfare, and that of his children and grandchildren, are protected with an economic policy that works—LaRouche’s economic agenda.

Byrd: ‘History Will Tell Us How to Judge’

On July 28, in the hall of the historic First Parish Unitarian Church in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Sen. Robert Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, threw down the gauntlet, defining the 2004 election as one of the most important in his lifetime. Byrd, an octogenarian, who has served more than four decades in the Senate, has been the conscience of the U.S. Senate during the Bush regime, guarding against police state excesses, and opposing the Iraq War.

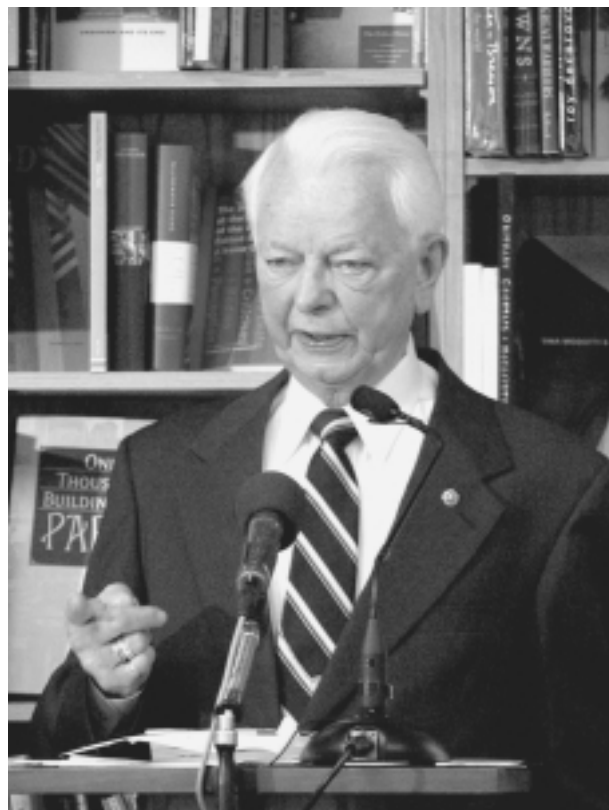
This venerable defender of the Constitution was considered “too radical” for a prime-time speech in the circus atmosphere of the televised convention and to the Democratic National Committee ringmasters. But, to the crowd of nearly 1,000 delegates and citizens who came to meet him, and hear him speak about his new book, *Losing America: Confronting a Reckless and Arrogant Presidency*, Byrd was at his best.

Byrd’s address, introduced by former Presidential candidate Gen. Wesley Clark (ret.) and Sen. Ted Kennedy (Mass.), was not a side-event. It was part of an orchestrated effort to use the *best* the Democratic Party has to offer to mobilize for victory. Byrd unquestionably had a major impact on Sen. John Kerry, and in shaping Kerry’s declaration that “America never goes to war because we want to, we only go to war because we have to.”

Byrd described the secrecy and arrogance of the Bush Administration, and of Vice President Cheney, as the biggest threat to the Constitution he has ever known. Twice the audience rose in thunderous applause, as he held up his book in one upraised hand, and a small book of the U.S. Constitution, which he drew from his coat pocket, in the other.

“I wrote this book,” he exclaimed, waving *Losing America*, to “save this one!” With that, he raised the Constitution a little higher.

“Our founding fathers struggled to escape the yoke of one King George. We must not submit to another!” Comparing the Bush-Cheney Administration to “a school-



Sen. Robert Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia

yard bully,” Byrd said, “That is not America. . . . I fear today we see our government at its worst. . . . Enough is enough.”

As the audience again cheered, Byrd, the classical orator, cried out, “Hallelujah. Make way for liberty. We’re not going to sit silently.” And calling on each and every individual, Byrd said that at a time when dissent is discouraged, “the strength of the individual is the only force” that can save America. Against the new King George tyranny, he said, “a single act of bravery can lead an army against great odds, and the precious light of liberty will again burn brightly.”

Confident that the Democratic Party will win, he concluded, “History will tell us how to judge current events.”

—Michele Steinberg

American Vets Take Center Stage at Boston

by William Jones

The impressive array of flag officers gathered on the stage of the Fleet Center on the evening of July 28, the third night of the Democratic National Convention, was undoubtedly unprecedented in the history of American political conventions. But, contrary to the ads issued by the Republican “attack dogs” who were carefully monitoring every word of the convention, this was far from a political “gimmick” by the convention organizers. Rather, their presence on the podium was the culmination of the growing concern among the uniformed military of the United States, both active-duty and retired, that the Cheney-Bush war in Iraq is in the process of sacrificing another generation of Americans on the altar of a purposeless, no-win war, as occurred in Vietnam. Many of the flag officers, most of them veterans of the Vietnam War, now have sons and daughters serving in Iraq and in Afghanistan. For many of them, Iraq seems to be Vietnam revisited.

Speaking on behalf of many of his colleagues, Gen. John Shalikashvili (ret.), the former chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who first experienced the horrors of war as a young boy in 1944 Warsaw, summed up the position most eloquently: “I know about the horror of war, and thus join with others like John Kerry in believing that we must go to war only when all other efforts to resolve the threat to us have been exhausted,” he said, “and only then, when going to war becomes absolutely necessary, then to go with full resolve and to use force decisively. But we should never go to war without a comprehensive plan for how to secure the peace once military victory has been won.”

Max Cleland’s Introduction of Kerry

On June 29, just prior to John Kerry’s acceptance speech, Kerry’s former shipmates from the swift boat he commanded in Vietnam, including one soldier whose life Kerry had saved, joined him onstage. Max Cleland, a former Democratic Senator from Georgia, a Vietnam vet who had lost his legs and one of his arms as a result of combat wounds in Vietnam, gave a moving endorsement of his friend and colleague, John Kerry.

Cleland himself had been the particular target of the Republican neo-conservative “attack dogs” who had viciously taken out ads against him, using pictures of Saddam Hussein and Osama bin Laden, and claiming that he had encouraged them by his refusal to vote for the

Republican version of the Homeland Security bill. As a result of the scurrilous attacks, Cleland lost his seat in the U.S. Senate.

“While John Kerry was earning a Silver Star, a Bronze Star, and three Purple Hearts, I was being treated at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C.,” Cleland told the Convention. “I was 25 years old. My body was broken and my faith was shattered. One day, on leave from the hospital, a friend was pushing me around the city. In front of the White House, it hit a curb. I fell forward out of the wheelchair. There were cigarette butts and trash all around me. I remember trying to lift myself up off the street. I was angry at the war, saddened that veterans weren’t getting good care, and frustrated that people in power weren’t listening.”

“My fellow Americans,” Cleland said, “John Kerry has *never* let me down. He’ll never let you down. He is an authentic American hero. He is the next captain of our ship of state. And he *will* be the next President of the United States.”

Turning Out the Veteran Vote

Earlier in the week, on June 27, a reception had been held by the Kerry Veterans’ Caucus at the Boston Harbor Hotel, with a good turn-out from veterans. Hosted by former Senator Bob Kerrey, a Vietnam veteran himself and a Congressional Medal of Honor winner, and by Cleland, the event fostered a great deal of camaraderie, with numerous Senators and Congressmen dropping in. There was a clear appeal here and in a numerous caucus meetings held during the course of the convention, to get out the votes among the vets. Many of them felt that it was now time to revive the traditions of the United States as a “beacon of hope,” an image which had been seriously tarnished by the effects of the Indochina war and its aftermath. One veteran said that he had already put on 10,000 miles on his pick-up truck mobilizing vets to vote for John Kerry.

The central role played by the veterans at the convention has already caused a freak-out among the Republicans. They have rearranged their own convention at the end of August to upgrade the presence of veterans there, assuring former POW Sen. John McCain (Ariz.) a major speaking role at the convention.

When President Bush began his campaigning again at the beginning of August, just after the Democratic Convention, signs began appearing at the rallies, saying “Veterans for Bush.” Vice President Dick Cheney, whose wife conveniently had a baby at the time he was eligible for the draft, thus preventing his ever having to don a uniform, is trying to play up his time as Secretary of Defense (during the Gulf War) as “combat credentials” in the eyes of Americans veterans. It is unlikely, however, that people will be bamboozled by such ostentatious flag-waving by Cheney and his ilk, who like to start wars but only on condition that someone else does the fighting and the dying.

Iraq Contracting Scandals Mushroom

by Carl Osgood

Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.) has again put a spotlight on the hypocrisy of Congressional Republicans who are refusing to conduct oversight of the activities of the Bush Administration, especially when it comes to contracting in Iraq.

In a July 29 letter to House Government Reform Committee chairman Tom Davis (R-Va.), Waxman pointed out that while Davis wants to vigorously pursue an investigation of the United Nations' oversight of the Iraq Oil for Food program, he has blocked a similar inquiry into the subsequent U.S. takeover of that same program, now called the Development Fund for Iraq (DFI). Waxman noted that on July 9, he had requested that the committee subpoena documents relating to the management of the funds deposited in the DFI because, at that time, the International Advisory and Monitoring Board, the UN agency charged with monitoring U.S. actions with respect to the DFI, had already identified "serious problems" with its management. These problems included an accounting system that was "open to fraudulent acts," and the refusal of Bush Administration officials "to comply with requests for information about Iraqi funds used to pay Halliburton under sole-source contracts."

"Investigating the UN's stewardship of the Oil for Food Program while ignoring the actions of the Bush Administration conveys to the world the appearance of a double standard," Waxman wrote, saying that he was therefore renewing his request for a committee subpoena for documents on the management of the DFI.

The management of the DFI was not the only scandal involving private contracting to emerge during the last week of July. The Inspector General of the now-disbanded Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA) released two reports, one on the DFI, which Waxman referred to in his July 29 letter, and one on Halliburton's management of government property under its control in Iraq. At the same time, the Washington, D.C.-based Center for Public Integrity obtained, through Freedom of Information Act requests, 11 work orders issued to CACI International for work in Iraq, which showcase just how far the privatization of military intelligence has progressed. CACI, of course, became infamous, last spring, because two of its employees were implicated in the Abu Ghraib prison scandal.

Fraud and Waste at the CPA

In its June 30 report to Congress, the CPA Inspector General (IG) reported that it had received 69 criminal cases, 42 of

which it had closed or referred to other investigative agencies, leaving 27 cases still under investigation, although none has yet resulted in criminal prosecutions. Among the cases handled by the IG include one where a senior advisor improperly orchestrated the award of a \$7.2 million security contract without going through the required bid process. The contract award was revoked and the advisor was fired. In another case, the IG found weak contract monitoring in the context of an ongoing fraud investigation, regarding a contract for oil pipeline repair. Personnel were not in the field performing the contracted work, among other deficiencies that were uncovered. The CPA's Contract Management Office deducted more than \$3.3 million in improper charges from the invoice as a result of the IG investigation.

The CPA IG audit of the DFI concluded that "The CPA created policies and regulations which, although well-intended, did not establish effective funds control and accountability over \$600 million in DFI funds held as cash available for disbursement." This included lack of cash accountability, lack of physical security, incomplete fund agent records, and fund managers' responsibilities and liabilities that were not properly assigned. The IG did not identify any actual cash losses but the "funds were susceptible to fraud, waste, and abuse."

Halliburton's KBR subsidiary came under withering fire from the CPA IG in the second audit. This audit randomly examined 164 property records out of 20,531 pieces of government property in Halliburton's custody, and found that 52 of the items were missing. These included two power generators worth \$880,000, and 13 trucks valued at over \$1.1 million. At least one of the missing trucks had not been seen in almost a year.

"KBR did not effectively manage government property as it did not properly control CPA property items and its property records were not sufficiently accurate or available to properly account for CPA property items," the audit concludes. Furthermore, the Defense Contract Audit Agency, which has oversight responsibilities for the KBR contract, was unaware of the missing property and the poor record-keeping. The Audit projected that KBR could not account for 34% of the property—worth \$18 million—it controlled.

Inspector General Stuart W. Bowen called the overall picture "mixed," and attributed the problems to the difficult working environment in Iraq. That environment includes, of course, the eruption of asymmetric warfare against the U.S. occupation, which was willfully not anticipated by the Bush Administration while it was planning its invasion.

Privatization of Military Intelligence

The records which have been disclosed relating to the CACI contract, demonstrate the extent to which the Bush Administration is willing to go, in turning over military functions to private contractors. The documents consist of 11 work orders issued to CACI under a contract known as a Basic Purchase Agreement. The BPA, with a value capped at \$500 million, is managed by the Department of the Interior. Six of

the work orders are related to intelligence, interrogation, and security services, and demonstrate just how deeply CACI is embedded into the intelligence function of the military command structure in Iraq.

For example, work order number 35 calls on the contractor to provide “Interrogation Support Cells, as directed by military authority,” through Iraq, “to assist, supervise, coordinate, and monitor all aspects of interrogation activities, in order to provide timely and accurate intelligence to the commander.” It describes an interrogation support program as “designed to increase the effectiveness of dealing with detainees, persons of interest, and enemy prisoners of war, that are in the custody of U.S./Coalition forces” in Iraq, “in terms of screening, interrogation, and debriefing of persons of intelligence value.” The period of performance of the order is from Aug. 14, 2003 to Aug. 14, 2004, which includes the period during which the documented abuses at Abu Ghraib took place.

The remaining five orders cover the provision of a screening cell to screen Iraqis for access to U.S. military base camps, an open source intelligence team, senior security manage-

ment, human intelligence support packages down to brigade level, and an intelligence support staff. In every case, the contractor personnel are to be embedded within the U.S. military command’s intelligence directorate, or C2, as if they were part of the military intelligence structure. Each of the work orders include statements regarding contractor access to classified information, including “sensitive compartmented information”—the most sensitive of all.

Furthermore, an Interior Department Inspector General review, dated July 16, found that the 11 task orders were outside the scope of the BPA, which, under General Services Administration supply schedules, is for information technology services. “Information Technology services and products,” the DOI concluded “do not include interrogation and intelligence” and the use of the IT schedule “to obtain such services was therefore improper and outside the schedule’s scope.” Five of the 11 task orders were for logistics services covered under a different GSA schedule. The DOI IG recommended, therefore, that the 11 task orders be terminated, because of the improper contracting methods used.

Cheney Dodges a Bullet

Just as the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission was letting Vice President Dick Cheney off the hook on one investigation, other investigations, involving the SEC, the Justice Department, and foreign law-enforcement agencies, are expanding, and the Valerie Plame investigation is nearing a conclusion—all of which increases the likelihood that Bush’s puppetmaster could be indicted in the period running up to the November elections.

On Aug. 3, the SEC announced that Halliburton—headed by Cheney from 1995 through 2000—had agreed to pay a \$7.5 million fine for a federal securities law violation, for not disclosing a major change in its accounting practices to investors. Although Cheney—Chief Executive Officer at the time—was not charged, two of his immediate subordinates, the company’s Chief Financial Officer, and the Controller were accused of wrong-doing, and the Controller agreed also to pay a personal fine.

What many find inconceivable, is that Halliburton could have made a major accounting change which boosted profits by 46% in 1998, without the company’s CEO knowing about it. The accounting change, although dubious, was not illegal, but the failure to disclose the change to investors *was* illegal. Cheney personally participated in conference calls with investors—yet, according to the SEC—he somehow overlooked the fact that his investors were being kept ignorant of a major change in accounting, which had boosted profits by almost 50%.

One defense offered on Cheney’s behalf, from “a source close to the case” who was quoted in *BusinessWeek Online*, was that Cheney was not a “hands-on” type of manager, but that he was “more of a chairman than a CEO, flying around the world making nice to governments so that he could land these big contracts.”

This may not be such a smart defense. For at the same time the SEC was settling that action, it was revealed that the SEC and the Justice Department have both stepped up their investigations of a foreign bribery scandal, involving a \$180 million slush fund which was allegedly used for payoffs to Nigerian officials, and from which illegal payments to the head of Halliburton’s subsidiary KBR were also taken.

A French magistrate is investigating the charges, which also involved a French partner (See *EIR* July 16). *EIR* has been informed that Cheney is personally a target of this investigation.

In its quarterly SEC filing on Aug. 4, Halliburton disclosed to investors that the SEC and DOJ investigations of the Nigeria deal have expanded, that it had been subpoenaed to provide documents to the SEC, and that former KBR executive Jack Stanley had also received a subpoena.

Moreover, Halliburton stated, “the Department of Justice has expanded its investigation to include whether Mr. Stanley may have received payments in connection with bidding practices on certain foreign projects.” If Dick Cheney was indeed flying around the world “making nice to governments” in order to land contracts, then the Nigeria investigation is getting pretty close to home.

—Edward Spannaus

National News

Kerry Compares Bush To Herbert Hoover

Speaking in Washington on Aug. 4, to the minority journalists' convention, Democratic Presidential hopeful John Kerry compared Bush to Herbert Hoover, who denied the existence of the Great Depression.

Kerry said, "Just saying that you've turned a corner doesn't make it so. Just like saying there are weapons of mass destruction [in Iraq] doesn't make it so. Just like saying you can fight a war on the cheap doesn't make it so. Just like saying 'mission accomplished' doesn't make it so."

"The last President who used that slogan, who told us that prosperity was just around the corner, was Herbert Hoover during the Great Depression." (Hoover was defeated by FDR in 1932.)

Kerry also hit Bush on 9/11: "Had I been reading to children, and had my top aide whispered in my ear that America is under attack, I would have told those kids very nicely and politely that the President of the United States has something that he needs to attend to."

Terror Alert Called Over Ridge's Objection?

Homeland Security Secretary Tom Ridge was opposed to announcing the Aug. 1 terrorism alert and to putting out a specific list of buildings, but was overruled by Attorney General John Ashcroft, the pro-Republican website Capitol Hill Blue reported in early August. "This kind of gamesmanship is the primary reason Secretary Ridge is planning to leave his job," said an unnamed senior Department of Homeland Security (DHS) official.

The website also reported Aug. 3, that intelligence professionals regard the alert as more geared to the Bush-Cheney re-election effort than to any actual threat, especially in light of the fact that the information is at least three years old.

"The only real 'increased chatter' we're seeing lately is between the White House

and the Bush campaign headquarters in Arlington," said one DHS operative. "There's no greater threat today than there was six months ago."

Sources close to the Bush-Cheney campaign say that the alert was discussed more than two weeks before the announcement, and that it was timed for release right after the conclusion of the Democratic Convention in Boston.

Coherent with this report, are the more broadly circulated rumors that Ridge intends to leave the Administration after the election, even if President Bush is re-elected.

Meanwhile, certain Democrats are also making known their distrust of the terror alert. Rep. William Pascrell (D-N.J.) is among those who are questioning the timing of the alert. Pascrell said he was angry that Administration officials did not disclose the fact that the information was years old, and that it pertained to surveillance, not to operational planning.

"Why didn't they tell us in the beginning?" he asked. "Look at the timing, look at the situation that exists, and you have to wonder."

130 Legal Specialists Condemn Torture Memos

A terse two-page de facto indictment has been issued by 130 specialists, of the Bush Administration lawyers who condoned and provided faulty legal justification for the torture of prisoners of war and enemy combatants. The signers include 12 former judges, 7 past presidents of the American Bar Association, and a former FBI director. The statement charges that senior lawyers at the Department of Justice, Department of Defense, White House, "and the Vice President's office . . . sought to justify actions that violate the most basic rights of all human beings." All of the memoranda "ignore and misinterpret the U.S. Constitution and laws, international treaties and rules of international law. The lawyers who approved and signed these . . . have not met their high obligation to defend the Constitution."

The statement also singles out Attorney General Ashcroft for his flagrant disre-

gard for the laws of the United States and the Geneva Convention. By his own admission, the statement points out, Ashcroft said that the purpose of claiming an exemption from the Geneva Convention was to provide a "defense to charges" that may arise from detention or interrogation of detainees.

The document also ridicules the "belated repudiation" of the August 2002 memo signed by the DOJ's Office of Legal Counsel then-Assistant Attorney General Jay Bybee. The repudiation "is welcome," but it does not undo the "abuses the memo sanctioned or encouraged. . . ." In fact, "The subsequent repudiation, coming after public outcry, confirms its original lawless character." It concludes that these government lawyers "have counseled individuals to ignore the law and offered arguments to minimize their exposure to sanction or liability for doing so."

Layoffs Are Highest Since the 1980s

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Aug. 2 that layoffs are the highest since the 1980s. Of all U.S. adult jobholders, 8.2% or 11.4 million people were permanently dismissed from their jobs during the first three years of the Bush Administration, the BLS reported on July 30. The current level of layoffs is reported to rank second only to the 9% rate during the 1981-83 period, since the 1930s Depression.

Of 5.3 million persons who had worked for at least three years at time of their layoffs, 20% were still unemployed.

James Glassman, economist for J.P. Morgan Chase, had this to say: "No one should be surprised by the increasing frequency of layoffs. It is the echo of globalization. Companies are shifting production around more frequently to take advantage of low-cost centers."

Of those the BLS polled who said they found new jobs, 56.9% said they are now paid less than in their former jobs, compared with 46.6% in 1991-93 ("recession") and 42.2% in 1997-99 ("boom"). One-third of these re-employed had earnings losses of 20% or more.

The Case of the Scarlett Leader

by Katharine Kanter

John MacLeod Scarlett, the man behind Britain's "sexed-up" report to justify the war on Iraq, stepped down as Chairman of Britain's Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC) on July 30, only to be straightaway reincarnated as Chief of the Secret Intelligence Service (SIS), better known as MI6.

Scarlett's appointment was announced by Prime Minister Tony Blair amid public outcry, and it raised a storm of unprecedented, open protest from figures at the highest levels of British intelligence, including his predecessor in the job, Sir Richard Dearlove, and Air Marshal Sir John Walker, former head of Defense Intelligence and ex-deputy Chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee. The latter said the previous week that he found Scarlett's appointment "a bit difficult to take." The CIA was being "decapitated," he said. "They have resigned, and we are promoting the person who claimed ownership of the document [the 2002 Weapons of Mass Destruction report] and was chairman of the JIC."

Who is John Scarlett, the new Black Pope?

Unlike his predecessors in the august imperial spy institution, set up in 1912 on the eve of World War I, Scarlett has been for most of his working life, very much a modern media figure. Born in 1948, he was educated at Epsom College in Surrey, and at Magdalen (Oxford University), with a First in History in 1971. Fluent in Russian, he was immediately recruited by MI6, to be stationed at Nairobi, at Paris, and, most important, at Moscow. It was in Moscow that Scarlett organized the defection of Vasili Mitrokhin, the KGB's chief archivist from 1972 to 1984, to England in 1992.

Mitrokhin's defection was not publicly disclosed for seven years. The papers Mitrokhin brought with him concern Soviet intelligence going as far back as the Revolution of 1917. Given the role played by British intelligence in that Revolution, and the interesting hypotheses about the MI6 role

in events such as the 1936-38 Soviet show trials, in which Marshall Tukachevsky and 35,000 Russian officers were executed, the peculiar interest of Mitrokhin's sudden appearance in England, chaperoned by John MacLeod Scarlett, can hardly be overstated.

In 1994, after high-ranking KGB official Oleg Gordievsky defected, and another affair concerning British espionage against Russian arms industries emerged, Scarlett, who was by then Moscow station chief, was declared *persona non grata* and expelled from Russia.

It is of note, that in 1989, at the very moment the Iron Curtain fell, and when relations with Russia might have been established on a new, and more positive, footing, John Scarlett was deeply involved in what can only be described as extremely serious provocations. Oleg Gordievsky himself told the BBC Radio 4 "Today" program during the last week of July that "Scarlett . . . has got an experience that is incomparable with anyone else. He is the person who is the most suitable candidate to become head of MI6. It has nothing to do with small political points connected to the Hutton Inquiry."

On returning from Moscow in 1994 with such feathers in his cap, Scarlett climbed to become MI6's Director of Security and Public Affairs, before he "retired" in 2001. "Retired," is a manner of speaking. A mere three days before the attack on the World Trade Center on Sept. 11, 2001, Scarlett was appointed Chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee, which centralizes intelligence assessments.

Almost exactly one year later, Sept. 24, 2002, the British government released an "intelligence" dossier entitled "Iraq's Weapons of Mass Destruction: The Assessment of the British Government" (the 2002 WMD report), a 55-page tome designed to sell to the British public, pre-emptive war on a Third World country. The most egregious of the many arguments

for war put forward in that report, was that Iraq was in a position to launch Weapons of Mass Destruction “within 45 minutes of an order to do so.” This claim was then picked up by the Bush Administration, citing Britain as the source.

Scarlett, Kelly, and the Hutton Inquiry

But there was someone in the woodwork with principles, and who would *not* be shut up. A high-level civil servant and weapons-systems expert, Dr. David Kelly, had been to Iraq to inspect its systems on 40 or so occasions. Incensed by the specious case for war presented in the 2002 WMD report, Dr. Kelly voiced his concerns to BBC journalist Andrew Gilligan.

When the Hutton Inquiry into the circumstances that had led to Dr. Kelly’s alleged suicide in July 2003 was published on Jan. 28, 2004, the extent to which John MacLeod Scarlett had worked as a political hack alongside Tony Blair’s Public Relations officers, Alastair Campbell and Jonathan Powell, came to light.

One should bear in mind that Dr. Kelly’s death occurred shortly after he was “outed” by someone in official circles as Andrew Gilligan’s secret source. Indeed, the matey little e-mail exchange among Scarlett, Campbell, and Powell (available on the Hutton Inquiry website), makes for astonishing reading.

For example, Powell to Scarlett, Sept. 18, 2002: “I agree with Alastair that you should drop the conclusion.”

Alastair Campbell to Scarlett, Sept. 19, 2002: “I don’t like the foreword, which makes him [Kelly] sound a bit James Bond-y. . . . Can we discuss?”

As commentator Gary Gibbon said on Channel Four news: “The Hutton Inquiry revealed that Mr. Scarlett conducted his own research to see if the Government scientist David Kelly was the source for allegations that the Government’s dossier stretched intelligence. . . . Mr. Scarlett helped out with a Ministry of Defence press release at the height of the crisis over David Kelly, and even advised the Prime Minister on what David Kelly might say if he were to be called as a witness before a parliamentary committee.”

Is Gibbon fabricating that extraordinary allegation? Well, here is a transcript from the Hutton Inquiry itself, on Aug. 26, 2003, where Scarlett is being questioned:

Hutton Inquiry: . . . You have a meeting with Sir David Omand.

What is discussed?

Scarlett: Well, I was due to meet him anyway. . . . David said to me, straightaway, that he wanted to tell me and seek my advice about a development which had been reported to him by Sir Kevin Tebbit from the Ministry of Defence. . . . Briefly, somebody had come forward to the [Ministry] to indicate that they might be the source for the Gilligan story; and David gave me his name.

Hutton Inquiry: So you, on the Friday evening, or early Friday evening, know the name of Dr. Kelly?

Scarlett: Yes.

Hutton Inquiry: And I think you are joined, we have heard from Jonathan Powell and Sir David Manning, by them at about 6 o’clock, is that right?

Scarlett: No, not quite right. David Omand and I went—arranged to go across to David Manning’s office in No. 10 [Downing Street], and at our initiative, to brief him as a member of the Prime Minister’s Office on this development.

Lord Hutton: . . . [W]hat went through your head when you were told that someone had come forward and said he had had a meeting with Mr. Gilligan, Mr. Scarlett?

Scarlett: . . . I was told, and David [Omand] knew, that there had been a meeting in a London hotel, that the question of 45 minutes had been discussed, no details, and that Alastair Campbell’s name had been mentioned. . . .

So what went through my head was that there was

Scarlett’s Golden Nuggets

The London *Times* reported on Aug. 2 that in March 2003, MI6 chief John MacLeod Scarlett allegedly sent a confidential e-mail, asking the Iraq Survey Group to add ten “golden nuggets” to its report, notably that Iraq was developing weaponized smallpox and had mobile biological labs and sophisticated equipment for use in nuclear weapons research.



John MacLeod Scarlett

The Iraq Survey Group is the 1,400-person body set up to find Iraq’s WMDs after the defeat of Saddam Hussein. The *Times* reported that Scarlett asked the group’s document be cut down from 200 pages of detailed analysis to 20, and left sufficiently vague to protect Blair’s assertions that Iraq’s weapons presented an imminent threat.

That the *Times* obtained such privy information at all, amid calls here, there, and everywhere for Scarlett to step down, speaks volumes.

a serious chance that this was indeed the source who was being quoted by Mr Gilligan.

It further came to light in the Hutton Inquiry transcript, that changes in the 2002 WMD report, suggested by Blair's Public Relations Officer Campbell, were, in fact, implemented by Scarlett, as though intelligence matters of the greatest import for war and peace were nothing but a public relations perception game!

Another excerpt from the Hutton Inquiry transcript:

Scarlett: Andrew Gilligan, when quoting his source [Dr. Kelly], said that the source believed that the report was relating to warheads for missiles.

Lord Hutton: Yes.

Scarlett: Which, in fact, it was not; it related to munitions, which we had interpreted to mean battlefield mortar shells or small caliber weaponry, quite different from missiles.

Scarlett acknowledged quite freely, that his services knew all along that there were no battlefield-ready WMDs at all, and thus, even on the government's own terms, there was no case, no matter how far-fetched, for attacking Iraq.

Now, one would hardly care to suggest that, as a body, the British intelligence services would qualify as great lovers of mankind, but whether their various factions would all support the Blair/Cheney axis drive to World War III, is very much a moot point.

Who's Behind Scarlett?

Despite top-level protests, John MacLeod Scarlett has gotten where he is, because circles far higher in the pecking order than a mere Prime Minister, support his elevation. It is on the recommendation of a mysterious Selection Panel, chaired by the Security and Intelligence Co-ordinator of the Cabinet Office, Sir David Omand, that Scarlett was appointed to head MI6.

Few people have heard of Sir David, and still fewer perhaps, know that Great Britain, too, has a thing called the Homeland Security and Resilience (HSR) Department. According to the Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies (RUSI) website, RUSI's HSR Department was established in 2001, "to provide analysis and assessment to those who have to respond to 21st Century threats that have the potential to cause a catastrophic impact on the population, the economy, or the environment. Initial research activity concentrates on terrorism (including prediction, reassurance, prevention, attribution, response and recovery), particularly as it relates to: conventional, unconventional, and improvised weapons; individual and collective protection; transport security; search and detection; cyber and economic terrorism. . . ."

On July 1, 2004, RUSI's Homeland Security Department

released the speech Sir David gave at its launch. The speech is long, but what emerges between the lines, is the bent towards imperial *preventive* war overseas, and draconian repression of dissidents (*terrorists*) at home.

So now we know what the Scarlett Letter is: "T," for Terrorist. "T," is also the letter branded upon "Those Who Disagree." In July 2001, Sir David also appears to have played a major role in setting up a sympathetic little agency called the Civil Contingencies Secretariat, which last month conducted a large-scale simulation of a terrorist attack. This Secretariat reports to Ministers through—surprise!—Sir David Omand.

One person who seems already to have been branded with a Scarlett letter of sorts, is John Morrison, former deputy chief of the Defence Intelligence Staff, and until late July, a parliamentary official advising the Commons Intelligence and Security Committee. Mr. Morrison recently appeared on BBC's "Panorama" program, to claim that intelligence officials had reacted in disbelief to the Prime Minister's claim that Saddam Hussein was a threat.

"When I heard him [Tony Blair] using those words, I could almost hear the collective raspberry going up around Whitehall," Morrison said. He also said that political pressure had been brought to bear on Defence Ministry staff, and he expressed views critical of the 2002 WMD Report.

Sir David Omand was "furious about Mr Morrison's appearance on Panorama . . . and Mr. Morrison was given notice to leave his job later this year," according to a report in the *Glasgow Herald*, July 26. It is something of a small miracle that Mr. Morrison was interviewed on the BBC at all. After Dr. David Kelly's disclosures to Andrew Gilligan of the BBC last year, the BBC itself has been the subject of a witch-hunt, and is currently being revamped, reorganized, restructured, or, in a word, muzzled.

Not everyone is playing the Great Game, though.

In a series of fire-brand articles in the *Guardian* newspaper (including a remarkable exposé this past March on how the Thatcher and Blair governments have witch-hunted—that Scarlett letter again!—civil servants opposed to cost-benefit accountancy in the public service), John Chapman, former Assistant Secretary in the civil service, reflects a public-interest view among official circles who oppose the Blair/Cheney axis:

"Should we now look at Bush and Blair as brilliant strategists whose actions will improve the security of our oil supplies, or as international conmen? Should we support them if they sweep into Iran and perhaps Saudi Arabia, or should there be a regime change in the U.K. and U.S. instead? . . ."

"If the latter, we should follow that up by adopting the pious aims of UN oversight of world oil exploitation within a world energy plan, and the replacement of the dollar with a new reserve currency based on a basket of national currencies."

Afghan Election May Be Undoing U.S. Policy

by Ramtanu Maitra

A new level of insecurity has descended all over Afghanistan since mid-July. A number of factors have converged to create this highly volatile situation; the U.S. policy put in place in the Winter of 2001 is now up for a crucial test.

The new crisis emerged primarily for three reasons. The first was Washington's relentless pressure on Kabul to hold both the presidential and parliamentary elections before the scheduled U.S. Presidential election. Washington's best Afghan ally, Interim President Hamid Karzai, tiptoeing through political and security minefields, managed to get the logistics in place for the presidential elections on Oct. 9. The more important parliamentary elections have been pushed back to Spring 2005. But that has not abated the commitment to violence and disruption by the militants. Recent weeks saw a fresh spate of violence against the aid workers, Afghan army, UN personnel, and U.S. troops in southern, central, and eastern Afghanistan.

The second reason behind the emergence of the new crisis is the overall collapse of law and order in the country. Speaking to the reporters in Kabul on June 20, Jean Arnault, head of the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), cited a series of sometimes deadly attacks in the past three weeks as evidence that the situation "has become more volatile."

"We are now facing direct attacks with fairly heavy weapons against the office of the electoral process," Arnault said. "This is clearly an attempt at undermining the process, and again it stresses how important it is for the international community to do more in order to assist this process." Finally, the crisis came to a head on July 26, the last day for submitting papers to the Afghan Election Commission for the presidential candidature. For months, Karzai had been pressuring his Ministers—his Defense Minister and Vice-President Gen. Muhammad Qaseem Fahim in particular—to disarm reportedly 50,000-strong militias. Another requirement set for Fahim, and all other Ministers, to be on the ticket, was to give up official posts. General Fahim turned down both requirements. As a result, at the last minute, Karzai dropped Fahim from the ticket and included Ahmed Zia Massoud, brother of slain Tajik-Afghan Commander Ahmed Shah Massoud, Karzai's present envoy to Russia.

Immediately, Karzai's Education Minister and a prominent Tajik-Afghan leader, Younus Qanooni, declared his candidacy, apparently backed by General Fahim. Fahim con-

tinues to function as Defense Minister and maintains his huge militia. Foreign Minister Abdullah Abdullah has also thrown his support to Younus Qanooni.

Disunity Breaks Open

Qanooni, who, like Fahim and Abdullah, is from the Panjshir Valley, said he enjoys the support of those two as well as the support of Ahmad Shah Massoud's other brother, Ahmad Wali Massoud. The Massouds are also from Panjshir, and the Panjshiri group has played a dominant role in Afghanistan's transitional government. Some observers believe Qanooni might emerge as the most serious contender to Karzai in an election that until recently was widely expected to be an easy victory for Karzai. The strategy of Washington until now has been to show the unity of the major Afghan ethnic groups—Pushtuns, Tajiks, Uzbeks, and Hazaras. But the only support Karzai could expect to garner at this point is from the Pushtuns. But in that case, Karzai's close association with the United States, and the Taliban Pushtuns' vitriolic reaction to the United States, makes Karzai's candidacy dicey.

In addition to General Fahim, who is considered the most powerful Tajik-Afghan warlord, Karzai would also be opposed by the most powerful Uzbek-Afghan warlord, Abdul Rashid Dostum. After the United States invaded Afghanistan in 2001 to "eliminate" the Taliban—who were mostly Pushtun—Dostum and Fahim were the leading lights of the Northern Alliance backing the U.S.-led troops. Karzai, a Pushtun distantly linked to the Afghan nobility, had once supported the Taliban, but later was driven out of Afghanistan by their militia. His appointment as the interim figurehead was an attempt by the U.S. strategists to appease the Pushtuns and create an alliance between the Northern Alliance leaders and the Pushtun leaders, minus the Taliban Pushtuns.

The American strategy was unsustainable to begin with. It was bound to collapse at a certain point in time. It is for this reason that some Afghan observers have responded positively to the July 26 developments. One such observer is Radek Sikorski, a former deputy foreign and defense minister for Poland who is now an analyst on Central Asia at the American Enterprise Institute. On Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Sikorski pointed out that replacing Fahim with Massoud is in many respects politically non-confrontational; Karzai merely replaced the Northern Alliance's operations chief with the brother of its martyred military leader, and one ethnic Tajik with another. "Of course, Massoud's brother doesn't wield any executive power, being a diplomat in Moscow, whereas Fahim does. But it [choosing Massoud over Fahim] could actually increase popular appeal, because Fahim is universally believed to be corrupt," Sikorski said.

Another Afghan expert, Ahmed Rashid of Pakistan, has expressed a similar view in his article in the Pakistan *Daily Times* on July 30. He said Fahim has grown highly unpopular

and has been blamed for blocking institutional reforms and giving protection to warlords. “The decision to drop him could prove to be Karzai’s most momentous move since he accepted the job of interim president in December 2001.”

Karzai’s decision to dump Fahim from his ticket was not entirely his personal decision. Officials from the UN, the European Union and Britain had urged it upon both Karzai and the United States, to de-link Kabul from one of the worst of the Afghan warlords. Observers claim that it was the United States that was preventing Karzai from making this move. Reports indicate that in early July, Karzai and U.S. officials tried to strike a deal with the warlords to include them on his ticket for the elections, without making their disarmament an issue. That plan fell through when blocked by reformists in the Afghan cabinet. U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan Zalmay Khalilzad, after his recent interview with the Hong Kong-based *Far Eastern Economic Review* (*FEER*), had expressed his concern that dropping Fahim would increase tensions between Karzai and his rivals. In the *FEER* interview, however, Khalilzad spoke differently. Only, he said, “if the warlords take part in [the disarmament process] and show a willingness to reform themselves, they can certainly be part of Afghanistan’s future.”

While the basis now exists for all-out ethnic strife leading up to the presidential election, what makes the situation doubly worse is the overall security situation. Security for the already twice-delayed election is not assured. On June 29, the all-party Foreign Affairs Select Committee in the United Kingdom released a report saying, “There is a real danger . . . that Afghanistan—a fragile state in one of the most sensitive and volatile regions of the world—could implode.” The report urged the Blair Government to “impress upon the NATO allies the need to deliver on their promises to help Afghanistan before it is too late.”

NATO’s Utter Failure

What the committee referred to has become a subject of much discussion in recent months. NATO allies of the United States have long promised to send troops to Afghanistan to ensure better security. This has not happened; it is likely that NATO troops sent “to ensure safe and peaceful presidential election” would be insignificant in number. NATO recently decided to increase its forces there from 6,500 to 8,700, which the report claims will be inadequate. The same assessment is made by Col. Philip Wilkinson, who wrote, along with Michael Bhatia and Kevin Lanigan, the recently released report by international scholars of the Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU). That report says that Afghanistan now has one member of the military per 1,115 members of the population, compared to one per 50 at an equivalent period in Kosovo, one per 111 in East Timor, one per 161 in Iraq, and one per 375 in Haiti. “NATO’s continued inability to provide significant forces will only further embolden Presi-

dent Karzai’s opponents—whether warlords, poppy-growers or terrorists,” the AREU report concludes. “The Taliban are far from defeated, poppy production has soared, and regional warlords are still brazen in their abuse of citizens and in their dealings with the central government.”

As if to prove that point, the Taliban have been launching two to four attacks a day in southern Afghanistan from their bases in Pakistan. Their main targets have been UN and Afghan election officials. More than 650 people have been killed in Taliban attacks this year, including two dozen civilians attacked simply for carrying voter registration cards. AREU, based in Kabul, puts the blame on the international community for serious neglect, and says that compared with countries where the international community has intervened militarily, Afghanistan has been badly let down. As the situation stands, it is still not possible to hold fair and safe elections, according to AREU Director Andrew Wilder.

Much has been said about the government’s new army, being trained by the United States and France. A tiny force, numbering only 12,000 men, pitched against 60-80,000-strong private militias of Afghan warlords, does not stand much of a chance to hold its own. Interior Minister Ali Jalali says he will have some 30,000 trained policemen on duty—barely enough to cover polling stations in towns, let alone the countryside. Some 17,000 American troops are in the country, tasked primarily in the hunt for High Value Targets (HVTs) such as Osama Bin Laden and Mullah Omar. The Bush Administration believes capturing the HVTs will benefit its election.

Poppy And. . . More Poppy

Underlying the security situation is the absolute failure of the Karzai government and the United States to reduce poppy cultivation. Last year, Afghanistan produced about 3,600 tons of opium. This year it would exceed 4,000 tons, one of the largest harvests ever. It is no secret that the Taliban and the warlords have been supported by this booming drugs economy.

The annual UN report shows that Afghanistan is now producing 75% of the world’s illegal supplies of opium. The survey shows a continuing decline in poppy cultivation in Southeast Asia, but production in Afghanistan has increased to fill the gap. The massive opium crop has not only created an extremely unstable security situation, but strengthened the warlords who are using the opium-generated cash to recruit more militia.

On July 26, minutes before the deadline to nominate candidates, Karzai announced his decision to drop the first vice-president, General Fahim, from his election ticket. Days before the announcement, he had given his reason in an interview: “Warlord militias are a bigger problem than the Taliban because militias are undermining the institutional build-up of Afghanistan. Militia armies are posing a great threat to that, and we have to address and resolve it.”

Germany, Poland Seek Reconciliation

by Elizabeth Hellenbroich

Ceremonies commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Warsaw uprising were held in Warsaw, Aug. 1, with the participation of thousands of veterans from the Polish Homeland Army (which had tried unsuccessfully to break the Nazi occupation of the city in 1944), in addition to representatives of the Polish government and foreign dignitaries. U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell, British Deputy Prime Minister John Prescott, and, most significantly, German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, were among the foreign guests speaking at the ceremony. (It is noteworthy that no high-level French or Russian government representative spoke there.)

This was the first time a German Chancellor had been invited to participate officially in the ceremony, and Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski called Schröder's visit historic: "We were divided by an abyss filled with pain and blood," he said. "Today we welcome the Chancellor as a representative of a friendly and close nation."

Pope John Paul II sent an open letter to the survivors of the uprising, emphasizing that their actions will forever be an event of highest patriotism in the national memory. "As a son of this people, I want to give honor to the deceased and the living heroes of the August uprising," the Pope said.

Secretary of State Powell paid tribute to the heroic struggle: "Here, in this place, in the grim face of death, defeat, and destruction, there triumphed the God-given glory of the human spirit that no tyranny can ever extinguish. . . . I say to you tonight that everyone who fought during those dark 63 days was a hero; a hero for Poland, a hero for freedom."

In Russian President Putin's message, he stressed that the "uprising and the heroic struggle of the Polish patriots in the years of World War II made a vital contribution to our Common Victory."

The Warsaw uprising is one of the most traumatic events of the Polish resistance. Although it has been painfully remembered by the Polish people, for decades the event was not prominently commemorated in the East or the West. The uprising began on Aug. 1, 1944, in Warsaw. Approximately 20,000 soldiers of the Polish Homeland Army, following an order code-named "Burza," had planned to capture the central places of the Nazi-occupied capital within 48 hours. The fighters were ill equipped. They had no heavy weapons, just enough to hold through four days of offensive fight-

ing. By then, it was hoped, they could take over the enemy depots.

The Homeland Army had counted on substantial support from both the Western Allies, and the Soviet Red Army troops, which had been heading toward Warsaw. The Red Army had launched a major offensive June 22, 1944, against the Germans, and within weeks, 25 of 40 German divisions were destroyed, and the Red Army was rapidly advancing, reaching the Vistula River by the end of July.

Yet, neither the Western allies nor the Red Army, sitting nearby on the other side of the Vistula River, were willing to give substantial support to the fighters. After 63 days of bloody fighting, the uprising was smashed. There were 200,000 civilians killed, in atrocious massacres by Heinrich Himmler's SS troops. Most of the remaining Warsaw inhabitants, 350,000 citizens, were deported to concentration camps or to forced labor camps. The surviving 18,000 Homeland Army fighters were deported to concentration camps. Then, the almost empty city was reduced to ruins and ashes, on the orders of Himmler. The important cultural and historical buildings—including libraries and archives—were burned down.

Schröder: A Tribute and Reconciliation

Chancellor Schröder placed a wreath at the memorial for the victims. In his speech, which Polish observers considered an important step in furthering German-Polish reconciliation, Schröder paid tribute to the extraordinary "heroic and courageous resistance" in its 63 days of struggle against the German Occupation.

Schröder also spoke of the "shame" with which Germans today look back at the crimes of the Nazi troops that invaded Poland in 1939, and razed Warsaw to the ground. "Innumerable Polish women, men, and their children were murdered or abducted into camps and forced labor. At this site of Polish pride and German shame, we hope for reconciliation and peace." Nobody wants to bury history, Schröder said, "but today Germans and Poles are equal partners in Europe, and everything that could divide the two, must be categorically resisted."

Schröder dealt sharply with an issue that has strained German-Polish relations in the past months: the claims on Poland for restitution by Germans who lost their homes and property as result of the war. The juridical and practical possibilities for realizing such claims are nonexistent, according to international law experts, and the claims would open a Pandora's Box.

"We know who started the war and who its first victims were," the Chancellor said. "Therefore, there cannot be any room for restitution claims from Germany, which turns history upside down. . . . Neither the government nor any serious political force defends such claims, and the government will argue its position respectively in international courts."

Western Drought Provoking More Than Water Wars

by Franklin Bell

What the U.S. Geological Survey has identified as the worst western drought in 500 years, is propelling the whole western region of the North American continent toward conditions for which financial oligarchs' anti-infrastructure advocates pine: drastic de-population of the North American West, *within this decade*.

The current drought doesn't stop at the United States' northern border negotiated with the British Empire, nor at the southern border of the Gadsden Purchase. The North American Drought Monitor, compiled by the American, Mexican, and Canadian national governments, shows "Abnormally Dry" to "Exceptionally Dry" conditions stretching from an area well above the panhandle in Alaska, to central western Mexico. Parts of Western Texas have been afflicted with drought for the past dozen years.

The 200,000-square-mile Ogallala Aquifer that stretches from South Dakota to Texas, and provides water for one-fifth of the irrigated land in the country, is being depleted 14 times faster than its normal process of restoration.

A 500-Year Phenomenon

A drought in the region in the 1500s lasted 50 years. And hydrologists say they have no certain way of knowing how long the current one will last. Colorado water officials say the Front Range from Ft. Collins through Denver to Pueblo has adequate water for *two more years*. What then? Year 2006 would be Year Seven of the drought in that area. By Year Nine—according to a 1996 study which examined worst-case scenarios—governments would have to declare statewide emergencies to manage the dwindling water supplies. "By Year 11, the drought could become all but unmanageable, perhaps even leading to mass migration from the Colorado River Basin," reports the Colorado mountain newspaper,

Summit Daily News, citing the study.

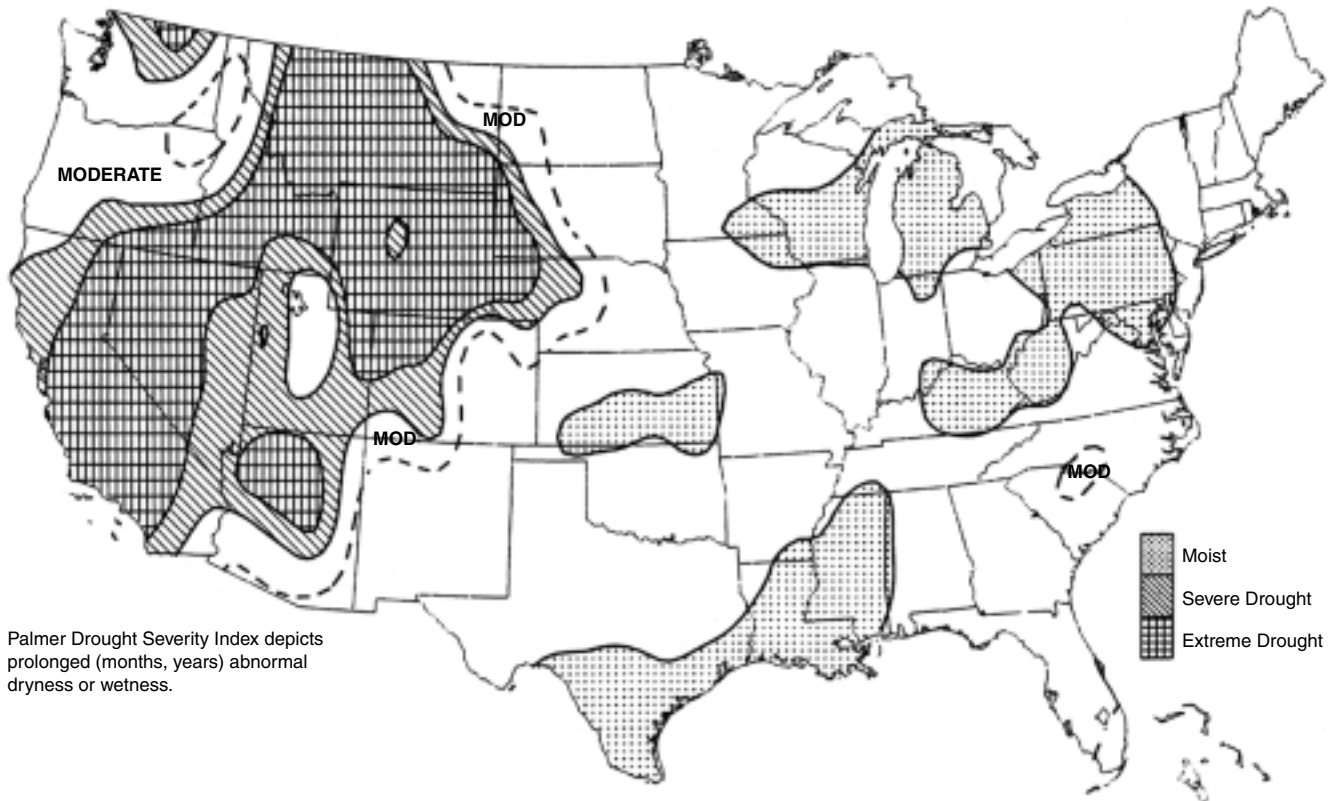
The 1950s Federal project that created Glen Canyon Dam and its Lake Powell reservoir in Utah, developed the Colorado River Basin that has made population expansion possible in much of the West. The Upper Colorado River Basin provides water to Nevada, Arizona, and California, and still leaves water sources upstream for Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico.

In early 2000, Lake Powell was 95% full. Since then, it has drained so rapidly that water experts say it may drop to "dead pool" levels, below which it cannot deliver stored water downstream.

This prospect really excites the environmentalist enemies of infrastructure. Under the headline "Drought Becomes Opportunity: As the West's severe drought causes Lake Powell's waters to recede, anti-dam activists take advantage," the *High Country News* wrote, "The drought also has begun resurrecting the canyon system drowned more than three decades ago by Glen Canyon Dam, revealing to a new generation of Westerners the environmental cost of their water and power. And by doing that, the drought has reinvigorated a quixotic campaign to mothball the last of America's high dams, and to drain forever the lake it created." *High Country News* says it is published "For People Who Care About the American West."

Against this backdrop, and with a Federal government opposed both to a nuclear power revival and to a Super-TVA infrastructure-development approach, local and state governments are left to fend for themselves. Some, like Wrightwood, California, a town 75 miles northeast of Los Angeles and 6,000 feet up in the San Gabriel Mountains, have declared water emergencies. In just the past few weeks, the water levels in the town's wells and reservoirs have dropped more than 20%. "They have predicted a 10-year drought," said the presi-

FIGURE 1
Long-Term Drought Severity Map as of July 24, 2004



Palmer Drought Severity Index depicts prolonged (months, years) abnormal dryness or wetness.

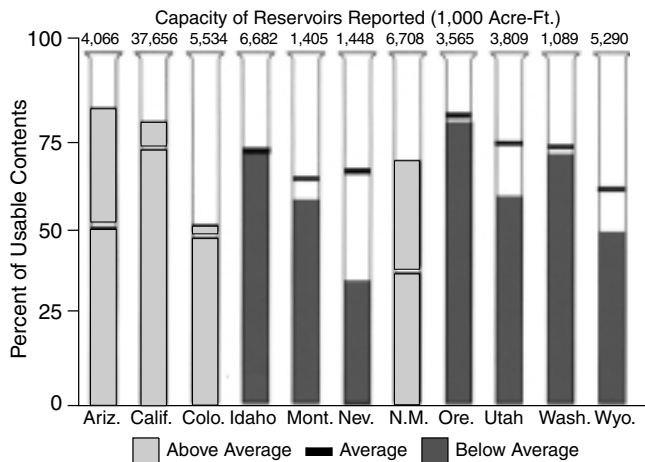
Source: NOAA/USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility.

A vast area of the North American West is in the grip of what may soon worsen into a “500-Year Drought.” The real alternatives: Build a new western continental water grid based on abundant supplies in Alaska and Western Canada; or, soon, populations may be fleeing the West.

FIGURE 2
Falling Reservoirs Across the West

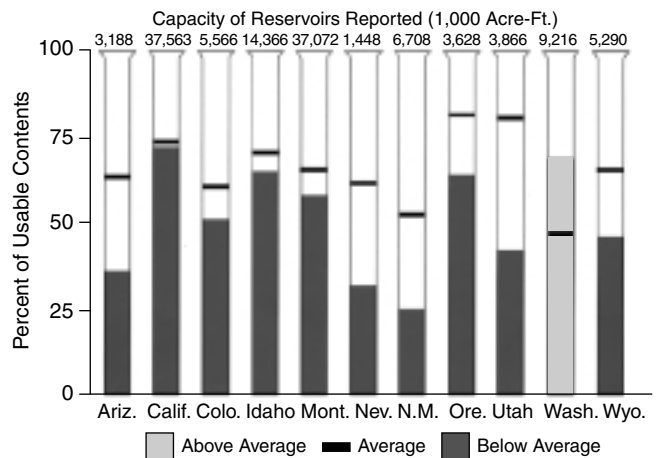
Reservoir Storage as of May 1, 1995

(% of Usable Contents)



Reservoir Storage as of May 1, 2004

(% of Usable Contents)



Source: USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

States' water reservoir capacities have sunk steadily over a decade.

dent of the local Chamber of Commerce. “If that happens, we will be in big trouble.” The utility company that serves Wrightwood plans to ask the California Public Utilities Commission for permission to adopt a mandatory water conservation program that would penalize residents who exceed their rations.

Others, like the state of New Mexico, have put considerable power in the hands of one person to make binding decisions on water allocations. Last year the state legislature gave the state engineer the power to make those decisions *before* legal battles conclude their meandering through the courts. “The adjudication process is slow, the need for water administration is urgent, compliance with the interstate compacts is imperative, and the state engineer has the authority to administer—in accordance with water right priorities recorded with or declared or otherwise available to the state engineer,” the law states.

State engineer John D’Antonio began a recent *Albuquerque Journal* commentary by saying, “New Mexico is experiencing a drought, which is part of a natural cycle that will continue to occur in our state.” D’Antonio tried to assure people that, “My objective is not to threaten rights to the use of water.” But he then went on to say, “Part of the regulatory scheme I have proposed are provisions that allow for expedited transfers and replacement plans. These, in my view, are necessary components if there is to be workable priority administration.”

NAWAPA Strategy Now Urgent

Piecemeal “expedited transfers”—the supposed alternative to comprehensive development of the continent’s actually abundant water supplies—are about the most creative plans on the table. No reference is made, among state and local governments, to the feasible plans that have been on the books since the 1960s, for economical, nuclear-powered water desalination and diversion of abundant fresh water that now flows into the Arctic and Pacific Oceans from Alaskan and Western Canadian rivers. These plans—known decades ago as the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA)—would allow all the nations of the continent to survive. Does John Kerry need better reason for his “cooperation with our allies”?

Instead, burgeoning metropolitan areas in the West are trying to find water wherever their lawyers can grab it. Most of the schemes involve super-deep wells in far-off rural areas, and hundreds of miles of pipelines, the means of water transfer least offensive to environmentalists. Ignoring what’s been on the books for decades, *USA Today* on July 31 asserted, “Generations from now, water for new homes, schools, and industry might come from other sources, even from new technologies such as de-salting seawater. But until then, often contentious plans for ‘water farms’ and pipelines are the immediate route to more drinking water.”

Las Vegas is proposing a \$2 billion such project, bringing in water from as far away as 250 miles. The *USA Today* article listed five other such projects: in El Paso, Reno, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, and St. George, Utah. None of these areas could sustain even their current populations without the Federal projects that years ago created Glen Canyon Dam and others.

Yet none of these local, water-grab projects has actually been started. Las Vegas’s would take a decade to build. But local officials know full well that they can’t count on the current Federal government. Just to underscore the point, Interior Secretary Gale Norton said in Denver recently that the Federal government has *no* role in handling water supplies.

The ideological basis for that insanity comes from the likes of the international financiers’ Ludwig von Mises Institute, a proponent of piratizing everything that might provide cash flows. On its website, Von Mises adjunct scholar William L. Anderson wrote recently, “The solution is not for the government to further assert itself, but rather to end the water socialism that it has imposed.”

When Will Maastricht Rules Be Abandoned?

by Rainer Apel

The European Union’s austerity-oriented budget-balancing rules which were put in place by the Maastricht Treaty, are coming under increasing attack by the very nations which originally approved them.

In November 2003, the European Union (EU) Commission prepared the final steps for launching a “sanctions” procedure against France and Germany, for continued violation of the Maastricht Stability Pact rule which dictates that annual budget deficits can not exceed 3% of GDP. But the French and German governments, which then had deficits close to 4% of GDP, pushed through a vote of the majority of the EU finance ministers (Ecofin) on Nov. 25, 2003, suspending the Commission’s attempt to impose sanctions. This prompted the EU Commission to take Ecofin to the Court of Justice of the European Communities in Luxembourg.

After studying the case for several months, the court ruled on July 13 that the Commission should not have been overruled by the finance ministers, whose Nov. 25 vote was against existing European Union law. Having stated that, however, the court did not make any specific recommendations, adding that there was no such thing as “automatic sanctions.” Then the Court stated that there was no substitute for the consultative mechanisms arranged under existing law.

This court ruling leaves ample room for interpretation, and, significantly, leading mouthpieces of the financial oligarchy are deeply disappointed, because they had hoped the Court would decide for a clear repudiation of the finance ministers. This was expressed by numerous neo-liberal economists, exemplified especially in a full-page article in the July 10 *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* written by Jürgen B. Donges, leading member of the German Government's Deregulation Commission (1988-1991) and the absurdly-named "Lean State" Commission (1995-1997). Donges, who had anticipated the soft court ruling, warned against the growing undermining of the Stability Pact by EU governments, who argued in favor of budgetary "exceptions": France, in favor of military expenditures; Italy, in favor of public infrastructure funding (the Tremonti Plan); and Germany, in favor of education expenditures. Donges added a warning: the planned EU Charter with its downgrading of the European Central Bank (ECB) into only one among numerous other EU bodies, would play into the hands of Stability Pact violators.

Pressure Against Maastricht Increasing

For example, French President Jacques Chirac used his annual July 14 television interview to attack the Stability Pact harshly, for its "too brutal" deficit criteria. He also attacked the ECB, charging it had an "obsession" with price stability, and demanded a "new mission" for the ECB. In addition, Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi urged "modifications" of the Pact, as did EU Commissioner for Finances Joaquín Almunia. But, none of them has called the Pact itself into question.

This were, however, the first real step towards improving the economic and fiscal situation in the European Union, and it were a step long overdue. Apart from what this or that establishment economist thinks about it: In the real world, the Court's July 13 ruling demonstrates a simple, but fundamental point: The Maastricht Stability Pact is a cancer in the European Union, suffocating real economic growth and productive employment. Urgently needed public investments in Europe's infrastructure and advanced technologies are being blocked. Lack of growth, and high unemployment, are pushing down tax revenues and draining state budgets. The Maastricht Stability Pact needs no re-interpretation or modification; it simply must be dumped. For legitimate concerns over inflation dangers, there exists one simple answer: real economic growth and productive investment.

The only reasonable approach to the problem would be the Pact's, and the ECB's, abolition of the old monetary-economic arrangement, to be replaced by a new monetary-economic arrangement in the European Union, providing low-interest, long-term productive credit for European-wide and Eurasian infrastructure and industry development, thus facilitating rapid economic recovery. Approximations of such



French President Jacques Chirac (left) with European Commission President Romano Prodi. Chirac attacked the EU Stability Pact as "too brutal," but neither he nor any other top European leader has called into question the axioms of the Pact itself.

an approach were presented in the 1993 "Delors Plan" and the 2003 "Tremonti Plan," which echoed the 1990 "Productive Triangle" Plan of Lyndon LaRouche. Since then, LaRouche's monetary-economic design has been expanded; in 1996, the "Eurasian Land-Bridge" Plan appeared, and in 1997, the "New Bretton Woods" proposal.

After the Court's ruling, the first prominent initiative in the direction of a new monetary-economic design came from Italian politics. Paolo Cirino Pomicino, former bigwig of Italian politics in the 1980s (for many years head of the Parliament Budget Committee and also Budget minister, and elected to the European Parliament on June 13), stated to journalists on July 20 that he wants "to work towards the idea of a world monetary snake" (a snake being a system where currencies can oscillate within a determined band). The move by Pomicino is all the more important, since he was a prominent victim of the Clean Hands inquisition of the 1990s, and is presently making a comeback as member of the UDEUR opposition party. And the on-line daily newspaper of that party, *Il Campanile Nuovo*, has regularly hosted articles by LaRouche's representative Paolo Raimondi, on the New Bretton Woods and other issues.

Bolivia Survives Oil Referendum, But Barely

by Gretchen Small

Foreign financier interests out to carve up the nation of Bolivia will have to wait a bit longer. Efforts to use Bolivia's July 18 referendum, on the future of its gas and oil reserves, to blow up the country were defeated when the vote came off peacefully, with results largely favorable to the government. While that is something to celebrate, the results of the referendum settled nothing fundamental, but simply bought the country more time. To survive to fight another battle is not a minor thing, however, in these times of global systemic crisis.

Had the referendum been rejected, or been blocked through the ballot-burning threatened by Felipe Quispe's Nazi-linked wing of the coca-growers movement, President Carlos Mesa had said he would resign. With no alternative institutional force left to assume control of the country, the only winners would have been the international synarchist mining, gas, and dope cartels who are out to bust up the country. Their *intention* to fragment Bolivia into at least two "nations," each defined by primary "exports"—oil and gas, for one; narcotics, for the other—was announced publicly last June by Dick Cheney's friends at the neo-conservative American Enterprise Institute (see *EIR* July 9, 2004; "Bolivia Is Targetted to Redraw S. America Map").

A Definitive Blow to Piratization

How Bolivia's hydrocarbon reserves are to be controlled and managed, and to what end, is central to the country's future. Its proven and probable reserves of natural gas are estimated at more than 52 trillion cubic feet, the second largest in Ibero-America after Venezuela. Happy with the privatization carried out under the first presidency of mining baron Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada (1993-1997), when his second presidency began in 2002, the cartels were pretty much drooling. But their plans were disrupted by a mass uprising in October 2003—which exploded in large part in reaction to the multinationals' plans—which forced the despised President to resign and flee the country. Vice President Carlos Mesa assumed the Presidency, but had little political capital with which to take decisions.

Mesa faced a country polarized between a radical labor and coca-growers movement promising to overthrow him, as they had Sánchez de Lozada, should he attempt to export gas before all national needs are met; and gas-producing provinces, led by Santa Cruz and Tarija, threatening to cut their own deals with the multitis, should they not be given a greater

share of the gas income. The five-question referendum on July 18, was an attempt to gain enough power to govern.

The vote had one decisive outcome: the 1990's privatization of the state oil and gas industry was overturned, by an overwhelming majority. Over 86% of those who voted, voted to dump Sánchez de Lozada's hydrocarbons law. Over 92% voted that Bolivia's oil and gas, at the well-head, rightfully belong to the State, not private interests. Over 87% voted to build up the almost-disappeared state oil company, YPF, to once again play a role in Bolivia's hydrocarbons industry. A smaller, but still resounding 62% voted that Bolivia should export gas as part of a national policy to promote industrialization, and charge higher taxes and royalties on those exports, to finance this.

The principle that the State must play a greater role in the market has been re-established in Bolivian law, President Mesa declared in a July 27 speech before the Armed Forces' National College of Higher Studies. The "liberal vision" driving policy since 1985, did not bring the promised results, and did not generate adequate living conditions for the citizens of Bolivia. "These objective results oblige us to turn towards a greater State presence, to recover the capability of planning, of intervention, and of providing a stimulus, which the State should have in key economic areas; which revives a word which you know well: the strategic sense of certain natural resources," Mesa stated. The concept of "strategic resources," fundamental to revolutionary nationalism, was discarded as an obstacle to foreign investment and growth under the liberal vision, but must now be revived, he stated.

'My' Resources

What comes next, remains to be battled out. Lacking the economic or political power to re-nationalize the industry in one fell swoop, the government sought to re-establish the *principle* of national control, build up the state oil company for future operations, and raise royalties back to their pre-privatization levels of 50% on current contracts. But they did not rescind already signed deals, with the hope that the multitis would not walk away from the \$3.5 billion they have already invested in Bolivia, and so will negotiate new arrangements.

But cooperation from the multitis is by no means a given. At the same time, the financiers' favorite *cocalero* leader, Evo Morales, claims the referendum meant full nationalization, now, and says if it does not occur, his people will go back to the streets.

All the while, the threat of nation-fracturing autonomy movements continue to build. Most people in the gas-producing provinces do not argue for separatism, yet, but they already speak of "their" resources, rather than "Bolivia's." Rather than face up to the fact that it is the now-dying international financial system which has looted Bolivia to the bone, most political forces in the provinces are now fighting for a greater share of the nation's shrinking resources, and they blame the central government, when they don't get it.

Fascist Bankers Order Colombia Be Gutted

by Maximiliano Londoño Penilla

Max Londoño is President of the Lyndon LaRouche Association of Colombia.

At a July 15 seminar with the title, “Colombia in Wall Street’s Eyes,” held in Bogotá under the joint sponsorship of the National Association of Financial Institutes (ANIF), the Fedesarrollo think-tank, and the New York Council of the Americas, there was a general consensus among both foreign and national bankers in attendance. It was that President Alvaro Uribe’s current high level of popularity needed to be more effectively exploited, in order to carry out the most brutal structural reforms of public finances in the name of “definitively closing the fiscal deficit.”

The economic agenda these financial powers would have President Uribe adopt in its entirety, would make Hitler’s Economics Minister Hjalmar Schacht green with envy. Uribe, a Harvard-trained pragmatist, has a soft spot for free-trade dogma and its associated calls for dismantling the national productive apparatus. But his own foolishness on this score has been tempered by a realization that *excessive* austerity could sink his own hopes for re-election.

The foreign speakers at the July 15 forum were explicit in their demands upon the Uribe government and the Colombian Congress. No more gradualism, they insisted: Now is the time to raise the Value-Added Tax to at least 16% on all goods and services, and drastically reduce the already pathetic levels of public spending and investment.

The only thing to be left untouched, in these bankers’ strategy for Colombia, will be the system of individual savings of the private pension funds; while the public Social Security Institution (ISS), which has been systematically looted on IMF orders for years, is abandoned to its fate. At the same time, pensions will be taxed, and the age of retirement raised for men and women alike. More “discretionality” will be given to the Executive power, via the Finance Ministry, to cut back those budget lines now considered “inflexible” because of constitutional protection (public sector wages and pensions, for example). More guarantees must be offered to the capital markets, the bankers argued.

Carrasquilla: The Butcher in Sheep’s Clothing

Finance Minister Alberto Carrasquilla, who bills himself as a “moderate and gradualist,” proudly explained to the assembled financiers and economists at the Bogotá seminar,

that the macroeconomic goals established for Colombia by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have been fully met over the past five consecutive quarters. Carrasquilla added that the economic agenda he would be presenting July 20 for a Congressional rubberstamp, would include every one of the demands of the foreign and domestic financial interests present, albeit nuanced for purposes of “democratic debate.”

Carrasquilla, a true wolf in sheep’s clothing, added that the agenda he had prepared “is a gradual, but significant, adjustment, modest but in the right direction, Colombian-style.” In a press conference held at the end of the seminar, Carrasquilla responded to a question about criticisms by ANIF and Fedesarrollo of his “gradualism,” by admitting that he fully shared with those entities the philosophy that the largest possible adjustment must be made; and that, given the opportunity, he wouldn’t hesitate to impose the entire agenda of the international banks.

That the bankers are fully aware that their austerity prescriptions will utterly destroy existing levels of production and employment in the country, became clear during the presentation by José Luis Daza, director of International Finance, Ltd. of New York. Daza admitted: “Colombia has a spending problem that can be resolved with more taxes, but this would kill growth.”

Leo S. Goldstein, vice president of Latin American research for Citigroup of New York, acknowledged that despite the adjustments carried out, Colombia is still on the verge of defaulting on its public debt payments, the servicing of which represents 57% of the Gross National Product, and which consumes more than 40% of the national budget. He proposed that next year, the government draw down \$1 billion of the \$2.2 billion stand-by agreement contracted in 2003 with the IMF, should it run into payment problems.

Fabio Villegas, president of ANIF and more neo-liberal even than the IMF, insisted that still more austerity was the answer. He charged that “meeting the goals established in the IMF agreement cannot guarantee fiscal stability,” and that further belt-tightening was required.

The truth is that the policies of the IMF and Wall Street, embraced by their eager disciples in ANIF and Fedesarrollo, are fascist, pure and simple. If this agenda continues to be followed, President Uribe will not only be gutting Colombia’s economy and population, but his own political future as well; for whether or not Presidential re-election is approved by the Congress and he runs again in 2006, he will find little electoral support among the betrayed population.

The mandate conferred upon Uribe by the Colombian people was to defeat narco-terrorism, not to shrink jobs and slash their already meager incomes. This was clearly demonstrated in last October’s Referendum, which Uribe lost after he tried, and failed, to sell his fellow Colombians on more austerity. The population, while still enamored by Uribe’s tough talk against narco-terrorism, is not so stupid as to vote against its own basic interests.

Malaysia's Challenge to IMF: A Lesson on 'Method'

by Michael Billington

The Tragedy That Didn't Happen: Malaysia's Crisis Management and Capital Controls

by Dr. Marie-Aimée Tourres
Kuala Lumpur: Institute of Strategic and
International Studies (ISIS Malaysia), 2003
338 pages, hardback, \$23.50; paperback, \$13.00

This book, to be officially released on Aug. 25, is the only comprehensive review of the extraordinary confrontation between the Government of Malaysia under the leadership of former Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the nest of speculators in the Western banks and hedge funds, and the institutions of the Washington Consensus, during and after the 1997-98 financial crisis in Asia. Its author, the Frenchwoman Marie-Aimée Tourres, was a visiting fellow at the International Institute of Strategic Studies (ISIS) in Kuala Lumpur in 1997-98, and again from January 2000 until the present. A skilled economist, Dr. Tourres presents both an economic analysis and a compelling political account of the Malaysian response to the speculative assault on the currencies of the Southeast and East Asian "Tiger" economies, which began in Thailand in 1997. It is an inside account, sponsored by the ISIS and its director Dr. Noordin Sopiee, (a close friend and collaborator of Dr. Mahathir), by Petronas, the state petroleum agency, and with direct support from Dr. Mahathir himself.

Even more important than the fascinating details of the initial collapse, the debates, and the intricate planning of the historic decision to reject IMF policies, imposing instead partial currency controls on the national currency, is Dr. Tourres'

insight into the *quality of thinking* which generated these policy decisions. It is this method of thinking which is the real object lesson for the rest of the developing sector, facing similar but unique crises in their own countries today.

Readers of *EIR* know that the fight waged by Dr. Mahathir, often acting alone among national leaders of the world against "IMF orthodoxy," was both strongly supported by *EIR* and its founder, physical economist Lyndon LaRouche, and was covered extensively in the pages of this magazine. Although we had reported occasionally on developments in Malaysia, and Dr. Mahathir's leadership through the early 1990s, sometimes critically, when the currency speculation against the region hit with full force in July 1997, *EIR* made it a practice to convey the speeches of Dr. Mahathir, and some of his closest associates, on a regular basis. Since 1997, *EIR* has published extended excerpts from over 20 speeches by Dr. Mahathir, as well as an exclusive interview conducted by *EIR*'s Gail Billington and Dino de Paoli on Jan. 22, 1999. For many developing sector leaders and others, this *EIR* coverage was the only source of truthful reporting of Malaysia's fight—a point which Dr. Tourres notes clearly in her book.

We thus present this review with a special eye towards the many readers in the developing sector who have closely followed Malaysia's innovations and progress through the pages of *EIR*, with a recommendation to read the full text. This review will add several complementary references from *EIR* reports over the years.

The Wall Street Journal's Attempted Slander

Quite by chance, Dr. Mahathir had been invited many months in advance to give a keynote speech to the annual meeting of the IMF and the World Bank in September 1997, held in Hongkong, as the head of one of the most successful



Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia, is interviewed by EIR's Gail Billington and Dino de Paoli, January 1999. Dr. Tourres' book reports how the Malaysian leadership became convinced that LaRouche and EIR were right in their analysis of the global economic crisis, whereas their detractors were dead wrong.

“Asian Tiger” economies. When the speculative assault was launched in the Summer of 1997, Dr. Mahathir immediately broke ranks from the other Asian nations, which scrambled to accommodate to the criticisms and demands of the IMF. Instead, as we shall see below, Dr. Mahathir named and denounced both the speculators and the IMF for their subversive actions against the Asian economies, naming in particular the infamous hedge fund operative George Soros.

But the IMF’s invitation for Dr. Mahathir to speak could hardly be withdrawn. In an attempt to poison the well for Dr. Mahathir’s expected unwelcome truth-telling at the IMF confab, the voice of the synarchist banking circles, the *Wall Street Journal*, posted a headline story on the front page of its European and Asian editions in the hours preceding Dr. Mahathir’s speech, attempting to slander him as a follower of the (supposedly) discredited Lyndon LaRouche! Titled “Malaysia’s Mahathir Finds Strange Source for Soros Campaign: Asian Country’s Media Tap U.S. Conspiracy Theorist Lyndon LaRouche, Jr.” Complaining that the *EIR* report of April 1997, “The True Story of Soros the Golem—A Profile of Mega-speculator George Soros,” was widely circulating in Malaysia, the *Journal* wrote: “Mr. LaRouche has long been at odds with the U.S. political mainstream, which regards him as an extremist in his views about reforming the global financial system. But his theories receive a warmer reception in Malaysia, where the 60-page *EIR* report on Mr. Soros has been passed among Malaysian editors, intellectuals and politicians.”

If the *Wall Street Journal*’s intent was to dampen Dr. Mahathir’s critique of Western speculators, it failed miserably.

The Tragedy That Didn’t Happen

Dr. Tourres makes clear that Malaysia, in the years preceding the speculative assault, had been far more careful about “hot-money” flows into the country than some of its neighbors. “In contrast to Thailand and Indonesia (where there was recourse to unbridled short-term private sector off-shore borrowing), capital inflows to Malaysia were dominated by FDI (foreign direct investment) and portfolio investment,” writes Dr. Tourres. “External borrowing was regulated by Malaysia’s Central Bank, which sought to ensure that with the exception of mostly very large infrastructure projects, borrowing was done in ringgit (the Malaysian currency).” Dr. Mahathir takes delight in quoting IMF Managing Director Michel Camdessus, who said in June 1997, just weeks before the assault on the region’s currencies: “Malaysia is a good example of a country where the authorities are well aware of the challenges of managing the pressures that result from high growth and of maintaining a sound financial system amidst substantial capital flows and a booming property market.” Camdessus’s tone changed dramatically once the speculative attack had begun, accusing Kuala Lumpur of poor governance!

Still, Malaysia was not immune to the regional hot-money bubble, especially in the real estate sector. While Malaysia was taken by surprise by the sudden attack on the currency, there had been warnings. One person often quoted as having warned of a crash is Paul Krugman of MIT. However, Dr. Tourres notes that the credit given Krugman is “misguided”; that he had warned of a “slowdown,” but admits that “he never anticipated such a fall.”

The only clear warning, in fact, came from *EIR*. The Feb.

7, 1997 issue of *EIR* carried an article by Mike and Gail Billington titled: “London Sells a Killer ‘Tiger’ Tonic to Southeast Asia,” and a national *EIR* conference in that month featured a presentation by Gail Billington on the same theme—that the Asian Tigers were about to “head down Mexico way,” referring to the collapse of the Mexican currency and economy in 1994.

In the speech referenced above by Dr. Mahathir, to the Hongkong IMF Conference in September 1997, the Prime Minister said: “We dismissed the rumor that Malaysia would go the way of Mexico. . . . But now we know better. We know why it was suggested that Malaysia would go the way of Mexico. We know now that even as Mexico’s economic crash was manipulated and made to crash, the economies of other developing countries too can be suddenly manipulated and forced to bow to the great fund managers who have now come to be the people to decide who should prosper and who shouldn’t.”

Think Globally, Plan Regionally, Act Nationally

Dr. Mahathir repeatedly told the world that if the international financial institutions had found a way to restrain the speculators, he would not have advocated imposing currency controls. He further insisted that if the regional economies had been allowed to create regional safety nets against the speculators, then currency controls might have become unnecessary. Such international or regional solutions were not to be, however. Discussions about a “new world financial architecture” were introduced at many international forums, but no action was forthcoming. Dr. Tourres quotes President Bill Clinton’s Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin, one of the few Wall Street bankers who acknowledged the problem, in 1998: “The IMF has changed from ‘we have the capacity to advocate but not to force sovereign countries to take actions they do believe to be in their interest,’ to ‘our approach requires that these countries take the concrete steps necessary to reform their economies’ If countries don’t take these steps, no financial assistance is made available.” IMF Deputy Managing Director Stanley Fischer dismissed calls for a new financial system out of hand, insisting that the Asian problems were caused by policy errors and bad governance by the regional governments, not by speculators or the IMF.

Similarly, on the regional level, a proposal supported most vigorously by Dr. Mahathir, and Japan’s Vice Minister of Finance for International Affairs, Eisuke Sakakibara, for an Asian Monetary Fund (AMF), was discussed at a September 1997 meeting in Tokyo. The idea was to raise \$100 billion, half from participating countries, half from Japan, to provide liquidity in the region for the fight against speculative attacks, and assistance for development. The plan was squelched by U.S. and IMF strong-arm methods, when Japan was told that the scheme would undermine the capacity of the IMF to im-

pose conditions on nations in trouble—just as Rubin had indicated.

Ultimately, Dr. Mahathir had to find means to act nationally, when the required international effort to correct the dysfunctional system did not materialize. As he said in 2002, looking back on the decision to impose controls: “We were strongly criticized by the Western countries, but we never bowed to them in any field, because we are responsible to our country, to our people. They are not responsible for our country. To them, if our people suffer, it is not their problem. But we are responsible. We are elected by the people, and it is our responsibility to look after the people’s security and well-being.”

Internal Dissent

The IMF had its supporters within Malaysia, and they used them to full advantage to attempt to bring down the recalcitrant Mahathir regime. Foremost among the IMF assets was Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Anwar Ibrahim, whom Dr. Mahathir had once chosen as his likely successor. This reviewer had appealed directly to Anwar in the year before the crisis, in a public letter, to reflect on his failed worldview, after Anwar published a book called *The Asian Renaissance*. The book utterly misinterpreted the European Renaissance, confusing it with the degenerate worldview of the Enlightenment, which rejected all universal truth in favor of a bestial concept of man devoid of any higher moral purpose. Worse, Anwar praised the leading spokesmen for the British Empire’s economic policies, Adam Smith and Bernard de Mandeville, as proponents of a highly moral approach to economic policy, through radical free trade and the pursuit of personal greed!

As the speculative assault on the Asian economies unfolded, Dr. Mahathir made clear that Malaysia would not accept IMF help, due to the destructive conditionalities placed on all IMF loans. However, Anwar, as Finance Minister, announced a budget in October 1998 which was recognized worldwide as “an IMF program without the IMF.” Sounding every bit like an IMF representative, Anwar told the *Wall Street Journal* in December 1997, “We have reached a stage where we must undertake further strategic but painful measures to strengthen the nation’s resilience so that we can withstand any systemic risks. We’ll have to take these tough measures if we want to help ourselves.”

Dr. Mahathir, reflecting back on this period in a February 1999 interview, said: “Although we didn’t ask for any loans from the IMF, the IMF kept on coming here and telling us what we must do, which is that in order to stop currency traders, we must raise interest rates. We must squeeze credit. We must force companies to go bankrupt by shortening the period for non-performing loans. At that time the IMF had a lot of influence over the then Minister of Finance [Anwar] and the Central Bank. They followed IMF conditions.” In an interview with Dr. Tourres in January 2002, Dr. Mahathir

said that Anwar “kept wanting to cut the operating expenditures . . . , wages . . . , development expenditures. . . . Either he did not understand, or he was too influenced by the IMF. He even scolded his Ministers for not cutting further.”

In an interview with *EIR* in January 1999, when asked for his comments on the economic advice given by Lyndon LaRouche to Mexico and others, Dr. Mahathir responded: “This kind of contact must serve a useful purpose, and we would welcome that, certainly. Unfortunately, of course, the words are passed around that the *EIR* is a fascist grouping, which is trying to—this is told to me by some of your detractors, including my former deputy [Anwar], who told me earlier that *EIR* is a fascist paper, so we shouldn’t listen to it. So that is the way of undermining any attempts on your part to try and promote the kind of ideas the *EIR* has always been focused on.”

Defining the Principle

The Sept. 1, 1998 announcement of partial currency controls was by no means a snap decision. On Dec. 20, 1997, the Malaysian Government formed the National Economic Action Council (NEAC), at the recommendation of ISIS chief Noordin Sopiee, to devise a strategic plan of action for confronting the economic and financial attack on the nation. The NEAC was made up of the top government officials, including the Prime Minister and his Deputy, but also other government agencies, trade unions, corporate figures, bankers, and other civil organizations. The 26 members met five days a week, three hours a day, throughout 1998 and into 1999, with Dr. Mahathir in attendance at all meetings! This body, over time, assumed more responsibility than the Cabinet on certain economic issues, and, although Dr. Mahathir reports that it was not intended to sideline his Deputy Anwar, it did come to represent national interests, as against the IMF policies promoted by Anwar and some at the Central Bank.

Dr. Mahathir also called upon the former head of the Central Bank’s foreign exchange department, Nor Mohamed Yakcop, who best understood the workings of the speculative markets (he had been burned before—he was involved in a disastrous loss on the British derivatives markets in 1992, when George Soros brought down the British pound, and caught Malaysia backing the pound). The two men held countless meetings, trying to come to terms with the character of the international financial markets, and devising a means to protect the nation from their power.

It became clear that only a clean break from the long reach of the speculative markets, through currency controls, could possibly prevent the further looting of the nation’s economy and its population. There was no doubt in Dr. Mahathir’s mind that there was a *global* crisis, which was the result of the demise of the Bretton Woods system in 1971, when President Richard Nixon pulled the dollar off gold and unleashed the speculative floating-exchange-rate system. In his *EIR* interview, Dr. Mahathir said: “When, for the first time, countries

decided to float their currencies and allow the market to determine the exchange rates—that was way back in the 1970s—I felt even then, at that time, that the sovereignty of countries had been lost. And when you leave it to the market, the market is motivated entirely by profits—actually, greed—and you cannot expect greedy people to act in a sensitive way. If they see how they can make money for themselves, they couldn’t care less if they destroy whole countries or they impoverish people.”

Dr. Mahathir told Dr. Tourres that he had demanded an investigation of the hedge funds by the IMF (the subsequent IMF report claimed the hedge funds were guiltless in the Asian currency crisis), and had written to IMF chief Camdessus, asking for a curb on the currency traders. “Mr. Camdessus merely wrote,” said Dr. Mahathir, “to say that the currency trading is so huge, and involved the great banks of the West, that nothing could be done to regulate it.”

And yet, the NEAC realized, China had continued to control their currency, while allowing foreign investment in approved categories. After careful study, and discussions with Malaysian businessmen who did business in China, it was determined that some variation of the China model was the most appropriate for Malaysia. As Dr. Tourres notes: “In order to force foreign capital into ‘real’ economic sectors (in China), rather than investments in equity, controls had generally successfully favoured long-term over short-term inflows.”

The Decision

The announcement came on Sept. 1, 1998: currency controls on the capital account (not on the current account); demonetization of the ringgit outside of Malaysia; a one-year freeze on the repatriation of portfolio funds; pegging of the ringgit to the U.S. dollar; and other measures. The official announcement included the following unambiguous reflection on the actual cause of the emergency measures: “The over-riding objective of the new measures is to regain monetary independence and insulate the Malaysian economy from the prospects of further deterioration in the world economic and financial environment. In the process, the nation would be adequately prepared to minimize the impact of a possible global economic crisis and a breakdown in the international financial system.” Acting Governor of the Central Bank, Dr. Zeti Akhtar Aziz, who made the announcement, added that “We had to act on our own, considering the international community has failed to come up with any meaningful solution to the global financial turmoil. Ideally, the world should have acted in concert, instead of forcing countries to act individually.”

Immediately, all hell broke loose in the Western capitals and the Western press. I will not report here the numerous slanders, denunciations, predictions of catastrophe for the Malaysian people, and so on, which Dr. Tourres reviews in the book. In retrospect, in view of the fact that the Malaysian

people escaped the horrible collapse which ripped at the fabric of several of its neighbors—Indonesia perhaps worst of all—the hysteria is quite disgusting. The free-market gurus, and George Soros in the forefront, pronounced Malaysia dead, and called for Dr. Mahathir’s ouster.

Most of the critics, including the IMF itself, have now admitted they were wrong, but without taking any measures to rectify the horrific damage their policies wrought across the region, or to change the system in any significant way. Dr. Mahathir answered the free-market preachers ironically in a speech in 1999: “We in Malaysia subscribe to the free-market system, but it is not a religion with us. It is just an economic system devised by imperfect man. While we should try to adhere to it closely, we see no reason to accept everything done in its name when we no longer reap any benefit from it. . . . No one declared that currencies should be regarded as commodities and traded like sugar or wheat or coffee. . . . Indeed, for a long time there was no currency trading, while the world traded and grew economically. Fixed exchange rates enabled values to be attached to goods and services.”

Dr. Tourres reports that among the very few international organizations which defended Malaysia’s decision was the Schiller Institute, which is associated with *EIR*. She quotes *EIR* Asia correspondent Gail Billington, speaking at ISIS in Kuala Lumpur on Jan. 25, 1999, that “by imposing capital

controls, Malaysia had become the first country to place the human rights and general welfare of the people before the financial interests.” Tourres takes pleasure in noting that Ms. Billington, despite being an American, did not support “Al Gore’s outrageous behaviour during his visit a few weeks earlier.” Tourres was referring to Gore’s open support, while speaking at an Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum in Kuala Lumpur on Nov. 16, 1998, for anarchists who were rioting on the streets outside the conference to bring down the government, in support of deposed Deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim.

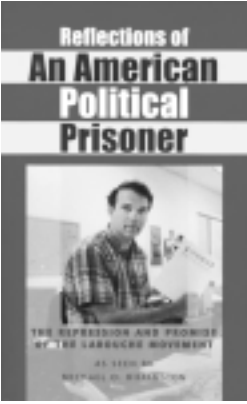
Lessons

When the evidence of Malaysia’s success in averting tragedy became too obvious to ignore, the critics instead switched to a variation on their theme, aimed at justifying their earlier hysteria: Malaysia has recovered from the crisis, they argued, but the currency controls were not responsible, as shown by the fact that those nations which had accepted IMF conditions were also recovering. There are several fallacies in this argument, including the fact that once Malaysia had broken from IMF orthodoxy, the IMF and Washington quickly began relaxing the conditions they had imposed on the other Asian economies, afraid that they would follow Malaysia’s lead!

Dr. Tourres notes two other crucial differences. The Malaysian controls imposed “stability in economic conditions,” which “helped to avert political and social instability as witnessed in Malaysia’s neighbouring countries at that time. This, in itself, was a significant achievement, and possibly the most important one for this multiracial country.”

Secondly, although foreign investment returned at a faster rate in South Korea and Thailand, much of the foreign capital inflow in those two nations was “acquisition by foreign companies of assets or equity of domestic companies. . . . Malaysia did not resort to promoting acquisitions or take-overs by foreign companies as part of the process of corporate and banking restructuring.” Malaysia retained its dignity and its economic sovereignty.

These qualities of national independence are challenged across the globe today, both by the collapsing debt bubble in the Anglo-American banking system, and the strategic threat of the Bush/Cheney pre-emptive war doctrine. While the Malaysian policies can not be simply reproduced in other crisis countries, the method of approach, to “think globally, plan regionally, act nationally,” serves as a guide to action. Dr. Mahathir, under pressure to lift the controls after the first year of successful implementation, said: “We are not about to do so, not unless the world curbs the currency traders and designs an international financial structure that is less liable to abuse by the avaricious.” And, as he said in October 1998, just one month after the implementation of the controls: “We may fail, of course, but we are going to do our damndest to succeed, even if all the forces of the rich and powerful are aligned against us. God willing, we will succeed.”



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A Man Who Didn't 'Go Along To Get Along'

by Allen Douglas

Axis of Deceit: The Story of the Intelligence Officer Who Risked All To Tell the Truth About WMD and Iraq

by Andrew Wilkie

Melbourne: Black Inc. Agenda, 2004

200 pages, paperback, \$A29.95

This is an usual, riveting book. It provides a rare glimpse into intelligence processes and policymaking at the top of the "Four Eyes" intelligence alliance of the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia. It further chronicles the story of one man's courage to defy his country's Establishment, to expose the farrago of lies concocted by the Cheney-dominated Bush Administration, Britain's Prime Minister Tony Blair, and Australia's Prime Minister John Howard, to justify a baseless war against Iraq.

Andrew Wilkie was a senior analyst in Australia's premier intelligence agency, the Office of National Assessments (ONA), until March 11, 2003. His conscience would not allow him to sign onto a needless war, one which his studies showed could well become a genocidal nightmare; thus, he walked out the door of the ONA that day, and into the glare of a world media spotlight, and ferocious, lying attacks from his own government. At the personal direction of Prime Minister Howard, the Australian government set out to destroy Wilkie, precisely as Tony Blair and his government had destroyed whistleblower Dr. David Kelly, one of the world's top experts on weapons of mass destruction (WMD), who had debunked the Blair government's lies in statements to the BBC, and who apparently committed suicide in the aftermath of those events; and as Vice President Dick Cheney and his friends tried to destroy Amb. Joe Wilson for refuting the myth of Iraq securing "yellow-cake" uranium from Niger for an alleged nuclear weapons program.

Wilkie has not only survived, he has continued to fight, and is presently running for the Australian Parliament against John Howard, in Howard's seat of Bennelong in suburban Sydney.

Wilkie was the only senior intelligence official in the Three Musketeers of the war against Iraq (the United States, Britain, and Australia), to quit in the lead-up to that war; his

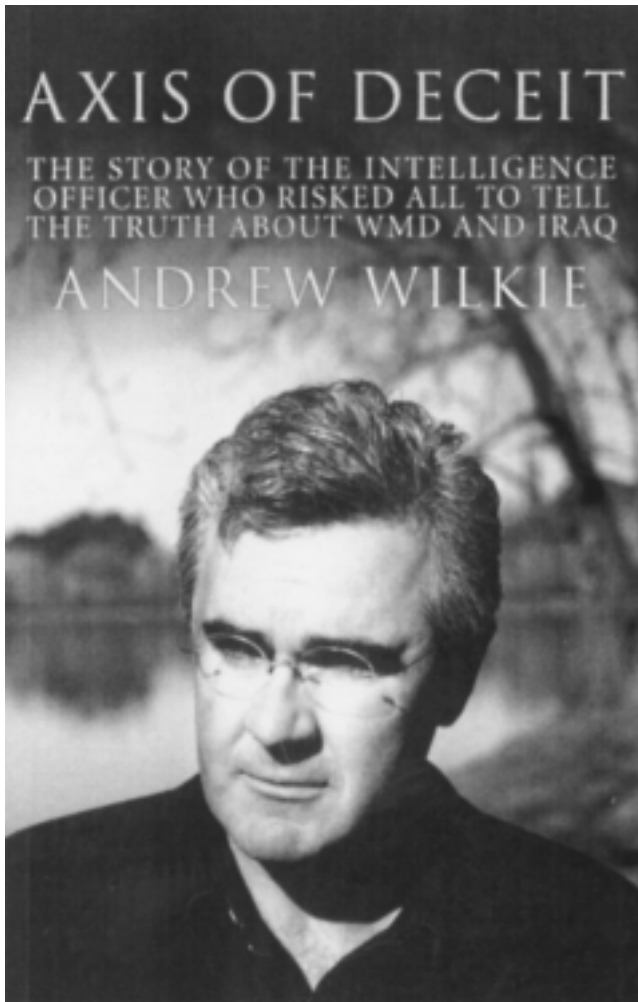
intent in so doing, was to try to stop it. Within an hour after he quit, the Howard government unleashed the first of a torrent of lies to attempt to discredit him. The head of ONA—Australia's senior intelligence official—lied that Wilkie normally only worked on "illegal immigration issues," and therefore had no idea what he was talking about on Iraq. Following a dramatic appearance on Australian TV the night he quit, the government leaked to the media that he was psychologically unstable due to a breakdown of his marriage. Then, in a move reminiscent of the "outing" of Joe Wilson's wife, Valerie Plame, as a CIA agent, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) leaked to their neo-conservative hatchetman at Rupert Murdoch's Melbourne *Herald-Sun*, Andrew Bolt, an "above-Top Secret" report which Wilkie had written before the war. As Wilkie observed, the super-security clearance of his report, meant that its release could easily have compromised operatives and sources: "These people truly can end up dead if their cover is blown, and such a thing can occur more easily than people who are unfamiliar with the world of intelligence may realise. . . ."

Bolt cited Wilkie's evaluations from the report, including the likelihood of "huge casualties," and claimed that everything Wilkie had said was wrong. "Yet he wanted us to trust his judgement on something he was not expert in—Iraq's weapons of mass destruction," Bolt ranted.

When Wilkie did not collapse under its initial assault, his government escalated. Foreign Minister Downer in August 2003 branded Wilkie "an increasingly hysterical malcontent," while Liberal Party Sen. David Johnston, speaking on behalf of Howard's Liberal Government, in September unleashed a volley against Wilkie in Parliament. Under the protection of "parliamentary privilege" against lawsuits for slander and defamation, Johnston charged that Wilkie was "a fourth-grade operative," "reprehensible," "flagrant," "extravagant," "outrageous," "grandiose," "contradictory," "incongruous," "inconsistent," and "unreliable."

Who is this individual, who provoked all this vituperation, and what were his qualifications to make the charges he did?

Born to a conservative Catholic family in rural Australia, Wilkie graduated from Duntroon Royal Military College, Australia's equivalent of West Point. He attained the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Australian Defence Force before leaving with a medical discharge. His wife, Simone, was the first female commander of Duntroon, a post she held at the time Wilkie decided to quit the ONA. In 1999 and 2000, precisely because the ONA badly needed experts with a military background, he worked as a Senior Strategic Analyst on a wide range of issues, including Kosovo, terrorism, WMD, and border protection. After a stint in private industry, he returned to the ONA shortly after 9/11, to become the ONA's Senior Transnational Issues Analyst. He was one of only a dozen or so Senior Analysts at ONA, and held the Top Secret Positive Vet clearance which went with the post.



Andrew Wilkie, formerly a top Australian intelligence analyst, resigned in opposition to his government's lies, during the build-up to the Iraq War.

As he recorded, “My access to intelligence included all the normal flow of material plus the additional Gamma and Echo category material, two of the most sensitive and closely held forms of intelligence. I’d been awarded a Superior rating in my last performance appraisal—only a handful (if that) in ONA had scored a higher rating. Not long before I resigned I’d been informed by the Deputy Director-General that thought was being given to my being promoted.

“Because of my military background I was required to be familiar with war-related issues; hence I’d covered Kosovo and Afghanistan and was on standby to work in the National Intelligence Watch Office once the Iraq war began. I’d also worked on WMD, including the preparation of relevant Current Assessments on the issue, and I had represented ONA at a number of WMD-related forums. Furthermore, I was also involved in covering global terrorism issues. In fact, my task on literally my first day back at ONA in late

2001 was to work with ASIO [Australian Security Intelligence Organization—Australia’s FBI] on a project to develop a list of innovative terrorist attack scenarios. My competence in global terrorism issues was reflected from time to time as the ONA briefing officer on the federal and federal-state anti-terrorism co-ordination committees. . . . And finally, as the Senior Transnational Issues Analyst at ONA, I was involved routinely in matters relating to Iraq. This provided me with almost unrestricted access to intelligence on that country. In particular, my December 2002 assessment on the possible humanitarian implications of a war required me to research in detail the threat posed by Saddam Hussein.”

Thus the government lied its head off about his qualifications, and about his knowledge of Iraq. Wilkie concluded: “I have no doubt that Howard was in on the attempt to discredit me. It’s well known to insiders that his office—and for that matter, his government’s entire parliamentary machinery—is controlled too tightly by him personally for something so reckless to take place independently. The whole incident speaks volumes about the type of man Howard is.”

Others Speak Out

After Wilkie spoke out, others followed. Lt. Col. Lance Collins, a highly respected Army analyst and the Australian military’s top intelligence officer in Timor, charged that Australia’s intelligence system had not only failed in the Iraq debacle, but in several other cases going back a decade. The government’s response was to charge him with leaking sensitive material. In Collins’ resulting Redress of Grievance claim conducted by Capt. Martin Toohey, Toohey found that Collins’ charges had “considerable veracity,” and brought to mind “shades of the recent Dr. Kelly scandal in the United Kingdom and the Wilkie departure from the ONA.” Toohey charged that the Defence Intelligence Organization “distorts intelligence estimates to the extent those estimates are heavily driven by government policy. In other words, DIO reports what the government wants to hear.”

The government then released another report which attempted to discredit Toohey, which the latter called “despicable and duplicitous,” and he joined Collins in his call for a Royal Commission inquiry (the highest form of inquiry) into the “putrefaction” of Australian intelligence. Howard flatly rejected the call.

Others supported Collins’ claims. Maj. Gen. Mike Smith, Australia’s former deputy force commander in East Timor, said that “the spy agencies had been influenced by Government pressure, and that military personnel feared their careers would suffer if they gave frank and fearless advice.” Jane Errey, a senior advisor to former Chief Defence Scientist Dr. Ian Chessell, the head of the Australian contingent in Hans Blix’s UN Iraq WMD inspection team, charged that she was sacked because she, too, disagreed with cooking

the intelligence. An engineer and analyst at the Department of Defence for nine years, Errey had refused to write briefings that claimed that Iraq had WMD. “I felt like I was part of the propaganda machine. As a public servant, I shouldn’t be expected to write propaganda. Anything that I was doing with respect to the war was making me uncomfortable. Then to have to brief the minister and fundamentally give him—even though I didn’t write it—lines of propaganda that I didn’t believe with respect to the war, was beyond what I was prepared to do. I wouldn’t lie or mislead the public,” she said.

The ‘Four Eyes’ Alliance

Wilkie had a catbird seat in the world’s most effective intelligence apparatus, the “Four Eyes” relationship of the United States, Britain, Australia, and Canada. Almost all of this intelligence is computerized, and is available to senior analysts in all four nations: “No other country or alliance comes close to its power and reach,” writes Wilkie, “not even the elaborate intelligence machine that reached out from the Soviet Union during the Cold War. That’s not to say that the US-centred behemoth is perfect, of course. Far from it. But it is pretty good and much better than is suggested by some critics who claim the monitoring of Iraq to have been a monumental intelligence failure.”

One example is the infamous “Niger yellow-cake” story. “How the Niger story ever got into the case for war beggars belief,” Wilkie recounts. “The bundle of very badly forged documents that made up the ‘intelligence’ on the matter was so dubious as to make any claim to the contrary quite preposterous.” After describing why, including the findings of Joe Wilson’s visit to Niger in 2002, Wilkie continued, “Wilson’s findings were widely distributed, both throughout the U.S. government and to close allies the UK and Australia. . . . I remember very well that ONA in Australia was aware in 2002 that the Niger story was fraudulent, and that on that basis alone half of the nuclear case against Iraq had collapsed. In spite of this, almost every significant pro-war official speech in the US, the UK and Australia in the lead-up to the 2003 Iraq war ran the line that Iraq had tried to purchase uranium from Africa. The only exception to this was Powell’s 5 February 2003 address to the UN Security Council—at least he had the good sense to leave the matter alone.”

Like Dick Cheney, however, Howard pursued the political goal of launching the war, by pushing the Niger story well after it had been discredited. As Wilkie notes, “Equally preposterous is the way in which the Australian government has stuck with its line that the Prime Minister, Defence Minister, and Foreign Minister were all unaware that the Niger story was fraudulent when the Prime Minister used the claim during his 4 February 2003 address to the parliament. This apparent ‘unawareness’ is clearly inconsistent with official statements from ONA, the Department of Defence and the Department

of Foreign Affairs, all of which have acknowledged that they knew in January 2003 that the Niger story was simply wrong. No satisfactory official explanation has ever been provided for this alarming disconnection.”

However, while U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell did, indeed, have the good sense to dump the Niger story, along with many other lies that the neo-conservatives tried to cram into his UN speech, he did include other absurd hair-raisers, including photos of Iraq’s supposed “WMD decontamination trucks.” Says Wilkie, “These shots were good enough for me and others at ONA to identify easily and quickly Powell’s supposed WMD decontamination trucks as mere water tankers, possibly fire trucks.”

The Neo-Cons

Though he does not develop the point, Wilkie makes clear that the neo-conservative cabal in Washington organized the Iraq War, under the cover of the “war on terror.” After 9/11, Wilkie reports, “America’s virtue was ripe for the plucking by the neo-conservatives associated with the Bush administration, people such as Dick Cheney, Donald Rumsfeld, and Paul Wolfowitz, men and women with no compunction about hijacking the September 11 outrages for their own ideological agenda. Their stroke of genius was the so-called ‘War on Terror’—a war with no end, no boundaries, and no rules.” Here, Wilkie cites the Bush Administration document, *The National Security Strategy of the United States of America*—“the grand strategy of the US to reign supreme permanently,” as Wilkie summarizes the neo-cons’ aims following the collapse of the Soviet Union. “In this quest,” Wilkie states, Iraq was to be “an almost theatrical performance” to demonstrate “a crushing demonstration of U.S. military muscle.”

He also nails Cheney for his brutal pressure on CIA analysts. “Occasionally the pressure on the agencies is direct and unambiguous, most often in the US. The US Vice-President, Dick Cheney, travelled out to the CIA headquarters on a number of occasions before the start of the Iraq war, in what my former CIA colleagues told me was an unprecedented practice. Imagine the scene—one of the most powerful people in the world sitting down at Langley with the spooks as they worked up their assessments on Iraq. Even before the Vice-President opened his mouth, the pressure on the CIA would have been overwhelming. There would have been no doubt about the purpose of the visit or the professional dangers that lurked for anyone courageous enough to challenge or disappoint him.”

Israeli intelligence, Wilkie charged, was “invariably skewed heavily to encourage the US to think the worst. ONA was aware of the bias, as was presumably the Joint Intelligence Committee [of the U.K.]. Even so, such misleading reports were manna from heaven for those in the US, the UK, and Australia who were cherry-picking the Iraq intelligence database for suitable findings.”

New Terrorist Attacks?

Documents leaked by the U.S. intelligence community, along with the testimony of former U.S. National Security Council terrorism specialist Richard Clarke, clearly established that Cheney ignored the intelligence services' pre-9/11 warnings of a massive strike against the United States, although he chaired the committee Bush charged with dealing with those warnings, and did nothing at all, apparently due to his overwhelming fixation on Iraq. Something similar happened with Australia's own 9/11, the terrorist bombing in Bali, Indonesia on Oct. 12, 2002, in which 202 people died, 88 of them Australians. Charges Wilkie, Foreign Minister Downer "was warned clearly and repeatedly about the risks to Australians in Bali, yet he took no action to ensure the travel advisory was upgraded," and "vociferously denied afterwards that he had received any actionable warning from Australia's intelligence agencies beforehand."

Wilkie makes it clear that the world is in much worse shape to deal with terrorism because of the war against Iraq, not only because "the invasion and occupation have fuelled hatred of the US and its close allies," but that "the problem is compounded because the Iraq war has fundamentally diminished the capacity of all three countries to combat terrorism. Intelligence resources have been redirected from counter-terrorism to Iraq-related targets and issues. The significance of this cannot be underestimated, because intelligence capabilities are scarce—there is little 'excess' capacity—and any unnecessary tasking almost invariably results in a reduction of efforts on other critical tasks."

And what of the never-ending warnings from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, as echoed in Australia, of terrorists acquiring "suitcase nukes" or chemical or biological weapons capable of wiping out whole cities? Wilkie documents why the "rarity of WMD terrorism" until now is no accident. "Serious technical hurdles also help to explain the very limited terrorist interest in WMD. Although simulations and contingency planning understandably tend to focus on worst-case scenarios, the reality is that obtaining, manufacturing, storing, weaponising and dispersing WMD is extremely difficult." As for "suitcase nukes," "The likelihood of terrorists obtaining a nuclear bomb remains so small as not to warrant much comment. Building an effective nuclear weapon—as opposed to a very low-yield 'fizzer'—is too difficult a task for most countries to accomplish, let alone a terrorist organization." Nor have any Soviet-era weapons "gone missing," as media reports would have it.

Wilkie reveals that Australian and British agencies expended considerable efforts before the Iraq War, in spying on the United States, to determine its intentions. Since "Washington was not always frank with its allies, UK and Australian intelligence agencies sometimes needed to treat the US more as a focus of intelligence interest than as a close ally. It is no accident that the National Security Committee of Cabinet in Australia included the US in its National Foreign

Intelligence Assessment Priorities. . . . Thanks to such efforts, John Howard (and by his own means Tony Blair) knew that the US was intent on invading Iraq for many reasons, not only those involving WMD and terrorism. I recall numerous ONA assessments that explored the machinations in Washington and the thinking of George W. Bush and his circle. If this knowledge is juxtaposed with the public case for war that was made in London and Canberra, something very interesting is revealed: Blair's and Howard's oft-repeated justifications for going to war were quite hollow. Their statements about WMD and terrorism were made in the full knowledge that such justifications were not the central reasons for the US's actions."

Another key aspect of the fraudulent "war on terrorism," which Wilkie does not address in his book, is the excuse it provides the international banking cartel which controls Cheney and the neo-cons, for implementing fascist police-states. LaRouche's associates in the Citizens Electoral Council in Australia have documented that trend there, and have led the fight against it. Asked by a member of the Australian LaRouche Youth Movement (ALYM) at an address he gave in Melbourne on April 22, about the police-state implications of the Howard government's actions, Wilkie replied, "Slowly but surely, we are going into a police-state. A little law here, a little change there; before you know it, you've arrived at a police-state; and I don't think Australians see it coming. But it is coming slowly but surely." Howard's leading Australia rapidly into a police-state is no big surprise, given that his father was an activist in the fascist New Guard of the early 1930s in Australia, and that he himself has been a pawn of the London-centered financial establishment for his entire career.

As Lyndon LaRouche has often discussed, the major political problem in the world today, is the attitude of citizens in all nations (particularly of the Baby-Boomer generation), from government officials down to the man in the street, to "go along to get along." Whether or not to do that is exactly the agonized debate Wilkie had with himself, before deciding, as he put it, to "betray my government. Others conform," he observed, "play the game and get ahead, on course for the higher levels of intelligence agency management. Being rewarded for not rocking the boat has become so entrenched now for it to be regarded as normal." He had numerous reasons not to speak out: He had a good job which he liked very much, and this would mean the end of his career; though not poor, he was by no means wealthy, and had no other job lined up; the decision would certainly put a strain on his marriage, if for no other reason than his wife's job as commanding officer at Duntroon (and they did live apart during some of the saga Wilkie chronicles); he would be castigated as a liar or worse; he might wind up in jail.

Nonetheless, Andrew Wilkie decided to act. The world, and particularly the citizens of the United States, United Kingdom, and his own Australia, owe him a debt of gratitude.

A Leftist Whitewash Of Fascist Jabotinsky

by Paolo Raimondi and Steven Meyer

La destra sionista: Biografia di Vladimir Jabotinsky (The Zionist Right: A Biography of Vladimir Jabotinsky)

by Paolo di Motoli

Milan: M&B Publishing House, 2001

153 pages, paperback EU 12.39

The main goal of Paolo di Motoli's book, published in 2001, was to re-establish, from the left, a certain credibility for the so-called "Revisionist Zionism" of the late Vladimir Jabotinsky, which supports the creation of an ultra-nationalist state of Israel continuously at war with its neighbors.

That the re-evaluation is coming from the radical left is emphasized by the fact that a well-known Italian television journalist, Gad Lerner, has written the introduction to the book, saying that he appreciates di Motoli's attempt to clean up the characterization of Jabotinsky as a fascist. Lerner, after many years of activity in the extreme-left proto-terrorist Lotta Continua group, became a widely recognized television anchorman in Italy, initially directly participating with the lead mouthpiece for Dick Cheney's neo-conservatives in Italy, Giuliano Ferrara. Ferrara himself had been a violent leader of the communist squads in Turin in the 1970s and 1980s. Later on, Lerner assumed a "left"-leaning neo-conservative profile.

The di Motoli book doesn't succeed in turning history completely upside down, however. Although he attempts to clean up Jabotinsky and his Revisionist Zionists, every time he mentions the protagonist, a bit of nasty truth comes out.

The interest which certain groupings have in re-establishing some historical credibility for Jabotinsky, is directly linked to the recent decisions of the Sharon-Netanyahu group in Israel to move forward openly with Jabotinsky's policy—that of the "Wall" and ethnic cleansing. Such an attempt at rehabilitation from the "left" is even more notable from this standpoint: Although it gives the operation more political weight, it also shows the nature of Synarchism in the processes leading to dictatorships and fascism, as Synarchism ably works to use both the left and the right to reach its goal of power.

Who Was Vladimir Jabotinsky?

Vladimir Jabotinsky was run as a British-French synarchist agent of the most vile type for most of his life. He was a philosophical fascist whose early writings were influenced by Thomas Hobbes, and his controllers used him primarily for two main purposes: to turn Jews away from a universal humanist outlook, and to destabilize the Mideast.

Arrested in Odessa in 1902 by the Okhrana, the Czar's secret police, Jabotinsky was kept in jail for seven weeks while the secret police ostensibly reviewed his Italian writings to see if they were seditious. According to his own testimony, he was recruited to the Zionist cause by fellow prisoners who gave nightly jail lectures on Zionism.

Russian Zionism was then run by Sergei Zubatov, the Moscow head of the Okhrana (secret police), who was a devotee of the British Fabian Society. Zubatov personally fabricated both trade union organizations and Russian Zionism by arresting political activists and then recruiting them in prison to his controlled organizations. Once out of prison, these police agents and their organizations were legitimized through various means run by Zubatov. (See Marjorie Mazel Hecht, "Sergei Zubatov's 'Police Socialism' in Russia, and the Creation of Zionism," *EIR*, Aug. 16, 2002.)

It has been documented that some of the pogroms against Jews were run by Zubatov's non-Jewish agents to build interest and membership in his Zionist movement. In 1902, the first legal Zionist Congress ever held in Russia took place in Minsk, under his auspices.

Both the police-run trade unions and Zionists were created to counter the industrialization and political modernization of Russia by Count Sergei Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance. Jabotinsky's Hobbesian philosophy and demand for a return to Zion was an explicit attack on the 18th-Century Jewish philosopher Moses Mendelssohn's philosophical writings and outlook, which had been transmitted to Eastern Europe and Russia through Mendelssohn's *Haskalah* movement and had been embodied in the Yiddish Renaissance. Russian Jews who had been influenced by these two currents tended to be supporters of Witte's programs or members of the socialist Bund.

Zubatov's Zionism was an attempt to parochialize the Jews and remove them as a political force from Russia. Zubatov's Russian Zionists, and Jabotinsky's Polish youth movement, Betar, served as police informants, largely against the Bund.

In 1914, Jabotinsky left Russia. London and Paris became his base of operations for the rest of his life. As Lyndon LaRouche has emphasized, Jabotinsky's Revisionist Zionist movement was a synarchist political lever which could be pulled at any time to destabilize the Middle East. Its fascist nature made Mussolini's Italy a natural ally, and Italian Foreign Ministry documents prove the case.

Gad Lerner's introductory apology for Jabotinsky has Lerner "sleeping in the same bed" with Synarchist Jacques



A certain left-wing current is attempting the impossible task of cleaning up the fascist image of the late Vladimir Jabotinsky, whom Israel's David Ben Gurion had aptly branded "Vlad Hitler."

Soustelle, who was safehoused in Italy by suspected Gladio members in the early 1960s. In 1967, Soustelle wrote *The Long March of Israel*, a propaganda piece designed to legitimize Jabotinsky's protégé Menachem Begin, whom Soustelle personally helped to bring to power as the first Likud Prime Minister of Israel. Soustelle fawns over Jabotinsky in complete disregard for the historical record:

"Far from being a reactionary, Jabotinsky, like Herzl, wanted the nation to be balanced as a state. . . . His [Jabotinsky's] ideas were already much closer to modern ones than to the doctrinaire socialism of the early twentieth century. But the Histadrut [Israel's main trade union organization] and the Mapai [precursor of Israel's Labor Party] never forgave him for his often caustic opposition to their monopoly. . . . His Mapai adversaries willingly took another short step and accused him of fascism. The adjective has never been less aptly applied than to Jabotinsky [emphasis added]. He was "an old-fashioned liberal," as he loved to call himself, profoundly democratic and respectful of human beings."

The Early Years

Born in Odessa in 1880 to a middle-class family, Jabotinsky, after a period of travel to various European cities, attended the Odessa gymnasium, or high school. Russian anti-Semitism was very much in evidence there, as seen, for example, in the quota system regarding Jewish students: For every ten Gentiles, one Jew was admitted to the school. Jabotinsky had a facility for languages and literature, which led him to become a skilled author, journalist, and translator. Interesting in this regard, is his relationship with the Russian radical Maxim Gorky, who distributed Jabotinsky's poem, "Poor

Charlotte," which was about Charlotte Corday, who assassinated the Jacobin Marat during the French Revolution.

This is the same Gorky, probably himself an Okhrana agent, who would later frequent the island of Capri and the international intellectual groups who meet there. At the beginning of the 1900s, Capri was the factory of both right and left ideologies, a veritable Synarchist center where Gorky, Lenin, and Filippo Tommaso Marinetti (the founder of the profascist Futurist movement), along with Alex Munthe, Aldous Huxley, and others, had discussions in the shadows of the villa of the Roman Emperor Tiberius, regarding the future of an existentialist society where God is dead, and man is only a Darwinist animal with no love for humanity.

In 1898, Jabotinsky went to Rome as a student, and he remained in Italy for three years while studying law and history with socialist professors such as Antonio Labriola and Enrico Ferri (then a socialist parliamentarian) and liberal professors such as Maffeo Pantaleoni, an economist who defended the idea of "marginal utility," and the entourage of Benedetto Croce. In studying Italian history, Jabotinsky was fascinated by Giuseppe Mazzini and Giuseppe Garibaldi. This period in Italy left a very deep impression on him.

Upon returning to Russia in 1902, when the country had been swept by pogroms against Jews, he visited—as a journalist—some of the cities devastated by the racist and anti-Semitic fury. In contact with Zionist circles, Jabotinsky immediately developed a nationalist and messianic orientation. He became a well-known journalist in Russia, and a fiery Zionist speaker. He developed the conviction that it was necessary to uproot the Jewish Diaspora and implant it in Palestine under the protection of either a European power or the Ottoman Empire. "Mine is the task of he who must build a new temple for his supreme God whose name is the Jewish people," he wrote.

After initially holding out some hope for the "Young Turks" who in 1908 had taken power and transformed Turkey into a constitutional monarchy, Jabotinsky developed a very close relationship with the British Empire—a relationship he would keep throughout his lifetime. With the support of Baron Edmond de Rothschild, he thought of creating a Jewish Legion which could fight in the ranks of the Crown's army, in order to gain British support for his idea of a Jewish state in Palestine.

In 1921, Jabotinsky became part of the executive of the Zionist Congress, and he immediately clashed with David Ben Gurion, including over the question of self-defense. Ben Gurion wanted a central role for the Haganah, an defense force under Jewish command, while Jabotinsky advocated an official Jewish Legion recognized by the British and under British command.

Alliance with the Devil

Jabotinsky wrote his first letter to "il Duce" Mussolini in an attempt to dissuade him from the idea of making Italy the

center of the pan-Arab movement, laying out reasons which included the fact that Mediterranean commerce was controlled by Jews, not by Arabs. Also, he said, pan-Arabism would have led to the expulsion of foreigners from the states involved. Jabotinsky offered his support for spreading the Italian language in the Jewish schools throughout the Mediterranean.

In a speech to the 12th Zionist Congress, Jabotinsky cited Mazzini, who had said, “We will make Italy, even if it means an alliance with the devil.” Jabotinsky’s such alliance was made in August 1921 with the rabid anti-Semite Simon Petlura, the Ukrainian dictator. The agreement was to support the Ukrainian armies against the Bolsheviks, in exchange for the creation of Jewish Legions which would defend the Jewish population. The fact that the Ukrainian nationalists carried out horrendous massacres—including of many Jews—while retreating from the Bolsheviks, did not seem to create any moral problems for him. Between 1917 and 1920, these nationalist armies massacred about 40,000 Jews. For this reason, on March 18, 1923, the Investigative Commission of the Zionist Action Committee forced Jabotinsky out of the Committee and out of the Zionist organization as a whole.

Another reason for Jabotinsky’s expulsion came from his theories regarding actions against the Arab population of Palestine. He said that the Arabs are very attached to the land on which they now live; therefore, the solution is to guarantee the protection of the Jewish population by building an “Iron Wall.” “The only difference there could be,” he said, “is between those who want an ‘iron wall’ built with Jewish bayonets and those who want it built with British bayonets. As long as the Arabs hold out the hope of getting rid of us, nothing in the world, neither soft words nor seductive promises will be able to force them to abandon those hopes, because they are not an amorphous mass, but a living people.”

Jabotinsky’s Youth Movement: Betar

Jabotinsky thought that the Jewish population was pervaded by passiveness, without an active, “warrior” youth generation. Thus, toward the end of 1923, in Riga, Latvia, he decided to create a youth movement, mostly of students, which he called Betar (a Hebrew acronym of “Association Joseph Trumpeldor,” the co-founder of the Jewish Legion, who was killed in Palestine), which on the eve of World War II had over 80,000 members, including 40,000 in Poland.

Betar fostered a personality cult around its founder. The discipline of a Betarist was based on seven rules, among which is to be found, “obey the rules of Betar and the orders of its leaders, as man listens to the voice of his conscience, since the Betar code is the aspiration of one’s life.” The badge of the Betar militants depicted the border between Palestine and East Bank of the Jordan, behind a forearm holding a rifle whose bayonet was branded with the motto *Rak Kakh* (the only way). This badge was later picked up by the militants of the extremist Revisionist-inspired organization of Irgun

Tzvai Leumi.

On April 25, 1925, Jabotinsky founded the Alliance of Zionist Revisionists, with the goal of the creation of a Jewish state, and the corresponding necessity of settling a Jewish majority in Palestine. Although Jabotinsky had the support of most of the group’s adherents, a second current formed among the Revisionists, led by Meir Grossmann, who staked out positions more amenable to potential agreements with the Zionist Congress. Jabotinsky, however, could count on a much more radical and battle-trained grouping, that created by the poet of Russian origin Abba Ahimeir, who, together with Uri Zvi Greenberg and Yehoshua Yevin, had formed a faction called Brit Habirionim, which means association of brigands or bandits. This was the name of the Zealots who had fought the ancient Romans (and the Hebrews, who were hostile to their revolt) in the First Century A.D.

In the ranks of Brit Habirionim, there was also a militant named Ben Zion Netanyahu, father of Benjamin Netanyahu, the former Prime Minister, now Finance Minister of Israel.

Ahimeir, who was a follower of the ideas of the pro-Nazi philosopher Oswald Spengler, considered the Diaspora a sort of decadent civilization, which required a political and cultural revolution similar to the one carried out in Russia in 1917, but different in that it should be a *fascist* revolution distinguishable by its cult of Heroism, its cultural originality, and its loyalty to the Leader. He wanted to achieve the national idea through force, by creating a warrior state willing to extend its borders. The enemies he wanted to defeat were democracy, the Arabs, the British, and the left.

In this philosophy, political murder was a positive act. Speaking to an assembly of Jewish students from Palestine, Ahimeir said: “You are wimps, not students. None among you are capable of assassinating someone the way those German students killed Rathenau . . . assassination will be considered an act of heroism and a positive action.”

A Fascism of ‘Water and Fire’

Ahimeir was a great admirer of Mussolini, and in 1928 he published a regular column, “Chronicles of a Fascist” in the newspaper *Doar hayom*. Ahimeir worked for the transformation of Jabotinsky’s party into an authoritarian organization, and he approved of the Nazi phenomenon in Germany, except that its anti-Semitism had to be rejected, while the anti-Marxism was to be extolled. Jabotinsky continuously refused to expel this faction of the party, saying that in order to create a Jewish state both “water and fire” are needed, and Ahimeir was the fire.

In Palestine, clashes of the Jabotinskyites with the followers of Ben Gurion became a daily occurrence. Jabotinsky had developed the idea of the state and its components along the lines of the corporate state of Mussolini. Thus, he also opposed the idea of strikes generated by class tensions, to instead develop the idea of national work and national interest, meaning that conflicts would have to be resolved by a system of

national arbitration based on a Corporatist House of Professions.

On Aug. 15, 1929, three hundred members of Betar marched through Jerusalem towards the Wailing Wall shouting: “The Wall is ours,” in a situation set up for violence by the British colonial forces who ruled Palestine. The clash left 133 Jews and 120 Arabs dead. As a direct consequence, the Orthodox Jewish (non-Zionist) community in Hebron was destroyed by the fury of the local Arab population.

The tensions with Ben Gurion’s large socialist union, Histadrut, became more and more explosive, involving street clashes with members of Betar, who worked to break the strikes. Ben Gurion called Jabotinsky “Vladimir Hitler,” and the union’s propaganda compared the Betar members to Hitler’s Germany. In 1934, Jabotinsky created a new union for the “national worker” called the National Labor Organization. In this climate, a leader of the Mapai Socialist party, Haim Arlozoroff, was assassinated. A secret investigation carried out by the Mapai confirmed the role of Brit Habirionim in the assassination. In fact, three Betarist friends of Ahimeir (who was also arrested for inciting the assassination) were arrested, but later released.

In 1933, to eliminate the tensions and differences which were very strong in the Revisionist party, Jabotinsky stripped the party’s executive of authority, and personally took total control, with his “Lodz Declaration.” The next year, there were contacts between Ben Gurion and Jabotinsky to negotiate an agreement and avoid a civil war. One of the strongest opponents of these meetings was Menachem Begin, then a member of the Betar leadership. Begin himself later founded the Herut party in 1948, which was largely inspired by Jabotinsky.

Jabotinsky, who was dissatisfied with the British policy, had for some time been looking for support from other nations, starting with Mussolini’s Italy. There were new preparations for a meetings with *il Duce*, which apparently never took place. An agreement was established though, which called for the participation of 162 Betarists in the Navy School of Civitavecchia in Italy between 1934 and 1938, the which school was controlled by the Fascist Italian state through the Navy and Foreign Ministries. Also in the 1930s, Betarist paramilitaries were organized on the island of Kerso (which was then Italian). In 1939, when Mussolini adopted Hitler’s anti-Semitism and enacted racial laws, the contacts with the Italian Fascists—at least officially—were interrupted.

From Terrorism to State Terrorism

In addition to the clashes with the Histadrut in Palestine, there were also clashes between the Revisionists and the Haganah (the Mapai-connected defense group), and in 1931, Irgun Zvai Leumi, Jabotinsky’s national military organization, was created. In 1933, he was named to the oversight Committee of Irgun and later, during a meeting in Paris, he

accepted full authority over the organization, and he began to block others’ initiatives to find points of agreement with Haganah.

These tensions led to a split: One part of the group allied with Haganah, while the majority joined a much more radical Irgun led by David Raziel and Avraham Stern, which tended towards terrorist-style actions. The oath of a member of this organization was as follows: “I solemnly swear my full obedience to Irgun and its leader, to its goals and ends, and I am ready for any sacrifice, including that of my life, to always put Irgun above my own parents, my own brothers, my own sisters, my own family, until the creation of Israel or death takes me from its ranks.”

One of the most resolute men in the “Stern group” in the area of Tel Aviv, was Itzhak Yzernitzky, or Shamir, who was considered by the British to be a very dangerous terrorist, and who later became Prime Minister of Israel. This movement promoted a territorial pan-Judaism which foresaw an Israel stretching from the Euphrates to Egypt, with a rigorous purification of the national Jewish character through the expulsion of foreigners, the desire to create a Jewish imperial-style power which could dominate the Mediterranean, the exaltation of national greatness with the construction of the Third Temple, and the use of acts of terrorism.

These individuals gradually became more and more radical, even exceeding Jabotinsky in certain situations. At the same time, the Stern group began to create a secret cell within Irgun.

Jabotinsky never publicly distanced himself from the spread of terrorism. While he was in New York to organize a Betarist training camp, Jabotinsky died of heart problems on Aug. 4, 1940.

In September 1940, Stern’s group split from Irgun and he created his National Military Organization, inspired to terrorism by the Russian Group “People’s Will” which had assassinated Czar Alexander II. Stern then identified himself with the leader of the Masada Zealots, who had ordered collective suicide in order to avoid surrender to the Romans in 73 A.D. It is widely documented that representatives of Stern in Damascus made contact with the Nazi intelligence service command to establish military collaboration against the British. The “Eighteen principles of the Rebirth” in Stern’s program included the exaltation of the biological unity of the Jewish people and the purity of their blood. After Stern’s death at the hands of the British, the hard-liners, led by Shamir, created the Lehi group, which was more oriented towards individual terrorist acts.

Jabotinsky’s ‘Blood and Soil’

The study of the culture that shaped Jabotinsky is important in order to understand what he wanted to transmit through his political activity. In 1911, he wrote a little book entitled *Tarass Chevtchenko’s Jubilee*, in which he praised the ultra-

nationalist ideas of this Ukrainian poet, who had combined a battle against Russification, with “slurs of barbarian ferocity against the Poles, the Jews, and other neighbors,” as Jabotinsky himself described it. But this declared anti-Semitism did not stop Jabotinsky; rather, it pushed him to say that, if you want to create a nation, then you have to be ready to fight against the others, your neighbors. Jabotinsky developed through his readings of Nietzsche, Spencer, and Stirner—those who had theorized the builder of societies and nations as the beast-man. Through Antonio Labriola, he came to Benedetto Croce and Georges Sorel, who also had a strong influence on the education of Mussolini.

A significant influence also came from Thomas Hobbes, and in particular Hobbes’s *Homo Homini Lupus* (Man a Wolf to Man) which led Jabotinsky to claim that, “In today’s morals there is no room for the infantile humanism of the Bible”: “Intelligent was the philosopher who said *Homo Homini Lupus*, that worse than the wolf is the human being’s [behavior] toward one another, and much time will be needed to repair this difficulty; culture and negative experience are not enough. Stupid is the man who trusts his neighbor and believes in justice, since justice exists only for those who have the strength to defend it. Many are scandalized by what I say, but the only way to have a place in this war between wolves is to keep guard with a stick in your hands.”

The Englishman Thomas Buckle, who held that the characteristics of each nation are determined by its territory and climate, was also an influence. Jabotinsky wrote: “The Jewish nation was created by fragments of other people in Eretz Israel [the land of Israel], we were not constituted on her soil. . . . All that is Jewish in us was given to us by Eretz Israel. . . . All the rest in us is not Jewish. Thus, an uninterrupted development of our Jewish characteristics is possible only on the same soil and in the same milieu where these characteristics were born. A different climate, different flora, or different mountains would deform the body and spirit that were created by the climate, the flora, the mountains of Eretz Israel. For the body and spirit of the race, there is only one specific combination of natural factors.”

In a 1904 piece, “Letter on Autonomy,” Jabotinsky wrote: “The sentiment of national identity is situated in the blood of man, in his physical and racial characteristics, and only in these.” For this reason, he emphasized that blood comes before education. “The preservation of national character is possible only if the purity of the race is preserved, and for this we need a territory of our own in which our race is a decisive majority.”

In his 1913 work entitled “Race,” Jabotinsky repeated these concepts to say that race also conditions one’s psyche, which then produces literature, culture, religion, tradition, behavior, economy, philosophy, and law. And the land is essential; without land a race cannot survive. The question might arise as to whether Adolf Hitler may actually have

elaborated his own paranoiac ideas based also on Jabotinsky’s blood and soil writings! Di Motoli attempts to soften the impact of these ravings, saying that Jabotinsky did not have the Nazi concept of a dominant race.

Authoritarianism and the Machine Nation

These “reflections” clearly led Jabotinsky to reject the Jewish Diaspora as obscured and corrupted in spirit. It led him to claim that the propensity to commerce is one of the characteristics of the Jewish race, which placed it naturally in the middle class and thus outside of the proletariat, which is in the process of extinction because of the advance of machines. This thesis is presented in his essay “Robot and Workman.”

Like Marinetti, the Futurists, and other admirers of Fascism, Jabotinsky was fascinated by the “machine” and its synchronized movements. The Nation becomes the “machine” to which one is completely dedicated, and individual rights are sacrificed on the altar of the machine in movement. The Betar youth movement was to be the laboratory for the construction of a machine-nation through discipline, order, and tradition.

In this process, the use of violence and war were obvious and inevitable outlets. “To think that the Arabs will willingly consent to the realization of Zionism in exchange for the economic and cultural advantages which we can give them is infantile and has its roots in a contemptible Arabophilia towards them.” Therefore, he wrote: “For the Palestinian Arabs as individuals: everything. For the Palestinian Arabs as a community: nothing.”

In the realization of Jabotinsky’s plan, the party had to be authoritarian:

“Betarist discipline is at the base of Betar. The goal of this is to become a global organism capable, upon a signal from the center, of carrying out the same action in the same moment with all of its tens of thousands of hands, in all of the cities and countries of the world. Our adversaries hold this not worthy of free men, that this means becoming a machine. I exhort you not to be ashamed, to answer with pride: yes, a machine.”

In conclusion, di Motoli places Jabotinsky among the legitimate children of Theodor Herzl, as the “representative of the most unmovable Zionism, difficult to pair with liberalism, but also not classifiable as Fascist . . . simply the less utopian variant of Zionism.” Jabotinsky is not the “black beast” as the Israeli left has portrayed him for years, along the lines of the thinking of Ben Gurion, but rather, di Motoli writes, “one of the fathers of Israel.” For his part, the leftist Gad Lerner, in his introduction to the book, welcomes di Motoli’s “revisionism” of Jabotinsky the fascist.

This closes the loop: The Sharons and Netanyahus of today can therefore not only refer to Jabotinsky’s ideas, but also can carry out policies of war and ethnic cleansing in his name; and they also have the approval of certain international so-called liberal groups of the left.

The Rebirth of 1989

There is perhaps no more inspiring moment of the 20th Century than that of the Fall of 1989, when the unarmed people of eastern Germany, oppressed by 55 years of dictatorship, decided to stand up against the Communist regime, and demand justice. From just a few demonstrators with candles in front of the Nikolai Church in Leipzig, to finally hundreds of thousands in Leipzig successfully facing down the East German military, a revolutionary process took place. The people, and their determination to fight for dignity and a future, prevailed.

But, as Helga Zepp-LaRouche points out in the leaflet we print at the opening of this issue, that revolution was in fact betrayed. As Communism fell, predatory free-market capitalism was brought in. People lost their jobs, and their hope once again.

As the world depression has set in increasingly deeply over the past years, the German population, especially in the eastern part, has once again begun to reach the psychological and political breaking point. They don't buy the myth of a recovery, and they've had enough. Sensing this reality, brought on by the collapse of the post-Bretton Woods System launched in 1971, Helga LaRouche called to relaunch the Monday demonstrations which led to the 1989 revolution. After a mere four weeks, the process has already begun to take off, with other institutions, including some of those who started the original 1989 demonstrations, beginning to call for the revival of the process. In an interview Aug. 5, Christian Fuehrer, a priest at the Leipzig Nikolai Church where the first Monday rallies started in '89, said that "we need the second part of the peaceful revolution, which is still not realized—namely, to restore the inner peace inside Germany."

Equally striking is the response of the people whom the initial Monday demonstrations by Zepp-LaRouche's Büso party, and the LaRouche Youth Movement, have touched. People have been entranced by the singing by the youth, often joining in. Others have burst out crying that they are losing everything due to the economic collapse. Still others have pummeled the organizers with questions, curious about how these young people see a solution to the crisis which

seemed so insoluble to them. They are often bubbling over with excitement about the fact that the LaRouches have put a solution on the table, which in fact would work.

These subjective responses are coherent with the evidence that a mass strike process is beginning to come into being. People who receive leaflets are not only calling the organizers to learn more and get more material, but in one case, a woman decided to bring 100 persons on her own to the next Monday night rally! Trade unions are calling Monday night demonstrations in cities other than Leipzig, to call attention to the joblessness and social injustice. The contagion is spreading—and with it, the hope for a positive change, at long last.

What this reflects is a new strategic geometry, in which a new paradigm comes into effect. Once people have realized that the current system has reached its fag end, they are prepared to examine new ideas, or old ones that they thought were "too radical" before. A similar process was in evidence in Boston, at and around the Democratic National Convention, when delegates who were previously cynical about their political party, and dubious, to say the least, about LaRouche, found themselves captivated by the LaRouche Youth Movement, both in its singing and in its ideas. In one sense it was similar to Leipzig, with people asking, in effect, "Why are you doing this for us? Do you really think we have a chance?"

With such a flicker of hope, nourished with ideas, beauty, and determination, do revolutionary changes occur.

It may be too early to say that this new movement of Monday demonstrations, beginning in Leipzig, will definitely succeed in mobilizing the millions required to implement a new world economic order based on social justice. In history, there are no guarantees. But a new era is being born, in which it is clear that the opportunity is there to be seized—not only in Germany and the United States, but throughout the world. And with a youth movement steeped in the Classics and LaRouche's ideas at the lead, and the dreadful consequences of failure vividly obvious, the potential for victory is greater than ever before.

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Adelphia Ch. 37
Thursdays—4:30 pm

• BREA—Ch. 17
Mon-Fri: 9 am-4 pm

• BUENA PARK
Adelphia Ch. 55
Tuesdays—6:30 pm

• CARLSBAD
Adelphia Ch.3
1st/3rd Wed: 10 pm

CONNECTICUT

• GROTON—Ch.12
Mondays—5 pm

• MANCHESTER Ch.15
Mondays—10 pm

• MIDDLETOWN—Ch.3
Thursdays—5 pm

• NEW HAVEN—Ch.29
Sundays—5 pm

• WEDNESDAY—Ch.7
Wednesdays—7 pm

• NEWTOWN/NEW MIL.
Cablevision Ch.21
Mondays—9:30 pm

• THURSDAY—Ch.11
Thursdays—11:30 am

ILLINOIS

• QUAD CITIES
Mediacom Ch.19
Adelphia Ch. 6
Mondays—2:30 ppm

• FULLERTON
Adelphia Ch.65
Tuesdays—6:30 pm

• HOLLYWOOD
Comcast—Ch.43
Tuesdays—4 pm

• LANG./PALM.
Adelphia Ch.16
Sundays—9 pm

• LAVERNE—Ch.3
2nd Mondays—8 pm

• LONG BEACH
Analog Ch.65
Digital Ch.69
CableReady Ch.95
Alt. Fridays—1:30 pm

• MARINA DEL REY
Adelphia Ch.3
Thursdays—4:30 pm

• MEDIAONE Ch.43
Wednesdays—7 pm

• MID-WILSHIRE
MediaOne Ch.43
Wednesdays—7 pm

• MODESTO—Ch.2
Thursdays—3 pm

• OXNARD
Adelphia Ch.19
Americast Ch.8
Tuesdays—7 pm

• PLACENTIA
Adelphia Ch.65
Tuesdays—6:30 pm

INDIANA

• BLOOMINGTON
Insight Ch.3
Sundays—8 pm

• DELAWARE COUNTY
Comcast Ch.42
Mondays—11 pm

• GARY
AT&T Ch.21
Monday-Thursdays
8 am - 12 Noon

• KENTUCKY
• BOONE/KENTON
Insight Ch.21
Mon: 4 pm; Sat: 5 pm

• JEFFERSON Ch.98
Fridays—2 pm

• LOUISIANA
• ORLEANS PARISH
Cox Ch.78
Tuesdays & Saturdays
4 am & 4 pm

• MARYLAND
• ANNE ARUNDEL
Annapolis Ch.20
Millennium Ch.99
Sat & Sun: 12:30 am

MASSACHUSETTS

• MONTGOMERY Ch.19
Fridays—7 pm

• P.G.COUNTY Ch.76
Mondays—10:30 pm

• BRAINTREE
AT&T Ch.31
BELD Ch.16
Tuesdays—8 pm

• CAMBRIDGE
MediaOne Ch.10
Mondays—4 pm

• WORCESTER—Ch.13
Tue—8:30 pm

• CALHOON
ATT Ch.11
Mondays—4 pm

• CANTON TWP.
Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm

• DEARBORN
Comcast Ch.16
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm

• DEARBORN HTS.
Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm

• GRAND RAPIDS
AT&T Ch.25
Fridays—1:30 pm

• KALAMAZOO
Thu: 11 pm (Ch.20)
Sat: 10 pm (Ch.22)

• KENT COUNTY
Charter Ch.7
Tue—12 Noon,
7:30 pm, 11 pm

• LAKE ORION
Comcast Ch.65
Mondays & Tuesdays
2 pm & 9 pm

• LIVONIA
Brighthouse Ch.12
Thursdays—4:30 pm

• MT.PLEASANT
Charter Ch. 3
Tuesdays—5:30 pm

• PLYMOUTH
Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm

• SHELBY TWP.
Comcast Ch.20
WOW Ch.18
Mon/Wed: 6:30 pm

• WAYNE COUNTY
Comcast Ch.68
Unscheduled pop-ins

• WYOMING
AT&T Ch. 25
Wednesdays—10 am

MICHIGAN

• MONTVALE/MAHWAH
Time Warner Ch.27
Wednesdays—4 pm

• NORTHERN NJ
Comcast Ch.57*
PISCATAWAY
Cablevision Ch.71
Wed—11:30 pm

• PLAINSBORO
Comcast Ch.3*

• NEW MEXICO
• ALBUQUERQUE
Comcast Ch.27
Mondays—3 pm

• ANTHONY/SUNLAND
T/W Ch.15
Wednesdays 5:05 pm

• LOS ALAMOS
or 12 Noon; or 2 pm;
or 12 Midnight

• OBERLIN—Ch.9
Tuesdays—7 pm

• REYNOLDSBURG
Ch.6: Sun.—6 pm

• TAOS—Ch.2
Thursdays—7 pm

• NEW YORK
• AMSTERDAM
Time Warner Ch.16
Wednesdays—7 pm

• BRONX
Cablevision Ch.70
Fridays—4:30 pm

• BROOKLYN
T/W Ch.34
Cablevision Ch.67
Tue: 12 Noon & 8 pm

• BUFFALO
Adelphia Ch.20
Thursdays—4 pm

• SATURDAY—1 pm

• CHEMUNG/STUEBEN
Time Warner Ch.1
Mon & Fri: 4:30 pm

• ERIE COUNTY
Adelphia Intl. Ch.20
Thursdays—10:35 pm

• ILION—Ch.10
Mon & Wed—11 am
Saturdays—11:30 pm

• IRONDEQUOIT Ch.15
Mondays—7:30 pm

• THURSDAYS—7 pm

• JEFFERSON/LEWIS
Time Warner Ch.2
Unscheduled pop-ins

• MANHATTAN—MNN
T/W Ch.34; RCN Ch.109
Alt. Sundays—9 am

• NIAGARA COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.20
Thursdays—10:35 pm

• ONEIDA—Ch.10
Thu: 8 or 9 pm

• PENFIELD—Ch.15
Penfield Comm. TV*

• QUEENS OPTV Ch.34
Fridays—5 pm

• TUESDAYS—9 pm

• QUEENSBURY Ch.71
Thursdays—7 pm

• RIVERHEAD Ch.70
Thu—12 Midnight

• ROCHESTER—Ch.15
Sundays—3 pm

• MONDAYS—10 pm

• ROCKLAND—Ch.71
Mondays—6 pm

• STATEN ISL.
Time Warner Cable
Thu—11 pm (Ch.35)
Sat—8 am (Ch.34)

MISSISSIPPI

• MARSHALL COUNTY
Galaxy Ch. 2
Mondays—7 pm

• MISSOURI
• ST. LOUIS
AT&T Ch.22
Wednesdays—5 pm

• THURSDAYS—12 Noon

• NEBRASKA
• LINCOLN
T/W Ch.80
Citizen Watchdog
Tuesdays—7 pm

• WEDNESDAYS—10 pm

• NEVADA
• CARSON—Ch.10
Wednesdays—7 pm

• SATURDAYS—3 pm

• RENO/SPARKS
Charter Ch.16
Wednesdays—9 pm

• NEW JERSEY
• MERCER COUNTY
Comcast*
TRENTON Ch.81
WINDSOR S Ch.27

NEW YORK

• TOMPKINS COUNTY
Time Warner Ch.13
Sun—1 pm & 9 pm

• SATURDAYS—9 pm

• TRI-LAKES
Adelphia Ch.2
Sun: 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm

• WEBSTER—Ch.12
Wednesdays—9 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 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
Comcast Ch.23
Wed: 7 pm; Fri: 10 am
Sun: 6 am; Mon: 11 pm

• RHODE ISLAND
• E.PROV.—Ch.18
Tuesdays—6:30 pm

• STATEWIDE
RI Interconnect
Cox Ch.13
Full Ch.49
Tuesdays—10 am

• TEXAS
• AUSTIN Ch.10
T/W & Grande
Wednesdays—7 pm

• DALLAS Ch.13-B
Tuesdays—10:30 pm

• EL PASO COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.4
Tuesdays—8 pm

• THURSDAYS—10:35 pm

• HOUSTON
Time Warner Ch.17
Saturdays—9 am
Mon, 12/29: 4 pm
Wed, 12/31: 4 pm
Tue, 1/6: 4 pm
Wed, 1/14: 8 pm

• KINGWOOD Ch.98
Kingwood Cablevision
Saturdays—9 am
Mon, 12/29: 4 pm
Wed, 12/31: 4 pm
Tue, 1/6: 4 pm
Wed, 1/14: 8 pm

• RICHARDSON
AT&T Ch.10-A
Thursdays—6 pm

UTAH

• E.MILLARD
Precis Ch.10
Tuesdays—5 pm

• SEVERE/SAN PETE
Precis Ch.10
Sundays & Mondays
6 pm & 9 pm

• VERMONT
• GREATER FALLS
Adelphia Ch.8
Tuesdays—1 pm

• VIRGINIA
• ALBERMARLE
Adelphia Ch.13
Fridays—3 pm

• ARLINGTON
ACT Ch.33
Mondays—4 pm

• TUESDAYS—9 am

• BLACKSBURG
WTOB Ch.2
Mondays—6 pm

• CHESTERFIELD
Comcast Ch.6
Tuesdays—5 pm

• FAIRFAX—Ch.10
Thursdays—12 Noon

• THURSDAYS—7 pm

• LOUDOUN
Adelphia Ch. 23/24
Thursdays—7 pm

• ROANOKE—Ch.19
Thursdays—7 pm

• THURSDAYS—2 pm

• KING COUNTY
AT&T Ch.29/77
Mondays—7 pm

• KENNEWICK
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon

• THURSDAYS—8:30 pm

• PASCO
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
Charter Ch.98
Thu: 10 am & 5 pm

• WISCONSIN
• MADISON—Ch.4
Tuesdays—3 pm

• WEDNESDAYS—12 Noon

• MARATHON COUNTY
Charter Ch.10
Thursdays—9:30 pm

• FRIDAYS—12 Noon

• SUPERIOR
Charter Ch.20
Mondays—7:30 pm

• WEDNESDAYS—11 pm

• FRIDAYS 1 pm

VERMONT

• PHOENIX—Ch.98
Fridays—6 pm

• PHOENIX VALLEY
Quest Ch.24
Fridays—6 pm

• CALIFORNIA
• BEVERLY HILLS
Adelphia Ch. 37
Thursdays—4:30 pm

• BREA—Ch. 17
Mon-Fri: 9 am-4 pm

• BUENA PARK
Adelphia Ch. 55
Tuesdays—6:30 pm

• CARLSBAD
Adelphia Ch.3
1st/3rd Wed: 10 pm

• CLAYTON/CONCORD
AT&T-Comcast Ch.25
2nd Fri.—9 pm

• ASTOUND Ch.31
Tuesdays—7:30 pm

• CONTRA COSTA
AT&T Ch.26
2nd Fri.—9 pm

• COSTAMESA Ch.61
Wednesdays—10 pm

• CULVER CITY
MediaOne Ch.43
Wednesdays—7 pm

• E.LOS ANGELES
Adelphia Ch. 6
Mondays—2:30 ppm

• FULLERTON
Adelphia Ch.65
Tuesdays—6:30 pm

• HOLLYWOOD
Comcast—Ch.43
Tuesdays—4 pm

• LANG./PALM.
Adelphia Ch.16
Sundays—9 pm

• LAVERNE—Ch.3
2nd Mondays—8 pm

• LONG BEACH
Analog Ch.65
Digital Ch.69
CableReady Ch.95
Alt. Fridays—1:30 pm

• MARINA DEL REY
Adelphia Ch.3
Thursdays—4:30 pm

• MEDIAONE Ch.43
Wednesdays—7 pm

• MID-WILSHIRE
MediaOne Ch.43
Wednesdays—7 pm

• MODESTO—Ch.2
Thursdays—3 pm

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Tuesdays—7 pm

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Spring/Summer 2004

Religion and National Security: The Threat from Terrorist Cults

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

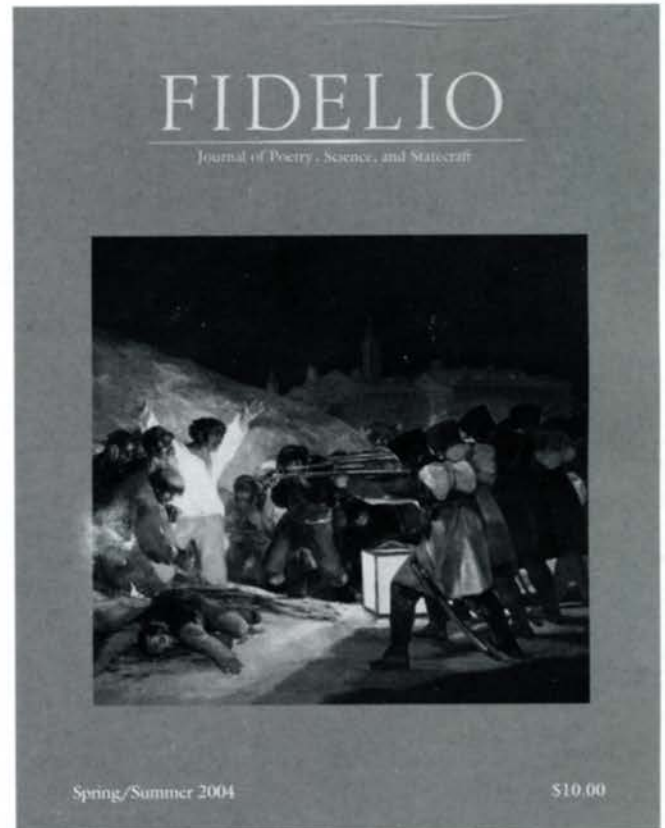
The Synarchist threat from the presently continuing Martinist tradition of the French Revolution period is, once again, a leading issue of the current time. This was, originally, the banker-backed terrorist cult used to direct that great internal, systemic threat of 1789-1815 to France, and to the world at that time. This same banker-cult symbiosis was behind Mussolini's dictatorship, behind Francisco Franco's dictatorship, and behind Adolf Hitler's role during 1923-45.

Spain's Carlos III and the American System

William F. Wertz, Jr. and Cruz del Carmen Moreno de Cota

Clifford Odets' 'The Big Knife' and Trumanism

Harley Schlanger, Robert Beltran



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