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Science for Teachers: Visualizing the Complex Domain
Italy Launches 'New Deal' in EU: 'There'll Be a Fight'
Federal Infrastructure Spending Moved, To Save States

LaRouche Takes On Cheney, DLC in Big Campaign Events



This Financial System Is Doomed!

LaRouche's Presidential Campaign: Leadership For a New Bretton Woods

SPECIAL REPORT

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IN 2004 *



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—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr

**A LaRouche in 2004
SPECIAL REPORT**

THIS SPECIAL REPORT INCLUDES the transcript of the Schiller Institute's conference in Bad Schwalbach, Germany on March 21-23. International experts, and a panel from the LaRouche Youth Movement, tell how to rebuild the bankrupt world, on the basis of LaRouche's concept of a New Bretton Woods System, the Eurasian Land-Bridge, and a revolution in educational policy.

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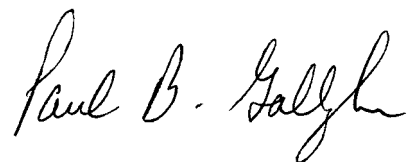
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From the Editor

Events of early July marked a potential turning point in international policies, as the world's economic crisis grew clearly worse and the U.S. Presidential candidate with the alternative to that collapse held a series of meetings showing Americans clearly turning to his campaign. Our *National* coverage gives an initial look at Lyndon LaRouche's breakthrough New York meetings and July 2 international webcast, coverage which will continue next week. But simultaneously, across the Atlantic, a major economic initiative which reflects LaRouche's input into Italy, in particular, was launched at the European Union. With this step toward a "European New Deal" program of new public infrastructure investments to attack mass unemployment throughout the continent, announced by Italian Prime Minister Berlusconi on July 2 (see *International*), the potential has grown for a Eurasian Land-Bridge "driver" for economic recovery. China and the South Asian countries clearly understand that such a Great Projects approach is the alternative to the collapsing dollar system, and the new character of China-India relations, which we feature in *International*, means the possibility of coordinated economic recovery policies of much of Eurasia.

This strategy to revive the world economy cannot work while the United States, the sole superpower, remains gripped by the imperial war policy of Vice President Cheney's gang of neo-conservative warhawks. This has been the reason for the urgency of candidate LaRouche's international travels in preparing a new U.S. foreign policy, which we have reported in recent issues. The possibility of a new U.S. foreign policy—the only possibility, by the way, for a turn-around in the worsening economic collapse inside the United States—now depends on getting Cheney's gang out of government. LaRouche's mobilization to impeach Cheney is the lead subject of the U.S. campaign events we start to cover this week.

Our *Feature* addresses the deeper question required for a new economic order, which is the revival of real scientific and educational progress—not "information theory," but the understanding of the physical transformation of the Biosphere by the human species. This is LaRouche's "Science for Teachers: Visualizing the Complex Domain."



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By Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. "My leading motive . . . here, is to expose the nature of the mental block which I have observed as a frequent cause of the student's failure to grasp the deep implications of Gauss's 1799 paper [on the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra]. It is the need to strengthen our youth movement's higher-education program on this pivotal topic, on which my attention is focussed here. However, the same argument is also needed by the wider audience which I include here."

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Federal Infrastructure Plans Are Moved, To Save U.S. States

by Anita Gallagher

When the first day of Fiscal Year 2004 opened for America's states at midnight on July 1, seven of the 50 states exploded financially, unable to patch together a budget, and facing mass layoffs and shutdowns in the immediate term. In the post-midnight hours, four—New Jersey, North Carolina, Missouri, and Rhode Island—managed to cobble together a reduced semblance of a budget, while three—California, Connecticut, and Illinois—had no budgets going into the Independence Day holiday. Nevada had only a partial budget; Oregon, a one-month stopgap measure; and Massachusetts' and Maryland's Governors have sequestered—blocked the normal spending of—hundreds of millions of dollars as reserves for budgets they admit are far out of kilter. Sixteen state legislatures have been called into Special Sessions since January—the vast majority convened for the impossible task of making further cuts in essential services, as the steady sinking of state tax revenues in economic depression continues into a third year.

The states are between a rock and a hard place, with still-falling revenues and increased demands for, and costs of, essential services. Budget cuts have only worsened the problem, by creating still more unemployed, who pay no taxes—and tax increases won't work when the incomes of most Americans are falling.

On July 3, the U.S. Department of Labor announced that the June 2003 unemployment rate rose to 6.4%, from 6.1% in May—a nine-year high; unemployment for black Americans rose to 11.8% from 10.8% during the same month. More than 21% of the unemployed had been looking for work for 27 weeks or more; these workers, under the normal unemployment rules, would have been thrown off the rolls after 26 weeks. In June, the number of non-farm payroll jobs fell by 30,000, and the May figures were revised to record a 70,000

jobs loss—more than four times the 17,000 originally reported. Manufacturing lost 56,000 jobs in June, the 35th straight monthly decline, for a total of more than 2.6 million jobs lost since July 2000, according to U.S. Department of Commerce statistics.

Demand Federal Infrastructure Building

Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche addressed this in Fall 2002, with his “November Program to Rebuild the Economy,” based on using the *credit* of the Federal government for projects which create physical wealth—hard infrastructure, such as transportation and power, and soft infrastructure, such as health-care. He also addressed how such improvements can be paid for: Only the Federal government, and not the states, has the authority to issue credit for such projects. The month of June saw, for the first time in this collapse, the introduction in Congress of Federal measures to construct new economic infrastructure and put Americans back to work, which were significant enough to attract the name “New Deal” measures in press reports. The bills are still on too small a scale and too slow a track, something LaRouche's Presidential campaign is uniquely able to change.

Such spending is not only *not* inflationary so long as it is directed to improvements in real productivity, but actually generates wealth. There is no need to “offset” spending immediately, and play the Democratic Leadership Council game of sounding “fiscally responsible”; the Federal government can use its own credit to generate a recovery that pays for itself, as Franklin Roosevelt did.

LaRouche called the new bills “positive and useful” developments, which may need modification in implementation, but have the right basic intent: to get people back to work

fast. He said on June 30 that this legislation should be studied in the context of the parallel developments in Europe, especially the “Tremonti Plan,” under the current Italian chairmanship of the European Union, to build transportation projects throughout Europe. Beyond investing in infrastructure systems, the “big nut” that must be taken on for recovery is reorganizing a bankrupt international monetary system, LaRouche said in his July 2 webcast.

In response to the desperate situation of the states, two bills, each calling for \$50 billion in infrastructure spending, have been introduced into the U.S. Congress since the end of May:

- “The Build America Bonds Act of 2003” (S.1109), introduced by Sens. Jim Talent (R-Mo.) and Ron Wyden (D-Ore.), would provide “\$50 billion in new transportation infrastructure funding through Federal bonding to empower States and local governments to complete significant infrastructure projects across all modes of transportation, including roads, rail, transit, aviation, and water, and for other purposes.” In its “Findings,” the bill states that infrastructure “drives our economy,” and “every billion dollars in transportation investment has the potential to create up to 47,500 jobs.” It also states that “Every dollar invested in the Nation’s transportation infrastructure yields at least \$5.70 in economic benefits because of reduced delays, improved safety, and reduced vehicle operating costs.”

The bill would create a “Build America Corporation” to issue and sell bonds to corporations, individuals, or other entities to generate the \$50 billion. Instead of interest, bondholders would receive a tax credit.

- “The Rebuild America Act of 2002” (H.R. 2615) is a \$50 billion infrastructure bill cosponsored by 34 Democratic Representatives, introduced on June 26 by Reps. Jerry Costello (D-Ill.), Lincoln Davis (D-Tenn.), Jim Oberstar (D-Minn.), the ranking Democrat on the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, and 31 other Democratic members of that Committee. The bill “provides \$50 billion for infrastructure investment to enhance the safety, security and efficiency of our highway, transit, aviation, rail, port, environmental and public buildings infrastructure.”

The bill mandates that all funds be invested in *ready-to-go* infrastructure projects, with priority given to projects that can award bids within 90 days of the bill’s enactment. A survey of state transportation departments by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials found that, as of April 2003, the states have 2,710 projects, which total \$17.1 billion, that are ready to go to construction if additional funding were made available. H.R. 2615 requires the entire \$50 billion to be obligated within two years.

Using Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) data on the effects of highway infrastructure investment, the bill estimates that its \$50 billion mandate would create more than 2.3 million jobs and \$310 billion of economic activity. (The FHWA estimates that each \$1 billion in new infrastructure

investment creates 47,500 jobs and \$6.2 billion in economic activity.) The “Rebuild America” bill cites a recent national survey which found that transportation contractors hire employees within three weeks of obtaining a project contract, and that employees begin receiving paychecks within two weeks of being hired. H.R. 2615 notes that 8.4% of construction workers were unemployed, but that figure rose higher in June.

By leveraging the Federal investments, the 10-year cost to the Treasury is under \$34 billion, consisting of \$9.6 billion from existing balances in the Transportation Trust Funds; \$4.5 billion from changes in the tax code; and \$19.5 billion from the General Fund. The sponsors offset these investments by shutting down abusive tax shelters employed by corporations, including schemes used by Enron, to generate \$20.1 billion; by preventing American corporations from claiming a foreign address to avoid U.S. taxes while doing the majority of their business in the United States (\$4.8 billion); and by extending customs user fees for 10 years (\$10 billion).

Largest Spending on High-Speed Rail

The House bill would invest in the following areas:

- Highways: The cost of congestion in the nation’s 75 largest urban areas is a staggering \$68 billion annually in wasted time (3.6 billion hours of delay) and fuel (5.7 billion gallons of excess fuel); nationwide, the annual cost of congestion is likely over \$100 billion, the bill states. There is currently a \$14.2 billion gap in spending needed, according to the Department of Transportation, to merely *maintain* highway and transit system in their current condition. The bill proposes \$5 billion in spending, to create 237,500 jobs and \$31 billion of economic activity.

- Transit: The bill adds \$3 billion in spending, intending to create 142,500 jobs.

- Aviation: The Airport Council International estimates an average annual investment gap for airport needs of \$3 billion per year, exclusive of new money needed to install explosive detection equipment. Three billion dollars in spending would create 142,500 jobs and \$18.6 billion in economic activity.

- High-Speed Rail: The bill notes that Congress or the Department of Transportation have designated 11 high-speed rail corridors. In the Midwest, as an example, about 17% of all passengers at Chicago’s O’Hare International Airport arrive from a city that would be served by the fully built-out Midwest Regional Rail Initiative—far more efficient than short-haul flights or highway travel. Some \$14 billion in spending would create 665,000 jobs and \$86 billion of economic activity.

- Passenger and Freight Rail: The bill would provide \$2.5 billion for capital investment for Amtrak over the current authorization, to upgrade the Northeast rail corridor so that Acela trains can achieve their design speeds. It would also provide another \$5 billion in grants, loans, and loan guaran-

tees for short-line and regional railroads to rehabilitate their tracks to carry the 286,000-pound railcar that is becoming the industry standard. This \$7.5 billion would create 356,000 jobs and 46.5 billion in economic activity, the bill states.

The bill also authorizes \$2.5 billion to port security; \$11.5 billion for Environmental Infrastructure, including essential investment in both drinking water systems and wastewater treatment; \$1.5 billion for investment in water transport infrastructure, including locks, dams, hydropower facilities, and ports; \$1.5 billion in Economic Development, targeted to communities with more than 150% of the national average of unemployment, poverty, and outmigration rates; and \$500 million for investment in aging Federal public buildings.

Existing Legislation Is Approved

As well, bipartisan Amtrak funding legislation (H.R. 2572) cleared the Senate, and passed the House Transporta-

tion Committee by voice vote on June 25. It would give Amtrak the \$2 billion annually which it requested over the next three years.

On June 25, the House Transportation Committee also approved the "Railroad Infrastructure Development and Expansion Act for the 21st Century" (RIDE 21), which would provide \$60 billion for high-speed rail and rail infrastructure projects. It would expand the existing Railroad Rehabilitation and Infrastructure Financing (RRIF) loan and loan guarantee program tenfold—from \$3.5 billion to \$35 billion of outstanding loan principal at any time. Both magnetic-levitation and steel-wheel systems are eligible. There are still more bills pending, if temporarily blocked, along these lines, such as Sen. Ernest Hollings' National Rail Defense Act (S.104), which would fund high-speed rail corridors and Amtrak.

Evidently, the reality of the collapse is dawning on some in the U.S. Congress. If the Congress wants a high-speed solution, it should listen to LaRouche.

Nevada Out of Chips

Nevada State Senator Joe Neal (D-North Las Vegas), a candidate for Governor in 2002 and a member of the Nevada legislature for 32 years, was interviewed on July 2 in Washington by Marcia Merry Baker.

EIR: June 30, the end of the fiscal year for most states, has come. What do you see in Nevada?

Neal: We now have a stalemate in Nevada: After our regular session and two general sessions, we were not able to pass any revenue measures to support our budget. Due to the two-thirds requirement, we fell one vote short in the Assembly. . . . I understand, that on July 1, the Governor has filed a lawsuit in our courts to force the legislature to act . . . I don't know what's going to happen.

EIR: You have been providing leadership in Nevada on the need for utilities and services such as railroads . . . and you have fought to tax the world famous Las Vegas gaming industry. What about these factors in terms of the current stalemate?

Neal: Well, I brought these issues, of increased taxation on gaming, before the legislature, but the measure that I proposed did not pass. Even though there were minor increases on gaming, raising their top gaming rate of 6.25% to 6.75% . . . it's just a pittance, as far as I'm concerned.

I had made the statement, when I had thought that we were going to have a stalemate, that if we should happen to be sued—and we are now being sued—I advised the court that since I thought that they would have to increase taxes that are already on the books, since the courts cannot make legislation, that the most popular tax would be the gaming tax

to be raised. So, hopefully, they would follow suit on that.

EIR: Last Fall, when Mr. LaRouche was down in Coahuila, Mexico, he was talking about the "Great American Desert Development" project. Have you had a chance to look at that idea—new, high-tech projects of water provision, power, transportation, and so on?

Neal: We've looked at it in terms of transportation needs. Many of our small communities are dying for the lack of transportation, because of deregulation and all of that. So I propose that we create a levitated train system that would run throughout the state, and make a circle, and hit all of our major cities, and then come back, emanating from Las Vegas and wind back up into Las Vegas.

EIR: Under the conditions of these state emergencies, do you think there may be a new chance for putting these things on the agenda again, in the way that Mr. LaRouche is saying?

Neal: Oh, yes. Yes, I think that there is a great chance of having these things put on the agenda again.

EIR: Without this kind of pathway out of the disaster, what does the Nevada situation look like?

Neal: Well, we are not so fortunate as some of the states; in California, you know, they have to pay minimum wages. When we are not able to provide a budget, everything stops. Nobody gets paid. . . . That's the problem that we are confronted with right now. Nobody gets any money. Schools suffer as a result of that, because you cannot hire any teachers, because you cannot enter into any contracts, because you do not know whether or not the money's going to be there. We don't have a continuing resolution like Congress does. . . . This is the first time in the history of the state of Nevada, that we've had a situation where we were not able to generate any taxes or balance the budget to meet the needs of the people.

WSJ Editor Reveals Synarchist Plan For World Currency and Super-Bank

by Richard Freeman

Wall Street Journal editor emeritus Robert Bartley, only three weeks after his angry editorial attack on Lyndon LaRouche for exposing the “Straussian” fascist cabal in Washington, has used his *Journal* column to propose Synarchist measures for the economic collapse—a single, global central bank and a single world currency.

Thus Bartley, coming from a secret meeting of international bankers and financiers in Siena, Italy, let out exactly what Presidential candidate LaRouche had just warned of—a plan to create an “economic Sept. 11” with a collapse of U.S. credit and the dollar, allowing them to then impose emergency rule of international finance (see *EIR*, June 13). In his warning, LaRouche put his finger on what many had begun to suspect, that the colossal incompetence of especially the U.S. government and Federal Reserve, in rapidly worsening the pace of economic collapse, may reveal an underlying *intent* among central bank circles. Bartley’s announcement is virtually a “Synarchists’ answer to LaRouche” on that point.

Bartley’s call for the creation of a one-world single currency, to be issued by a powerful “supranational central bank,” created at the same time, appeared on June 30 in the *Wall Street Journal*, where Bartley was an editor for 15 years. This would be underpinned by a British 19th-Century-type gold standard. Bartley’s raving attack on LaRouche had been published on June 9, seeking to discredit the Presidential candidate’s campaign pamphlet, *The Children of Satan*, of which nearly 1 million copies are circulating. It exposes the Synarchist network around Vice President Dick Cheney, which has taken control of the White House on behalf of a policy of perpetual global warfare, and the common allegiance of that network to the ideas of German emigré fascist philosopher Leo Strauss.

In that tirade, Bartley proclaimed himself a long-time promoter of the Straussian war-hawks. In his June 30 proposal, he promotes the Synarchist financier crowd closely linked to Cheneys Straussians, which wants a supranational central bank imposed in an economic emergency or “end-game.”

An ‘Interest-Rate Trap,’ Then Deflation

The connection Bartley and the *Journal* have exposed is lawful, as the breakdown of the world economic-financial system is accelerating. On June 25, the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, led by Chairman Alan Greenspan, lowered the

Federal funds rate by one-quarter percent, to 1%—its lowest level since 1958. The objective of bringing interest rates down to near zero, is to accelerate the huge central bank money-printing binge to unprecedented levels, in an attempt to prop up the remaining international financial bubbles, especially the real estate asset bubble in the United States. This money-printing approach will further a Weimar-style hyperinflationary upsurge. Then it is likely, as LaRouche warned in early June, that Greenspan would suddenly reverse course and jack interest rates up, pulling the plug on an “interest-rate trap” which would set off deflation and bankrupt millions of investors.

Speaking before some 400 people at a June 29 campaign event in Queens, LaRouche explained the dire consequences of this one-two punch: “There are a group of financier interests, who . . . using their agent Alan Greenspan, have a certain plan for your financial future. What they’ve now done, is drop the Federal [funds] rate toward as close to zero as they can get; and they’re about to drop it further. The reason for this dropping of the . . . rate, is to try to sucker money into financial markets, by saying, ‘the markets are going up, therefore, please suckers, come invest your money in this wonderful future, which is being created by Alan Greenspan.’

“What will happen? In a short period ahead, this financial bubble will collapse. Bankruptcy will spread. Alan Greenspan will run the discount rate up to, maybe, between 7% and 8%, and all the suckers will be wiped out. Mortgage owners will be wiped out; businesses will be wiped out; pensions will be wiped out; insurance plans will be wiped out, and so forth. This is the kind of people we are dealing with . . . who want world war. And these are the people who own, and are using, a group of people who are Synarchists, who are called in this country, ‘neo-conservatives.’ ”

Robert Mundell and Siena Bank

Springing this trap would cause a financial train wreck, and deflation, in which environment the financial oligarchy could create an institution like the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), but even stronger. In the 1930s Depression crisis, the BIS was created to apply genocidal austerity and helped bring to power and extend the rule of the universal Synarchist-fascist movement, including Adolf Hitler’s dictatorship in Germany.

Bartley's June 30 op-ed described the proceedings of a conference entitled, "Does the Global Economy Need a Global Currency?" which had just been held at a 15th-Century castle near Siena, owned by the conference's sponsor, Robert Mundell. Mundell, who has been a mentor of Bartley's for decades, is a leading spokesman for the older elements of the international financier oligarchy, grouped around the Mont Pelerin Society, but also other institutions (more on him below). Bartley reported that one participant at this small, but strategic gathering, was former Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker, who openly voiced his support for a one-world currency. Starting in 1979, Volcker applied a policy of "controlled disintegration of the economy," that devastated the U.S. economy.

Other important participants, presently known of, were former Argentine Finance Minister Domingo Cavallo, notorious for destroying that country's economy; Steven Hanke, who abrogates national sovereignty by setting up currency boards; and former Israeli Central Bank head Jacob Frenkel.

Bartley described Mundell's policy, which dominated the conference, and which requires a strong central bank to control financial flows and a world currency. Bartley asserts, "If the euro can replace the franc, mark, and lira, why can't a new world currency merge the dollar, euro, and yen?" Such a new world currency, he avers, could be called the "dey" (short for "dollar, euro, yen"). "This suggests success for the grandest reform of all, a supranational central bank."

What makes this plan even more dangerous, is that Mundell favors linking currencies, in this case a new world currency, to a 19th-Century British gold standard. That standard is harshly deflationary: It sends economies into a downward spiral, and makes societies defenseless against moves toward supranational dictatorial rule.

Robert Mundell's prominence in this venture, playing the ventriloquist role of Edgar Bergen to Robert Bartley's wooden dummy Charley McCarthy, is an indisputable marker that a very nasty operation is afoot, emanating from the bowels of the financial oligarchy. Though the average man in the street knows nothing about Mundell, *EIR* has watched his career very closely. There is a lizard-like slitheriness to it, as he has carries out sensitive missions for the oldest, dirtiest branches of that oligarchy.

Born in 1932 in Canada, Mundell did his graduate work at the London School of Economics in the 1950s, where, he told a reporter, his ideas were shaped by Lord Lionel Robbins. A key figure in the City of London banking establishment, Robbins and his colleague Friedrich Von Hayek were leading lights in the oligarchy's Mont Pelerin Society, which was founded in 1947, meets secretly, and provides much of the economic policy for the neo-conservatives and fascist Synarchists. After a stint as chief international economist at the International Monetary Fund, Mundell was steered, during the 1960s, to the "Siena Group," which is controlled by the Monte dei Paschi Bank of Siena. This, created in 1472, is

the world's oldest continuously functioning bank. Monte dei Paschi is apparently a policy control point for the old and also dirty-money financier networks—what are sometimes called *fondi*. Mundell was so impressed with Siena, that in 1969, he bought the five-story castle once owned by Pandolfo Petrucci, who ruled Siena from 1487-1512.

After working with Milton Friedman at the University of Chicago, Mundell moved to Columbia University in 1974. There he concocted the entire "supply-side economics" fraud, which he taught to Robert Bartley, Jude Wanniski, Art Laffer, and former Rep. Jack Kemp (R-N.Y.), all of whom then peddled it to the Reagan Administration, with disastrous results. As a paid consultant to the European Monetary Authority, Mundell also spent several decades in pushing his version of the euro currency. In an article in the July/August 1990 edition of the Italian journal *Revista di Politica Economica*, Mundell called for the creation of a world central bank. Certifying that he is completely insane, in 1999, the oligarchy had him awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics.

Strategic Showdown

Mounting evidence points to the fact that the world financial system is on its last legs. In the June 30 issue of a leading German daily, *Die Welt*, Swiss fund manager Marc Faber warned that central bankers are engaged in "extreme monetary expansion, in particular in the U.S. and Japan," which is courting calamity. In its June 30 annual report, the BIS itself warned about the increasing dangers of highly leveraged, risky financial instruments, such as derivatives, which, it said, "are increasingly traded" among large financial institutions. Trading among "large players" could "move markets in ways that could affect the cost and availability of needed hedging. In this way, idiosyncratic shocks could conceivably turn systemic," said the BIS report.

Freddie Mac, one of the dominant lending institutions in the U.S. housing bubble, is a major case of where shocks "could turn systemic." In a similar vein, the insurance industry in several of the world's leading nations, is in dire straits. On June 25, the German Insurance Association (GDV), after meeting in Frankfurt, declined to bail out Mannheimer Versicherung, a medium-sized insurer, which had lost massively on the stock markets during the recent three years. This is the association's first large bankruptcy in 50 years. Some of the larger insurers in the GDV are experiencing significant difficulties themselves, and do not want to use up funds saving smaller companies.

The pace of the financial system's disintegration is registering with many bankers. In attacking LaRouche in the June 9 *Journal*, Bartley was defending the Cheney-led network and policy currently controlling the Bush Administration. More directly, he was attacking LaRouche's alternative, his New Bretton Woods policy for bankruptcy reorganization, and rebuilding the world economy. Bartley's controllers' policy is diametrically opposed.

EU 'New Deal' Launched: 'There'll Be a Fight'

by Claudio Celani

Italy's Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi presented the European Parliament with an anti-Depression "New Deal" strategy for new transport, power, and communications infrastructure across Europe, in an initiative of historic importance on July 2, as Italy began its six-month presidency of the European Union (EU). The "Tremonti Plan" (named for the Italian Finance Minister) which Berlusconi presented and which Italy is pushing forward, calls for tens of billions of euros annually in new infrastructure investments financed through the European Investment Bank (EIB). In the midst of massive and growing unemployment across the continent, it is "what many people in many states in the United States would wish would happen, under the present economic conditions—large-scale infrastructure programs . . . not unlike FDR's," said U.S. Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche, emphasizing Italy's move at the start of his campaign webcast that same day. LaRouche, the world pioneer on transcontinental development programs, welcomed it as a "historic moment," and added, "There'll be a fight about that."

'A Change in the Policies of Europe'

That fight is on. Many international media have hidden Berlusconi's critically important policy announcement, by highlighting a staged provocation launched during his speech by Green Party parliamentarians from Germany—where their party is also blocking maglev railroad and other crucial new infrastructure. But the speech defines, as LaRouche noted, "a change in the policies of Europe; a change in world policy . . . a change in the world economic and financial situation."

The Tremonti Plan is a program for boosting investments in transnational infrastructure projects, in such dimensions as to reach a critical mass of about 1-1.5% of European GNP, thus having a recovery effect on production and employment. It represents a shift away from the EU's Malthusian Maastricht policy, towards a "Rooseveltian" approach to the economic crisis. In the decisive passage of his July 2 speech, Berlusconi made the Tremonti Plan the priority of the Italian semester: The EU "must increasingly act as a factor of economic growth and stability." He pointed to the "protracted weaknesses" in the economy. "The necessity [is] a more active support to the economy through an increase of public and private investments, with the collaboration of European financial institutions, in the first place the European Investment Bank. Such a strategy, in our view, must be based on

the policy of large Trans-European Infrastructure Networks. The effective functioning of the internal market requires an increased mobility of goods and services and therefore a more efficient transport network. The issue is to reconcile the legitimate request of monetary stability and financial rigor—which must not be challenged—with a larger stimulus for economic growth through investments not only in infrastructures, but also research and technological innovations."

Opponents Want To Keep Maastricht Straitjacket

The provocation at the July 2 European Parliament session, which also involved Germany Social Democratic faction leader Martin Schulz, was expected. It was prepared by an unprecedented campaign by the international media questioning the credibility of the upcoming Italian EU presidency, given Berlusconi's alleged conflicts of interests and his problems with Italian justice. But Berlusconi himself did not ignore the disruption, but responded with a counter-provocation, accusing Schulz of being like a "kapo in a concentration camp." Berlusconi should have known that for a German, such a comparison is like calling an Italian a "Mafioso": It is a racist proposition. And inevitably, it generated an uproar and almost a diplomatic crisis between Italy and Germany, to be composed only the next day, when a cooled-down Berlusconi presented his formal apologies to the German people in a telephone call to Chancellor Gerhard Schröder.

Concerning Berlusconi's behavior, one must say: He mentioned Hamlet in his speech, warning European leaders not to follow Prince Hamlet's example—and then, he behaved like Hamlet, charging into a head-on "flight forward."

However, the issue behind the incident is not Berlusconi's conflict of interest, as a quick investigation of Schulz's record shows. Schulz repeated almost *verbatim* from an article published the previous day, July 1, in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, a call by Transparency International hatchet-man Antonio Di Pietro to stop the "contagion" of the "Berlusconi disease." Di Pietro works together with Schulz on juridical, security, and corruption issues in the European Parliament. He was activated back in 1992 by the Synarchists at the American Enterprise Institute (AEI), to launch the famous "Clean Hands" operation which destroyed Italy's traditional political parties.

Much more important is that Schulz, exactly one year ago, filed a written interrogation to European Finance Commissioner Pedro Solbes, accusing the Italian government of violating the Maastricht Treaty's dreaded Stability Pact through the institution of a new financial facility for infrastructure investments, Infrastrutture Spa (Ispa)! In his interrogation, filed on June 27, 2002, Schulz wrote that Ispa's issuance of bonds guaranteed by the state "would in practice lead to an increase in public debt in a country which is already one of the most indebted of the EU member states. Hence it should be determined in good time whether or not the proposed action

is compatible with adherence to the Growth and Stability Pact.” Thus, the real target of Schulz’s July 2 provocation was, clearly, the Tremonti Plan which Berlusconi was launching in the European Union. Tremonti proposes to create an Ispa-like facility at the European level, under the umbrella of the EIB, to finance infrastructure by issuing yearly 70 billion euros off-budget, partly through state-guaranteed bonds. Ispa was founded on the model of the German post-war Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Reconstruction Finance Agency).

What was seen at Brussels was the deployment against Italy of an anti-development faction. Another representative of this faction is Bundesbank president Ernst Welteke, who, asked by an *EIR* reporter about the Tremonti Plan at a public meeting in Eltville, Germany on June 30, claimed that it cannot work because it is modelled on Roosevelt’s New Deal policy, and “the New Deal did not work.” Welteke also then attempted to shift the argument to the issue of Berlusconi’s problems with legal investigations.

Overcoming European Divisions

It is indispensable, indeed, that full confidence and collaboration be re-established between Rome and Berlin, otherwise the European Union will miss the chance of an early salvation from economic decadence. Between Italy and Germany, as well between Italy and France, the split which occurred over the Iraq War is of course still playing a role, and political resentments on that issue constitute a basis of manipulation. The Italian government, through its support to the U.S. preventive-war doctrine, has been seen as a factor of disaggregation inside the EU, and mistrust has been built up. However, what better opportunity to restore unity and even strengthen it, than the European Plan for Growth pushed by the Italians now?

An experienced politician such as Oskar Lafontaine, the former German finance minister and SPD chairman, has pointed exactly to that aspect. Not only the Iraq War, but many other issues divide Lafontaine, a traditional Social Democrat, from Berlusconi; more than those between Berlusconi and anti-corruption, anti-Italy crusader and “third-way” Social Democrat Martin Schulz. Nevertheless, Lafontaine fully supported the Tremonti Plan and wisely advised his leftist comrades not to throw out the baby with the bath water, so to speak, by sabotaging the Italian EU semester because of factional interests.

In an interview with the Italian daily *La Repubblica* on July 2, Lafontaine said: “The EU, I believe, must abrogate the Stability Pact and write a new statute for the European Central Bank. We need a policy aiming at growth. Question: But that is what Tremonti proposes. [Lafontaine answered] Yes, that is right. You see, everywhere there is a spark of light.” Asked whether Europe should adopt the Tremonti Plan, Lafontaine said, “Absolutely yes. We must correct the Maastricht mistakes. Common European investments would be the best way for the recovery.”

As for France, much water has flowed under the bridges of Paris. The French government officially announced, July 2, their backing of the Tremonti Plan. In a prepared statement, the spokesman for the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that France addressed its congratulations to the Greek presidency for the quality of its work and welcomed “warmly the Italian presidency,” announcing its intention to “contribute all its support to the realization of its objectives.”

After insisting on the need for progress on the question of the “intergovernmental conference,” a kind of European constitution which will further bind all the new members, the declaration states: “We think that the presidency is insisting, and correctly so, on economic growth and employment, and we find particularly interesting, the idea of a plan encouraging great infrastructures.” This statement was preceded by an endorsement by Jacques Delors, the author of the original 1991 plan for the Trans-European Networks, and by Philip Maystadt, the head of the European Investment Bank, the body which is supposed to play a central role in the Tremonti Plan.

Question Is the Speed of Projects

Hopefully, the Lafontaine view will prevail in Germany, and work on the Tremonti Plan can proceed as scheduled. In mid-July, the Economic and Finance Ministers (Ecofin) meeting of the EU is supposed to discuss the updated version of the Delors Plan, a new list of Trans-European Networks drafted by the Van Miert Committee. The Van Miert group presented its conclusion June 30, listing 22 new projects in addition to the original 14 of the Delors Plan. Of these 22 new projects, which include some research projects and space transportation plans as well as Eurasian economic infrastructure, 18 are suggested to be started before 2010.

When the projects are to be started is entirely a question of money, that is a political one: Within the framework of the Stability Pact, the 2010 deadline is optimistic; but with the Tremonti Plan, it becomes conservative. Among the new projects suggested, are included the Galileo satellite project; the upgrading of existing railway lines from Sofia to Nuremberg, from Paris to Bratislava, and from Gdansk to Brno; the elimination of waterway bottlenecks on the Rhine-Main-Danube river and canal system; the new railroad bridge across the Straits of Messina to Sicily; and the railroad bridge across the Fehmarn Belt.

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Germany Needs A Minister Tremonti

by Rainer Apel

The snail's pace at which Germany's elites discuss and decide, is a household commonplace throughout Europe, and the German way has negatively affected European affairs. Had Germany, being the main transit country on the continent, urged massive and fast improvements in European infrastructure in the early 1990s, the European Commission would not have passed a watered-down version of the original Delors Plan for Europe-wide projects in 1994, and waited another nine years before seriously considering an upgraded plan—the Van Miert Plan presented in Brussels on June 30.

The 22 new projects for rail, road, and waterway development in the Van Miert Plan are most welcome, but the 2003-2020 timeframe for their realization still reflects the bad recent German habit. It is in urgent need of a committed finance minister like Italy's Giulio Tremonti, who is pushing for a great projects initiative on the European level—funded through the European Investment Bank, outside of the Maastricht-controlled national budgets of the European Union's member governments.

But under the influence of its pro-austerity Finance Minister Hans Eichel, Germany still resists adopting a reasonable approach on economic policies—although (slowly) retreating from its longstanding monetarist hard line. Eichel has already been forced to publicly acknowledge that his Italian colleague Tremonti is moving “in the right direction, in principle.” But for the moment, and likely under massive blackmail from the private banks which are the creditors of the indebted state, the German government has decided to waste time: Its three-day special session in Neuhardenberg on June 27-29, on financial and taxation policies, resulted in nothing more than the announcement that tax cuts projected for 2005 would be implemented already in 2004.

If he really does believe that these tax cuts will encourage firms to hire more personnel, the German Finance Minister has reached the end of his wisdom. His main problem now is to reduce corporate defaults and decrease jobless rates so that more taxes can be paid from a reactivated economy, to relieve the state of its EU 70 billion burden of jobless payments, annually. For this problem, the tax cut offers no solution; but adds another big problem, because it takes an extra EU 15 billion out of the projected fiscal year 2004 budget. And over

the next six months, Germany will definitely cross the 5 million jobless mark, a record of dubious distinction since the Great Depression year of 1932.

Demand for Maglev Systems Rejected

Influenced by Eichel, the German government also made a big mistake, when coercing the Social Democratic/Green coalition government of North Rhine-Westphalia (N.R.W.), Germany's biggest state, to scrap the planned, already much-delayed regional 78 kilometer “Metrorapid” maglev train. That substantial concession to the Greens saved—for the time being—the N.R.W. “red-green” government. Its collapse would otherwise have triggered the collapse also of the red-green national government of Chancellor Gerhard Schröder. Eichel was not willing to make the required guarantee for EU 1.7 billion of bank loans that would have built the Metrorapid; on June 26, Schröder and Eichel talked N.R.W. Gov. Peer Steinbrück out of the Metrorapid.

This scandalous, shortsighted decision undoubtedly helped to create a more relaxed atmosphere for the government's special session in Neuhardenberg, but it also sparked protest and counteraction.

Already on June 28, Hesse Gov. Roland Koch called for the revitalization of the abandoned “third national maglev project,” the 118 km connection between the airports of Frankfurt and Hahn. On June 29, numerous politicians across the party spectrum in the city-state of Hamburg urged bigger maglev projects like Hamburg-Berlin and Hamburg-Amsterdam.

On July 1, the Free Democrats in the Hesse parliament proposed expanding the Frankfurt-Hahn route to Luxembourg and Brussels, and on the same day, German Transport Minister Manfred Stolpe called for a maglev route between Berlin and Leipzig, conditional on Leipzig's receiving the international mandate for the Summer Olympics of 2012.

Eichel, according to profile, stated that there is no money at all for any such project. Were the German government pursuing a policy like that of Italy, it would propose a special credit facility in the range of EU 50-70 billion annually at the European Investment Bank, to fund such projects. There would be money for several major maglev projects in Germany and in some of its neighboring countries, such as Italy, the Netherlands, and Poland.

Another positive approach of the government could have been to not launch the EU 15 billion tax cuts in 2004, but to assign the amount in funding to a special credit facility for maglev construction in Germany. Another person in the finance minister's chair would make a big difference.

The Chancellor could do something good for the German economy: Fire Eichel, and replace him with a politician who thinks more in the direction of Italy's Tremonti. And Chancellor Schröder should do so, before German national unemployment reaches the 5 million mark, some time this Autumn.

What Nuclear Power Gives To the General Welfare

by Marsha Freeman

No issue of public policy in this country has been more contentious, more beleaguered by public ignorance, more tortured by an aggressive, well-financed disorganizing campaign, than nuclear power. It is incredible that this technology, which was largely developed in the United States, and extensively commercially deployed over two decades, has become almost extinct in terms of future growth.

It is more than 20 years since a new nuclear power plant was ordered and built in this country. While the government poured billions of dollars of “incentives” into wasteful and regressive energy sources such as wind, solar, and ethanol, the American public was being constantly bombarded about the dangers of radiation, the exorbitant cost of nuclear plants, and the “impossibility” of dealing with the waste.

Some nations, such as France, Japan, and South Korea, forged ahead and built new nuclear plants, and so have relied less and less on finite and politically and financially unstable fossil fuels. Other nations’ leaders buckled under the anti-nuclear pressure, and followed America’s “lead” in disavowing the importance of nuclear energy in their future. At the same time, industrializing nations, including South Africa, China, Argentina, and Brazil, have deployed nuclear power plants, and developed more advanced nuclear technologies, with near-term plans for next-generation reactor systems.

Returning the United States to a sane policy requires leadership in the political arena, in the engineering and scientific communities, and in government.

Dr. Nils Diaz, the recently appointed Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), has been outspoken in his view that developing and deploying advanced, next generation nuclear power reactors is critical to the national and economic security of the nation. He discussed this, and related issues of nuclear policy, with this writer in his office at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission on June 18. Dr. Diaz brings to his job the expertise and experience required to help



usher in the “renaissance” in nuclear power in America which he sees under way. Most important, he brings a deep commitment to progress, and a willingness to stand firm, which are qualities that have been sorely lacking among most experts in academia and the nuclear industry.

Dr. Diaz, who grew up in Cuba, earned master’s and doctoral degrees in nuclear science from the University of Florida, and has been a Professor of Nuclear Energy Sciences there. In 1985, he became the director of the newly established Innovative Nuclear Space Power Institute at the university, for the Defense Department’s Ballistic Missile Defense Organization. After 11 years at the institute, Dr. Diaz consulted on nuclear engineering for private industry, the U.S. government, and governments overseas. In 1996, President William Clinton nominated Nils Diaz to a five-year term on the NRC. In July 2001, he was renominated by President George W. Bush for a second term, and on April 1, he was appointed NRC chairman.

In testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Clean Water, Wetlands, Private Property, and Nuclear Safety, of the Committee on Environment and Public Works, on July 30, 1998, Commissioner Diaz had said, “It is worth recalling that one of the declared purposes of the Atomic Energy Act is ‘to make the maximum contribution to the general welfare.’” He re-emphasized that idea to *EIR* on June 18, stating, “That quote is perfectly correct, and I’m very proud of it. . . . We [at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission] have the mandate to license and regulate, in accordance with the laws of this country. We need to provide the regulatory framework to allow this technology to be established and to be used for the benefit of the American people.”

What Happened to Nuclear Energy?

In another 1998 speech, before a forum of the Senate Nuclear Issues Caucus, Dr. Diaz advised: “Before we can talk about a cure for what ails the nuclear option, we need to know what the ailment is.” He outlined four prerequisites for a sensible and successful nuclear power program: political stability, financial stability, financial capability, and effectiveness in the technical and regulatory infrastructure. 1973-83 was the greatest period of construction of commercial nuclear power plants in America, despite the “worst economic conditions for large capital investment projects,” he explained. “We had double-digit inflation and soaring interest rates.” The “so-called energy crises” of 1973-74 and 1979 were the initiating events. The resulting financial turmoil led to the escalating cost of nuclear plants, which had to be financed over a number of years, at a higher and higher cost of borrowing money.

But the Nuclear Regulatory Commission itself was also a part of the “plant construction debacle,” because the “mandated hearing process, established to provide checks and balances to power plant licensing, was imbalanced and unchecked.” Nuclear power plant construction was effectively



This North Anna, Virginia nuclear complex could be the first site in over 20 years in the United States to see a newly-built nuclear unit operate. Dominion Resources is one of three companies applying to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission this Fall, to build a new reactor at an existing nuclear plant site.

sabotaged by up to 20 years of legal challenges; the cost of the Shoreham plant in New York, for example, was driven up from \$100 million to \$6 billion, making it impossible to complete. Dr. Diaz says that there was a “costly overreaction” by the NRC to the Three Mile Island accident in 1979, which added to the delays in construction and financial burden already striking the electric utility and nuclear industries.

Asked how the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has changed its procedures now, to prevent years of legal wrangling triggered by “intervenors,” Dr. Diaz said that the Commission “is maintaining the opportunity for anyone who has a valid reason to challenge the regulatory process. But the difference is that it has to be a very good reason. . . . Once the Commission approves the construction of a power plant, there is one hearing at that time,” he continued, “and after that hearing process is finished, then the licensee will have the right to operate the power plant without being challenged again through a hearings process.” In that way, “the process is not going to be abused to delay the construction of the plant.”

A Nuclear Renaissance

In February 2002, the Department of Energy initiated the Nuclear 2010 program, to share with industry the cost of building at least one new nuclear power plant by the year 2010. The program goals are to help develop advanced nuclear reactor technologies; explore and choose sites that could host new power plants; and demonstrate new regulatory processes by the NRC, for the certifying of the new technologies and licensing of the plants. So far, Dominion

Resources, Excelon, and Entergy are participating in the program. By this Fall, each will have selected and submitted to the NRC a site for a new power plant, one where it already operates a nuclear plant. The program is “on track” for the Fall, Dr. Diaz said. The early site process, he explained, means “they are going to say, ‘this is the site that we’re going to put the power plant on,’ and these sites have been pre-approved, because each already has a power reactor on it.” The companies thus can get started early on the environmental impact statement, and other requirements, before they go ahead with construction.

“One new aspect of this,” Dr. Diaz said, “is that they do not want to designate very much up front, which type of reactor they want to build. They want to have a generic license. They don’t want to be locked into selecting a reactor now, and then find out two years from now that there was one that was better. This is a very dynamic process right now, with a number of new reactors.

“If the companies select a reactor that has been already certified, it is easier. We have certified a number of advanced reactors, and we are ready to shortly certify at least one more. The companies want to submit an application for a reactor that could be built anywhere in the country, and then once we certify that design, the owner can choose the reactor he wants from a shopping list. It is very different when you have a standardized design.” He added that the licensing process for new nuclear plants has been streamlined, so licensees will obtain a construction and operating permit in one step.

On June 10, the Senate passed legislation to provide loan guarantees for up to 50% of the cost of 8,400 megawatts (MW) of new nuclear power capacity. There have been com-

plaints from the anti-nuclear lobby and the press about “corporate welfare” for an already mature (really, moribund) industry. Dr. Diaz responded that what Energy Committee Chairman Sen. Pete Domenici (R-N.M.) is trying to do “is what is being done for other technologies, trying to level the playing field, trying to avoid a technology—in this case, because it has the name ‘nuclear’—from being penalized.”

He explained that “one of the largest penalties for a technology that is very capital-intensive, is the financing. It becomes very expensive; there are premiums that are paid for the money that is borrowed, and other types of economic penalties. Of course, the Congress does provide incentives for *all* energy technologies, whether it’s wind or alcohol or ethanol. In this case, [critics] are saying, nuclear is already developed. But it is not already developed, in regard to these new types of reactors. In many ways, this is a new technology with new [economic] risk, and the Senate believes, therefore, they should be supported, to get started.”

Nuclear Energy and National Security

Dr. Diaz has stated that developing nuclear energy is a matter of national security. “I said it several times,” he reiterated during our discussion. “I believe that nuclear energy has a strategic value that is not appreciated very much. It provides a very stable baseload [power] capability at a very constant production price. I don’t think they are independent of each other; if we don’t have energy security, we don’t have national security.”

But after Sept. 11, 2001, new fears were manufactured. Two months later, Dr. Diaz spoke to a group of students and professors at the University of Florida. “I’m here to try to reassure the people of the United States that we are doing well. There has been no credible threat against any nuclear facility in this country; and if there was, we would be equipped to deal with it. The bottom line is that the public health and safety will be protected even if there is an attack. There are multiple layers of defense.”

Dr. Diaz told *EIR* that while the question of nuclear power plant security has been addressed by the NRC every day since 9/11, “it is a 25-year process, since we started doing this systematically, in 1978. The NRC always considered the possibility of sabotage or terrorist attacks at nuclear plants.” He emphasized that “beyond the design basis threat, there are other risks that are beyond what any civilian infrastructure, including nuclear, should have to defend against. That would be the responsibility of the Department of Homeland Security.”

The health and safety of the American people will be protected, Dr. Diaz said, “because of the way the plant structures are, and the assistance that we have to protect in case of accidents, and because of the last layer of defense—emergency preparedness. That doesn’t mean that a reactor could not be attacked by an airplane. It could. It doesn’t mean that an airplane can break the containment [structure]. The bottom

line is, will the American people be exposed to very high levels of radiation so their health and safety will be compromised? I am saying it is very unlikely. We have all of the systems in there to make that a very small probability.”

At the same University of Florida presentation in November 2001, Dr. Diaz also addressed the second scare story making the rounds. He said that he did not believe that Osama bin Laden or al-Qaeda had access to nuclear weapons. “I believe they have no capabilities whatsoever. Some of those things are purposely planted to create fear,” he said. Asked about that statement, he replied, “It goes back to 40 years of being in the [nuclear] business and in international relations. From the information that I had, most of which I cannot discuss, the fact is that to really develop a nuclear weapons capability, you have to have an infrastructure that is so precise, detailed, disciplined, organized, time-consuming, and dedicated, that I couldn’t see, in any way, that any of these people could have those capabilities. And I think time has shown that that was correct.

“The press, over and over again, comes up with the fact that somebody can create an RDD—a radiological dispersal device,” or so-called dirty bomb, he stated. “Probably so. With the amount of information that we’ve provided, we’ve made it almost interesting for somebody to do so. Still, that is really not a major public health and safety question. A radiological dispersal device, unless you are by its side, is not going to kill anyone. But if we are not prepared to handle the information from such an accident, then people could get hurt because of the *fear* that is going to be created. That is why it is so important that we are prepared, and that is what ‘TOPOFF’ and these exercises are doing, getting our first responders and communications to tell people, ‘Don’t run,’ because you might get hurt running, and in a panic and fear.

“The other thing we need to realize is that radiation is a lot easier to detect and handle than what most people think. It is much easier than most other substances that could be dispersed. One of the key things about radiation is that we can detect it, we can clean it up, and we can take it out and do things with it. We have the capabilities to do so. It is not like what is in the minds of many people, that it is not visible and is something that comes at you. On the contrary, radiation is easy to detect, it is easy to protect our people from it, and we should use its characteristics to help us to defend from it, rather than to scare people from it.”

An Understanding of Radiation Policy

Still, not only in the general public, but within the scientific community, there is uncertainty about the dangers of radiation. The approach taken in radiation protection has been based on a method of linear extrapolation: the idea that if a lot of radiation will kill you, then a little bit of radiation will hurt you. There has been a lot of research into the beneficial effects of low-level radiation and hormesis. But “popular

opinion” believes that the tiniest amount of radiation is very harmful.

Diaz called this “a very difficult issue, because sometimes it goes beyond science and technology and becomes emotional. Fundamentally, the issue of a very small dose of radiation causing harm is easily discounted [by some groups] as not being a fact, or other groups as easily prove that it is a fact. The reality is that it is very difficult to prove either way. What needs to be realized is that for very small doses of radiation, you cannot distinguish the [effects] from other things you do in daily life.”

He related his personal experience in trying to mediate this dispute. “Several years ago, there was a meeting on this issue. Everybody from the most anti-nuclear to the most pro-nuclear organizations were there. I was there in between as a regulator, trying to bring some rationality to the debate. Eventually, on the third day, when we were about ready to disband, I proposed that that instead of leaving without any agreement whatsoever, ‘let’s see if we can agree to this: At 100 millirems (mr) per year or less of radiation, you cannot distinguish those effects of radiation from anything that anybody does in everyday life.’ I used the fact that if you take a hot shower, a certain number of cells die. If you run, a certain number of cells die, or if you go to sleep. If you receive 100 mr of radiation in one year, whatever happens cannot be distinguished from your life. There might be some cells affected, but the body can assimilate those changes very well. And that [formulation] was approved, including by Greenpeace, and Friends of the Earth. There were people saying, ‘It should say 10,000 mr, because that was the threshold’; and there were some people saying, ‘Well, 100 is a little too much, how about 10?’ without any reason whatsoever.”

“Why 100?”

“I chose 100 because it was with 100 mr that you can create policy, and policy is what we need. At 100 mr you cannot really distinguish it from anything. At 100 mr, Yucca Mountain [nuclear waste depository] could be licensed . . . so I was trying to go to the issue of policy. We cannot resolve the controversy at this time, scientifically. There is always something that comes up. Where we should agree, is in the policy matter, that at 100 or 200 or 500 mr you can’t distinguish the effects on the human body from anything you do in your everyday life. If we can accept that, we can go forward.”

Dr. Diaz reported that Sen. Domenici has a ten-year study going on at the Department of Energy “to try to put this issue in some context. We are only about five years from finishing that study.”

Promise for the Future

One of the concerns in the “renaissance” of nuclear power is the availability of trained manpower. Since the demise of the construction of new plants, most of the nation’s nuclear engineering departments at colleges and universities have

closed. In its 2003 budget, the Department of Energy recognized this problem, by establishing a \$5.5 million program to train nuclear engineers at four universities.

Dr. Diaz concurred, stating, “I do believe that we are going to have a problem if we start growing too quickly, because there are two things that have happened. The university pipeline has dried up and the [nuclear] Navy pipeline has dried up, because the Navy is not growing anymore, nor do they have as many ships. We used to rely on the Navy pipeline. Eventually this could become a problem. If there is a renaissance, the attractiveness will be there.”

What inspired Dr. Diaz to become a nuclear engineer?

“I was actually a mechanical engineer, and as a very young engineer, I was asked to participate in the mechanical design of a nuclear power plant, and I just fell in love with the technology. I saw it as an intense source of energy that we could control, that would not disperse its waste all over the place; I used to see coal plants throwing everything out. I saw it as a more advanced technology that would keep evolving and would keep getting better and better with time. I think that’s where the real challenge is. I think all of the nuclear engineers—the old and the new—should look at what we have today and say, ‘It is almost like we stopped in time.’ Technology is here and is available, and we should be able to advance it in the existing plants and in the new plants, to the point that we can make better and better use of it. That is the challenge, not only on the reactor side, but in instrumentation and control, and in energy conversion.

“I still say that we’re not using nuclear energy the way we should. Eventually we should be able to convert it directly, at a very high temperature. What I always worked with was very high temperature reactors, because you have to have that high temperature. There is a promise in that, that we explored in space, because we couldn’t work with low-temperature reactors. Eventually [that very high temperature reactor technology] will come down to terrestrial applications.”

In addition to his 11 years working on space nuclear power systems for ballistic missile defense, Dr. Diaz holds the patent for a design of a high-temperature nuclear reactor using magnetohydrodynamic direct conversion [of heat to electricity]. Did any of those programs go far enough to develop new advanced technologies for space exploration? “There was one program that was black [classified] that got pushed pretty hard,” he reported. “That program was a particle bed [design] using very tiny [fuel] particles, that was extremely hot. But what happened was that the technology was not there to support it. A tremendous amount of money was spent on it.”

“We, as engineers, need to be advanced but realistic, he reflected. “In these areas, there is enough known that we can make significant advances in the next generation of reactors, and still be realistic. I do believe that 25 years from now—which sounds like a lot but it’s really not much—we are going to have the materials and the high temperature reactors to use nuclear energy in a way that we never imagined.”

SCIENCE FOR TEACHERS

Visualizing the Complex Domain

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

May 30, 2003

I shall show here, that the unstated, but implied aspect of the charge which Carl Gauss delivered in 1799, against D'Alembert, Euler, and Lagrange, lies in the implication, that the latter were virtually Satanists; that, in the sense of the philosophical tradition of both the medieval William of Ockham and those founders of modern empiricism, Venice's Paolo Sarpi and his personal lackey, Thomas Hobbes' teacher Galileo Galilei. I shall show here, without exaggeration of any kind, that that charge of Satanism is not merely relevant, but must be emphasized, to bring into focus the implicit, most essential features, and political importance, of Gauss's argument respecting mathematics itself. I shall also focus some exemplary attention on the leading role of empiricism in producing those widely accepted, incompetent doctrines of economy, such as contemporary monetarism, which have played a leading role in bringing about the 1971-2003 collapse of the economies of the Americas, Europe, Japan, and elsewhere.

As I have shown in locations published earlier, the crucial quality of functional significance of philosophical reductionism, such as empiricism, for physical science, is that it attempts to uproot knowledge of the existence of what the celebrated geobiochemist V.I. Vernadsky identified as those *noëtic* powers of the human mind which distinguish human beings from beasts.¹ Within the realm of political science and law, that denial of the distinction between man and beast, is

1. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., *The Economics of the Noösphere* (Washington, D.C.: Executive Intelligence Review, 2001).

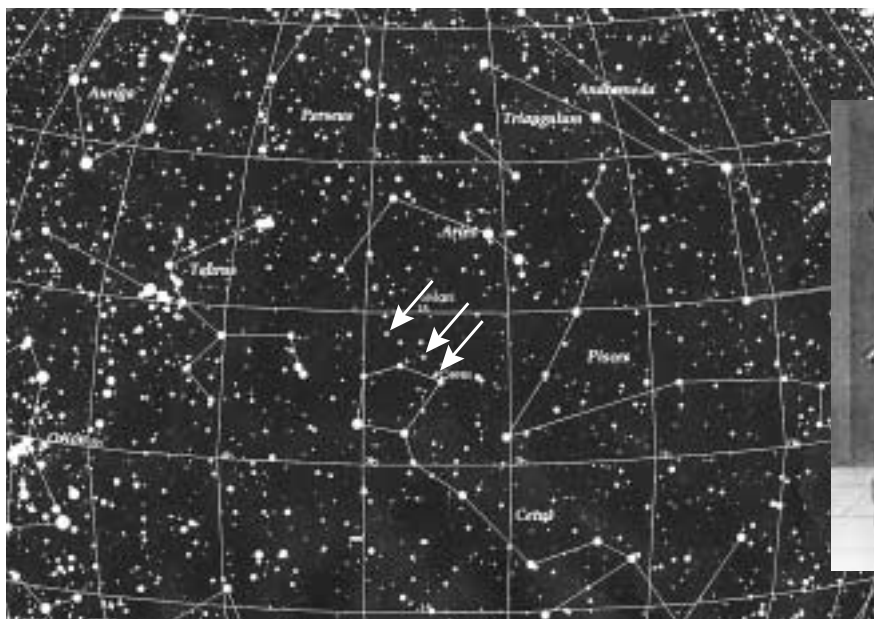
the philosophical basis for Satanism.² Typical are the Synarchist and kindred followers of G.W.F. Hegel and Friedrich Nietzsche.³ In a narrower aspect of that specific issue, as implied by Gauss's devastating exposure of a fraud in the work of Euler and Lagrange, the specific philosophical expression of Satanism called empiricism, is the axiomatic basis for not only that radical positivists' aberration which is known as the so-called "new math," but what has been usually recognized, even earlier, as today's generally accepted classroom mathematics, and the economic fads of the positivists.⁴

Within the bounds of a narrowly defined physical science,

2. As I shall show in the course of unfolding this report, this use of the term "Satanism," is not a matter of any one variety of religious belief. It is also a category of political, and, as I show here, also physical science. Otherwise, apart from the matters I address in this report, its expression in various forms is among the topics of the political practice of law, or, as in the case of cults associated with Britain's Aleister Crowley or Synarchist occultism, may pop up as a subject of public safety or even national security concerns.

3. Cf. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., et al., *The Children of Satan* (Washington, D.C.: LaRouche in 2004, 2003).

4. The Bertrand Russell who was usually in error on matters of actual science, was nonetheless correct in stating that positivism, such as that of Ernst Mach, was merely another name for radical empiricism. The same should be said of reductionism generally. The function which empiricist thinking generated as the evil of the utopian social doctrines of Bertrand Russell, Norbert Wiener, John von Neumann, and MIT's Marvin Minsky, expresses the connection between empiricist thinking in mathematical physics and Satanic qualities of wickedness which that mathematical mind-set generates in the domains of art and social practice. The presently continuing influence of the systemically pathological economic dogmas of Wiener and von Neumann, is typical of the worst effects on world and national economies today.



LaRouche chose Carl F. Gauss's 1799 proof of the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra as the educational cornerstone for the LaRouche Youth Movement, because of Gauss's "devastating exposure of fraud" in empiricism, particularly the work of Euler and Lagrange. A fruit of Gauss's method was his unique ability, in 1801, to prove the orbit of a newly-observed object in the sky—the first identified asteroid (Ceres)—confirming Kepler's hypothesis of an "exploded planet" in that orbit.

the corrupting influence of empiricism, is its role as the doctrine of today's politically powerful echo of the "ancient Babylonian high priesthood." That priesthood's tradition's modern role in science is such, that even many presumably sophisticated students and experts in physical science, are often victims of their own fearful sense, that no argument by them on mathematical-physics subjects, will be tolerated among their so-called community of professionals, unless the submitted argument confines itself within the axiomatically aprioristic, soulless bounds of the currently prevalent, reductionist (e.g., empiricist) notions of classroom mathematics. The same perversion is at the root of today's widespread "two cultures" syndrome of academic life: the categorical separation of the usually taught practice of the so-called mathematical sciences from the so-called liberal arts.⁵ That commonplace folly of both academic mathematics and so-called liberal arts today, is the widely accepted, and intellectually crippling premise of the victim's propitiatory effort to secure either academic, or popular acceptance for the social expression of his, or her views.⁶

5. The allusion is to C.P. Snow's *Two Cultures and the Scientific Revolution* (London and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1993 reprint).

6. For example, many brilliant, original discoverers among experimentalists spend years of their life seeking to secure "peer review" acceptance of their experimental successes, by distorting their discoveries in ways which are intended to make such opinions acceptable to the sterile Babylonian priesthood of the contemporary, reductionist, "peer review" mafia. The case of the hounding to which the friend of Albert Einstein, the brilliant Kurt Gödel, was subjected, at the Princeton Institute, by the hyena-pack of Bertrand Russell's ideologues, is representative of the general pattern.

In mathematical physics, for example, submission to that kind of popularized classroom and textbook convention, is the common source of the failures of attempted academic "demystifications" of the complex domain, as the latter domain was properly defined by Gauss, Riemann, et al. I have made reference to the specifically pro-Satanic roots of empiricism here, to force the reader's attention to the usually unsuspected moral effect of the efficiently corrupting, false principle underlying the empiricist mystification still prevalent in the university classroom, as elsewhere, today. This mind-numbing influence spills over from mathematics, into such forms as the evil done by the 1965-2003, growing influence of the "free trade" fads of such centers of gnostic sophistry as the American Enterprise Institute. It is commonly expressed as today's customary misapplication of statistical financial accounting to economics generally. The pernicious effect of carrying those statistical fads to their limit, is notably widespread, as expressed by the Enron and other examples of the proliferating effects of empiricism on social and political practice today.

As I shall show here, the influence of such reductionist currents of popular opinion is such, that the attempt to teach Carl Gauss's 1799 treatment of the fundamental principle of algebra, would often fail, simply because the teacher were lured into attempting to prove the existence of the ontologically complex domain within the bounds of the presumptions which bow to the currently most widespread classroom and related opinion. Classroom opinion on many topics is widely polluted, still today, by the prejudice, that all must be proven according to the popular presumption that truth lies ulti-

mately, axiomatically, in the domain of the so-called “real” counting numbers of simple sense-perception, as distinct from the higher standpoint which Euler and Lagrange maliciously labelled as the domain of “imaginary” numbers.

The point emphasized here, is that it would be an intellectually fatal tactical mistake, to attempt to show a devout reductionist an argument for the Gaussian complex domain “in terms he is willing to accept”: terms which are bounded by the essentially linear, axiomatic assumptions of arithmetic reductionists such as Euler and Lagrange. Therefore, for such an errant discussion partner as one of the latter ideologues, only that kind of Classically Socratic argument for the relevant hypothesis, which would blow his beliefs apart, could actually show him the incurable folly of Euler’s, and his own argument, as I do in this report. The use of this method of hypothesis means attacking the falseness of the reductionist’s fixed ontological assumptions, not in his choice of method, deductively,⁷ but *epistemologically*.

On this account, *epistemology*, it was the relevant specific virtue of that 1799 Gauss piece, which had prompted me to situate it as the cornerstone of the initial educational program of the youth movement. The immediate issue of the dispute over that piece, from the close of the Eighteenth Century to the present day, has been, as Gauss’s enemies themselves emphasized at that time, Gauss’s insistence on viewing problems of modern mathematical physics from the standpoint of a Classical pre-Euclidean, geometric treatment of those same errors which Gauss exposed as the products of the “ivory tower” mysticism of Euler and Lagrange.⁸

For an example of the same mysticism I am attacking here, I point to the errant argument which was made by Felix Klein, and others: Klein’s false claim, that crucial features of Kepler’s, Leibniz’s, or Gauss’s discoveries could be replicated by the errant methods of such followers of the Enlightenment philosophers Lagrange, Kant, and Laplace as Cauchy, Hermite, Lindemann, et al. The fraud implicit in the latter’s attempts, is their vicious exclusion of the physical geometries

7. On another of those rare occasions when Bertrand Russell did not misspeak, he emphasized that reductionist inductive method is only borrowing against the presumed fruits of future deduction. So much for the delusion of “the inductive sciences.”

8. The complementary terms, “pre-Euclidean” and “anti-Euclidean” geometry, represent a conception introduced to modern European science by a leading Eighteenth-Century mathematician, Gauss’s teacher Abraham Kästner. “Anti-Euclidean” geometry in the sense of the geometries of Gauss, Riemann, et al., is defined at the opening of Riemann’s 1854 habilitation dissertation. “Anti-Euclidean” geometries are specifically contrary to so-called “non-Euclidean geometries,” such as those of Lobachevski and Jonas Bolyai, which latter are reforms within the bounds of the principles of Euclidean *a priori* geometries. Cf. Foreword, by Joseph Ehrenfried Hofmann, to Abraham Gotthelf Kästner, *Geschichte der Mathematik* (Hildesheim-New York: Georg Olms Verlag, reprint edition, 1970), pp. xiii-xvi. Hofmann’s praise for Euler, D’Alembert, Lagrange, and Laplace, typifies the fraudulent opinion against both Gauss’s teacher Kästner and Gauss, which persists to the present time.

of Leibniz, Gauss, and Riemann; so, the celebrated Maxwell confessed his politically motivated complicity in this matter of suppressing what he knew had been the crucial contributions of Ampère, Weber, Gauss, and Riemann to electrodynamics. This ethereal fraud by Maxwell et al., is typical of widely accepted hoaxes still presented, on record, in today’s classrooms, reference works, and textbooks.⁹

That fraudulent mathematics of the reductionists is avoided, only when the underlying epistemological issues of counting numbers, such as those issues posed by Gauss’s *Disquisitiones*, are situated within the realm of an essentially constructive, “synthetic,” anti-Euclidean geometry. So, Gauss’s work, employing his teacher Kästner’s anti-Euclidean geometry in this case, is the most crucial, make-or-break issue of modern mathematics to be posed for the student’s competent introduction to modern mathematical physics. The exclusion of critical consideration of the axiomatically geometric roots of the orderings of numbers, was the premise of the relevant essential fraud perpetrated by Euler et al., and the common mistake of the credulous imitators of Euler’s error today.

Such was the sad state of affairs in that education which had been made available to me, prior to my own suspicions concerning some of what was taught to me in classrooms and related kinds of sources on these topics. My own contrary views, as I developed them within that relatively hostile intellectual environment, proceeded along the lines I present in these pages. Therefore, I insist today, that competent teaching requires that the teacher not rely on the putative authority of textbook material, but, rather, aid the student in reliving the successes of the original (source) discoverer’s experience in making, or reliving the relevant physical discoveries being presented. I explain this point from my youthful experience as follows.

On account of what was, for me, initially a much simpler,

9. According to the influential Klein, for example, the definition of the mathematically transcendental in general, and of *pi*, in particular, was originally accomplished by Hermite and Lindemann, working from what was, in fact, a fraudulent definition of that task, successively, by Euler and Lambert. In fact, the modern concept of that transcendental was first presented, in a critical treatment of the discoveries of Archimedes, by Nicholas of Cusa. The modern mathematical-physics definition of the transcendental, was introduced as an integral feature of Leibniz’s proof for a principle of the origin of the infinitesimal, a proof integral to his catenary-cued definition of both natural logarithms and the principles of universal physical least action. Leibniz-hater Euler, by denying the existence of the infinitesimal, as, for example, in his 1761 *Letters to a German Princess*, created a fraudulent, radically reductionist substitute for Leibniz’s infinitesimal, in Euler’s own and Lambert’s misstated definition of the “transcendental.” Hence, Klein’s pro-reductionist praise for the work of the reductionist followers of Lambert, Hermite, and Lindemann. The indicated errors include those who present so-called mathematical models of Riemann Surfaces without any indicated notion of the physical meaning of such a surface. On the discoveries of Ampère, Weber, Gauss, and Riemann, in opposition to the reductionists Grassmann et al., see Laurence Hecht, “The Significance of the 1845 Gauss-Weber Correspondence,” *21st Century Science & Technology*, Fall 1996.

adolescent's mere approximation of that same core issue which is posed by Gauss's 1799 paper, I have always stubbornly insisted, since my first moment of encounter with the "ivory tower" superstitions taught as the definitions, axioms, and postulates of secondary-school geometry, that the matter of the optimal design of a functioning, real world, structural beam, already suffices to point out that the nature of mathematics must be demonstrated from an experimental, *physical* standpoint, not *a priori* definitions, axioms, and postulates.

I point, now as then, to that experimental standpoint which, in fact, coincides with the relevant epistemological proofs of the experimental methods of hypothesis presented in Plato's Socratic dialogues, and echoed in the Apostle Paul's *I Corinthians* 13. Then, in my adolescence, and, later, until early 1952, even before I came to actually master some part of the crucial, axiomatic aspects of the work of Gauss, Riemann, et al., I was already prudent enough to limit the claims which I presented in my arguments, to the same Classical epistemological premises which I have continued to employ since, as here today. The spontaneous, childish ridicule unsuccessfully heaped upon me by foolish teachers and classmates then, more than sixty-five years ago, in the secondary classroom's response to my rather obvious statement of fact to that effect, had only succeeded in convincing me, rightly, of the backwardness of both the popular and classroom culture of that time.

Since the post-war 1940s, I have developed and adopted a progressively refined form of that same epistemological proof in all of my principled arguments respecting art and physical science. I restate it here in the same frame of reference I came to know it during 1948-1953, including, especially, through the addition of my 1952-1953 comparison, and contrast of the standpoints of the 1880s work of Georg Cantor and, the methods I prefer to Weierstrass and Cantor at the latter's pre-1890s best, those of Bernard Riemann.

My leading motive for restating that case here, is to expose the nature of the mental block which I have observed as a frequent cause of the student's failure to grasp the deep implications of Gauss's 1799 paper. It is the need to strengthen our youth movement's higher-education program on this pivotal topic, on which my attention is focussed here. However, the same argument is also needed by the wider audience which I include here.

On that account, as I shall show, although the topics implicit in Gauss's 1799 paper have been much more than merely ably presented by a number of my collaborators—Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum, Bruce Director, and some of the youth themselves—I think an additional degree of improvement in our program is needed. The epistemological issue of the functional difference between man and beast, should be presented more emphatically, as part of the argument, and with that degree of qualitatively greater emphasis which I employ here. In such topical areas within epistemology, I have become the relevant specialist. The deeper, epistemological is-

sue, has been the intended, but sometimes merely implied feature of all of my published work, including my original scientific discoveries on the principles of economy, the crucial proof of the economic fraud of so-called "information theory," and related matters. Here, in this present report, I have thought it necessary to focus that same much-honed epistemological insight more sharply on the psychological aspect of the related physical-science issues of mathematics as such.

The interdependent set of issues so brought into focus, is as follows.

1. What, Physically, Is the Complex Domain?

The subsuming, pivotal question implied by Gauss's 1799 paper, is: *What is the nature of human knowledge?* In other words: *What is the experimental evidence which demonstrates, that the existence of the human species as we know it, depends upon some universal principle of human individual and social behavior, a principle which is lacking in all other living species?*

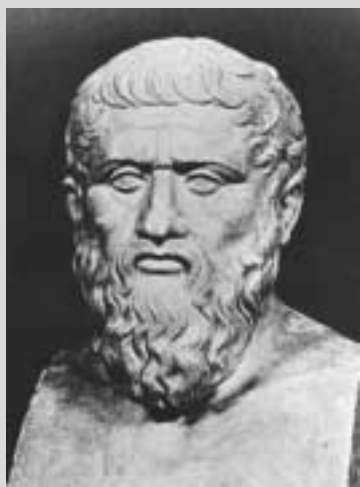
Proceed to that end by successive approximations.

Begin by taking as an example, a comparison of the construction of a solution for the task of doubling the cube, as solved by the ancient Archytas, with the modern approach represented by Gauss's 1799 exposure of the folly of Euler and Lagrange on this point. When Gauss's solution for the ontological problem of Cardan's algebraic approach to cubic roots (as already solved geometrically by Archytas) is used to demonstrate the principle already at work in the axiomatic issues of doubling the line and square—the existence of the complex domain, as a domain of efficient *power* (in Plato's sense of the notion of *power*)—we must recognize that the physical reality of Gauss's argument was already clearly, and conclusively shown by the pre-Euclidean Classical Greeks working in the tradition of Pythagoras.¹⁰ The task assumed by Gauss in 1799, was to unveil that same ancient principle of pre-Euclidean (e.g., anti-Euclidean) geometry within the frame of reference of modern, post-Fourteenth-Century mathematical physics.

In other words, as I shall clarify this significantly below, modern mathematical physics must recognize those historic circumstances specific to the history of modern economy,

10. Plato, arguing from the standpoint of pre-Euclidean notions of physical geometry, defined the concept of "power," as reflecting those discoveries by means of which the human mind is able to increase the power of man's willful action upon the universe (e.g., *Theaetetus*). This notion of "power" was opposed by Plato's famous opponent, that sophistical reductionist Aristotle, who introduced that reductionist's notion of "energy" employed in reductionist thermodynamics since Clausius, Grassmann, Kelvin, et al. Cf. Dr. Jonathan Tennenbaum, "Power vs. Energy: The Difference Between *Dynamis* and *Energeia*," *EIR*, Nov. 22, 2002.

Plato
(Greece,
ca. 428-348 B.C.)
*The founder of
modern scientific
method.*



**Johannes
Kepler**
(Germany,
1571-1630)
*The founder of both
astrophysics and
modern mathematical
physics.*



**Abraham
Kästner**
(Germany,
1719-1800)
*Abraham Kästner
taught concepts of
anti-Euclidean
geometries to his
great student Gauss,
and defended and
revived the work of
both Gottfried Leibniz
and Johann
Sebastian Bach.*



which prompted the successive steps of development, chiefly by the efforts of Gauss, Dirichlet, Abel, and Riemann, of solutions for the higher principles of a general notion of physical space-time curvature.

Modern developments, since that Fifteenth-Century European Renaissance which founded modern European civilization, have presented us with a new form of practical, social expression of the same issues of physical geometry treated by Archytas, Plato, et al. The succession of developments from such Renaissance founders of modern science as Nicholas of Cusa, Luca Pacioli, and Leonardo da Vinci, and their outstanding, avowed follower, Johannes Kepler, created those Seventeenth-Century foundations of the valid mathematical physics developed by Gottfried Leibniz and his associates.

Unfortunately, the subsequent gaining of relative political hegemony by the contrary, decadent, pro-empiricist political currents of Eighteenth-Century Europe's so-called "Enlight-

**Louis
Pasteur**
(France,
1822-1895)
*His work led to the
discovery of the
principle of life, and
the later work of V.I.
Vernadsky.*



**Vladimir I.
Vernadsky**
(Ukraine and Russia,
1863-1945)
*A world leader in the
development of
nuclear science and
the founder of the
science of
biogeochemistry.*



Gottfried Leibniz

(Germany, 1646-1716)

The original discoverer of the calculus, and the forerunner of Kästner, Monge, Carnot, Gauss, Dirichlet, and Riemann.



Bernhard Riemann

(Germany, 1826-1866)

He made the revolution in physical geometry upon which subsequent net progress in modern physical science has depended.



ement,” provided that century’s empiricist followers of Sarpi, Galileo, and Descartes the opportunity to nearly succeed in destroying science.¹¹ The already referenced, two skilled “ivory tower” formalists of that time from among mathematicians, the fanatical hoaxsters Leonhard Euler and Lagrange, led that fraudulent attack upon Leibniz which, fortunately, Gauss refuted, essentially, in his own 1799 paper.

Napoleon Bonaparte’s accession to a fascist form of imperial power, and his sponsorship of presentation of the empiricist dogmas of Lagrange, produced the opportunity and precedent for a new, Eighteenth-Century attempt to destroy Classical forms of modern French science, an assault continued with greater force in the post-1814 role of the British-founded, French Restoration monarchy’s favorites, Laplace and Cauchy, to eradicate the original, Leibnizian program of

the Carnot-Monge geometric tradition of the Ecole Polytechnique. That same hoax was continued in such forms as the savage attacks on the foundations of modern European science by the combination of the British empiricists and neo-Cartesian followers of Lagrange’s assault on the Leibnizian roots of France’s Ecole Polytechnique. As a result, since that time, especially since the hoaxes of Clausius, Grassmann, Kelvin, Helmholtz, et al., that form of the conflict between good, Classical science, and empiricist hoaxes in the name of science (reductionism), has persisted to the present day. Usually, reductionism has prevailed politically, so far.

That much said on those pivotal historical features of those problems of modern science, I return to the trail of my principal, ontological argument here.

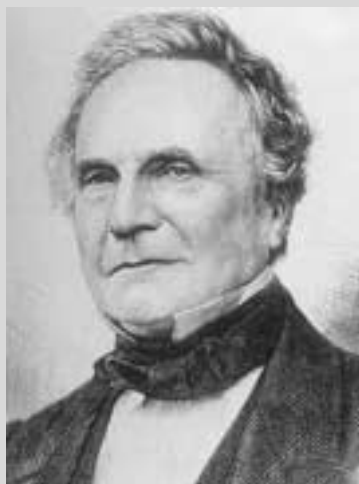
Two elementary modern discoveries of physical science illustrate the method already employed by such ancients as the Pythagoreans and Plato to solve such elementary paradoxes as

11. The method of Descartes is to be treated as a variant of empiricism.

Charles Babbage

(England, 1792-1871)

The Leibniz follower who discovered the modern mathematical design for the digital computer, and who, with his collaborators, brought about the dumping of the useless Newton version of the calculus.



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

(United States, 1922-)

A follower of Leibniz, who has emerged as the leading physical economist of the world today.



the doubling of the line, square, and cube, and the uniqueness, by construction, of the five Platonic solids.¹² The most elementary, and crucial modern applications of the same Classical method, are Kepler's uniquely original discovery of universal gravitation, and the elaboration of Fermat's principle of universal quickest action, as continued through Leibniz's original development of the infinitesimal calculus, and as the catenary-keyed universal physical principle of least action.

These works of Kepler, Leibniz, and their like, were the discoveries fraudulently attacked by those pro-Satanic modern sophists known variously as the empiricists, Cartesians, Physiocrats, phenomenologists, and existentialists.¹³ The role of the cult of "free trade," is typical of the way in which such forms of what I shall expose here as pro-Satanic forms of belief, induce a people, such as many in our U.S.A., to tend to destroy itself, as by a flight from being the world's leading productive power, to the floundering, post-1964 decadence of our predatory, pro-imperialist, consumerist culture, an increasing moral, cultural, and economic decadence, which took control over during the 1964-2003 interval to date. Look at the two cases, gravitation and least action, successively, as cases which illustrate a crucial, most elementary ontological principle of all competent scientific method. Failure to grasp the elementary principle expressed by those cases, would cripple all subsequent attempts to define a scientific way of modern thinking in general.

As our association's educational program has emphasized in its work to date, Kepler's observation is typical of all valid scientific method, in pointing out the scientifically fatal errors of judgment common to the pro-Aristotelean astronomy of Claudius Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Tycho Brahe. Contrary to the mathematical presumptions of those pro-Aristotelean astronomers, the planetary orbits were not only elliptical, with the Sun situated as one of the focii; but the motion along the orbital trajectory was constantly non-uniform. As Kepler emphasized, explicitly, this evidence demonstrated, among other things, that that product of reductionism known as Aristoteleanism, was fraudulent.¹⁴ Aristotle's "apriorism," which

12. Again, Plato's notion of "power," as opposed to the "ivory tower" metaphysics of so-called "energy."

13. Since this report was drafted, my associate Michael Liebig has stoutly and correctly emphasized his thesis, that the continuing root problem of European civilization, still today, is what Socrates and Plato attacked as the essential form of pure evil in their time, the sophists—and, I add, such predecessors of the sophists as the reductionist Eleatics, such as Parmenides, and the Delphi Apollo cult. The modern reductionists, such as the empiricists, are essentially a continuation of that popularized cult of sophistry which destroyed the civilization of ancient Greece, and also Rome, from within. This sophist tradition is the same acid by which contemporary European civilization, including that of U.S. popular opinion, has nearly destroyed the U.S.A. and Europe from within, over the recent four decades. Sophism were better understood as a typical synonym for the generality of the methods of reductionism.

14. Aristotle was deployed from Demosthenes' school of rhetoric, to bore from within Plato's Academy. His *Nicomachean Ethics* is typical of the

degraded knowledge to the mere describing of sense-perception, was proven false by a more competent study of certain kinds of irregularities in the observed phenomena themselves. Kepler's discovery of gravitation was the point of origin of such crucial later developments as Leibniz's uniquely original discovery of the infinitesimal calculus, and, as I shall emphasize here, of the crucially pivotal concept of a Riemann Surface Function.

The sophist (reductionist) method denies the existence of knowable truth, as the ancient Aristotelean hoaxsters denied such knowledge, for astronomy or otherwise, and the famous modern hoaxster, the empiricist neo-aristotelean Immanuel Kant did.¹⁵ The reductionist insists that we actually know only that which is presented to us by our senses.¹⁶ Contrary to the sophists, the measured characteristics of the compared planetary orbits of Earth and Mars, sufficed to exemplify the proof that we do not know physical reality from our senses; we know reality through the specifically human power of hypothesizing, by experimental determination of the validity of those hypotheses which solve the contradictory paradoxes which often arise when we attempt to explain the behavior of the observed world by reliance on merely describing the experience of sense-perception.¹⁷

Shadow and substance! Gravitation is an experimentally proven hypothesis, which defines our knowledge of that universal physical principle as one which can not be detected directly by the senses, but which nonetheless efficiently affects the movement of those mere shadows which are the sensed aspects of our world. This points the mind of the intelligent observer to the fact, that our sense-apparatus is merely part of our organism. What our senses report to us, is, at best, the effect of action by the world outside on those sense-organs, not the image of that efficient action itself.¹⁸ The

sophist method. Claudius Ptolemy's scheme, which was based upon the fraudulent method of Aristotle, was an effort to destroy the most competent astronomy of that time, the legacy of Aristarchus and Eratosthenes. Kepler deals explicitly with the methodological fallacy of Aristotle in his own report of the discovery of gravitation. Aristotle's method is the reductionist method otherwise associated with the name of sophistry.

15. (Kant, previously a rabid empiricist from the school of David Hume, produced his series of *Critiques* premised upon a syncretic expression of empiricism incorporating the teachings of Aristotle.) Meanwhile, while this was being edited for release, my associate Bruce Director elaborated the same essential point, in contrasting it to the revolutionary discovery presented by Bernhard Riemann in the latter's 1954 habilitation dissertation. Cf. Bruce Director, *Riemann for Anti-Dummies*, No. 47, "Defeating I. Kant"; at www.theacademy2004.com.

16. "That's only a theory!" is the typical protest of the sterile intellect steeped in the dogmas of simple sense-certainty. The curious fact of the matter, is that the advocate of such views miraculously fails to grow the tail which would manifest at least the species-sincerity of his doctrine.

17. Actually, as I have occasionally illustrated this point, this discovery by Kepler requires the implied notion of a Riemann Surface Function as the means for representing the mental image of Kepler's concept visually.

18. Again, the image conveyed by the notion of a Riemann Surface Function.

senses show us, at best, shadows cast by a universe which exists beyond the direct observation of the senses. The domain of sense-perception presents us the mere shadows of the real principles which operate in a universe outside the domain of direct sense-perception. The same point was made in Plato's treatment of the doubling of the square (*Theaetetus*)¹⁹ and the construction of the Platonic solids.²⁰

Shadow and substance! Fermat discovered that the propagation of light follows a pathway of quickest time, rather than shortest distance. The continued refinement of that discovery, successively, by Huyghens, Leibniz, and John Bernoulli, most notably, led to Leibniz's interrelated discoveries of that principle of universal least action, which is the unique basis for the infinitesimal calculus, the related physical principle of logarithmic functions, and the role of the catenary as an expression of the most characteristic feature of what Gauss and Riemann later defined, successively, as the complex domain.

Both of the outcomes of those exemplary cases, Kepler's uniquely original discovery of the principle of gravitation, and Leibniz's defining of a universal physical principle of least action, defy that naive, false presumption which teaches that our senses show us directly the real universe in which we exist. These, and comparable discoveries of universal physical principle, show us principles by means of which we can increase our willful, and also visible control of the universe; but, they also show us the nature of that universal principle of physical hypothesis, the faculty of *noësis*²¹ by means of which we are able to adduce the existence of, and effect the practical mastery of those specific physical principles.

The acquisition of such efficiently practical knowledge of principles beyond the powers of sense perception, enables us to define the efficient function of sense-perception within that real universe which lies within nothing less than the complex domain, a universe beyond the shadow-world of sense-perception as such. Describe this relationship by aid of the following illustration.

The Case of the Night-Time Sky

The oldest known precedent for what we call "physical science" today, is reflected in ancient astronomical calendars. The derivation of the notion of science today, is traced in European civilization from a geometric study of astronomy which the pro-Egyptian Pythagoreans named "spherics." The

19. On this, see, once again, Jonathan Tennenbaum on Plato's use of the notion of "power," here, in opposition to the reductionist term, "energy," subsequently introduced by Plato's adversary Aristotle.

20. In this instance, I reference Plato's treatment of the implications of that construction in his *Timaeus*.

21. Vernadsky's term for those uniquely human powers of creative reason, by means of which individuals discover those hypotheses which prove, experimentally, to be universal physical principles, principles which exist beyond the abilities of lower forms of life, and beyond the direct reach of our powers of perception.

notion of "universally efficient physical principles" today, is derived from study of the regular behavior of the "wanderers" of our Solar System, as seen against the background of the clearer moments of opportunity to view the night-time stellar sky.²²

As man begins to approximate a "normalization" of the night-time sky—to compensate for the fact that any observation from a point on Earth, is viewing immediate sights from a point on the surface of a rotating and moving quasi-spheroid, our planet—a certain notion of what we call a "universe" emerges. The question is thus posed: What are we seeing, "up there"?

From a "normalized" position on Earth, the stellar display appears to lie on the interior surface of a spherical space of great, but undetermined radius. In ancient times, Solar events seemed to many to be willfully insolent wanderers against the backdrop of an array of seemingly fixed stars, stars apparently lying along the internal surface of a celestial sphere. Call this upward-looking view of the universe, the relevant starting-point for mankind's notion of a universal *Sensorium*, a view of that universe as it is presented to our sense-organs. Those who made the mistake of assuming that our senses show us the real universe directly, tended toward the belief that the measurements of what could be read as constant angular, or straight-line motion of observed bodies, would be the simply statistical form of expression of laws directly governing the universe, lawful effects which were thus misinterpreted as merely lying within, confined to the bounds as of a universal *Sensorium* within which the existence of our Earth was presumably situated.

Similarly, as in the example of the typical modern dupe's misunderstanding of cyclical and related periodic movements within financial markets, the dupe assumes that charting those apparent patterns produces knowledge of supposed "laws of the market-place." That dupe fails to grasp the point that financial markets, like sheep-shearings, are deployed to trap and strip the victim-investor by aid of the investor's own simple-minded cupidity, his foolish faith in "seeing is believing," as in his substitution of patterns of simplistic statistical readings for what should have been his attention to physically efficient causes of effects.

That said, turn one's attention in two directions. In one direction we have, contrary to the reductionists, those more insightful ancients who viewed the universe within the bounds of that *Sensorium* from a pre-Euclidean standpoint akin to that of Thales and the Pythagoreans. We have also, their proper successors, including the Aristarchus who demonstrated that the Earth orbited the Sun, and the Eratosthenes who measured the curvature of the surface of the Earth (with remarkable approximation) by observations made from

22. The "deep pit" method used by Eratosthenes and others, provided a way of viewing the stars during mid-day. E.g., the method of observation employed to assist his celebrated estimation of the curvature of the Earth.

points in the vicinity of the Mediterranean, on the surface of our planet. Then, we have modern science, which erupted within the Fifteenth-Century, Italy-centered Renaissance.

I shall bring our attention back to that fact at a relevant point, later in this report; for the moment, focus on the fact that this Renaissance revived ancient Classical Greek knowledge of the methods of physical science from the relative intellectual dark ages of Roman imperial traditions, and did this in the setting of giving birth to the first modern sovereign nation-states, those of Louis XI's France and Henry VII's England. This was also the birth of modern European civilization out from a long dark age which dominated Europe under the emerging Roman Empire and the subsequent prolongation of feudalism.²³ It was also the birthplace of modern science, as typified by the work of Brunelleschi, Nicholas of Cusa, Leonardo da Vinci, and their follower, the founder of the notion of a comprehensive modern mathematical physics, Johannes Kepler. The historical circumstances most relevant to this report, are, in summary, the following.

Although the fact of the Earth's orbiting the Sun was known to mid-Fifteenth-Century founders of modern experimental science, such as Nicholas of Cusa, Inquisition-ridden, post-A.D. 1511 Europe returned to the failed Aristotelean, "ivory tower" methods of astronomy of Claudius Ptolemy, Copernicus, and Tycho Brahe: until Kepler. All three of these pre-Kepler copiers of Aristotle's reductionism, portrayed the universe as lying within the apparent linear-statistical regularity of motion within the "internal surface" of the astronomical Sensorium.

Now, centuries later, the Sensorium is conceived in depth. It is imagined that an expanding universe of galaxies, and of highly complex and vast configurations within each galaxy is to be considered. However, such latter discoveries do not yet address the crucial question: Is the Sensorium, so defined, self-evidently real? This forces our attention to the function of the modern, pro-Platonic nation-state republic, in giving a needed new definition to the meaning of science.

What was the pathological assumption which prompted post-1511 official, relatively decadent, then predominant, Venice-centered, reactionary authorities in Europe, to attempt to turn back the clock of science to reductionist superstitions, such as the methods of Aristotle and William of Ockham? What is the simplest way of making clear the systemic fea-

23. The emergence of the modern nation-state out of the morass of ancient imperial Rome and ultramontane feudalism, is to be studied, chiefly, as an impulse toward the freeing of society from the Romantic's ultramontane notion of imperial law. This process is chiefly divided between two periods. The first of these steps toward freeing mankind from the ultramontane, is typified by the rejection of the fraudulent "Donation of Constantine," from Charlemagne through Dante Alighieri. That first period is treated by legal historian Friedrich August von der Heyde's *Die Geburtsstunde des souveränen Staates* (Regensburg: Druck und Verlag Josef Habel, 1952). The second phase is the birth of the modern sovereign nation-state republic during the course of the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, as expressed by Louis XI's France and Henry VII's England. A comparison of the two cases has been made public by my wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

tures of that Venice-orchestrated rampage of moral decadence during the 1511-1648 interval of religious warfare? Consider the social origins of the decadence, first, and then focus upon the epistemological consequences.

As I shall emphasize here, the underlying political issue posed by the Venice-led attempt to reverse the progress of the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, is the fight over the proposition: *Is man a higher form of beast, or a species categorically distinct from, and superior to all lower forms of life?* In other words, this issue is, once again: What is the *functional nature of specifically human knowledge, which sets the human species apart from the beasts?* What are the conditions under which the members of a culture are confronted with proof of such considerations?

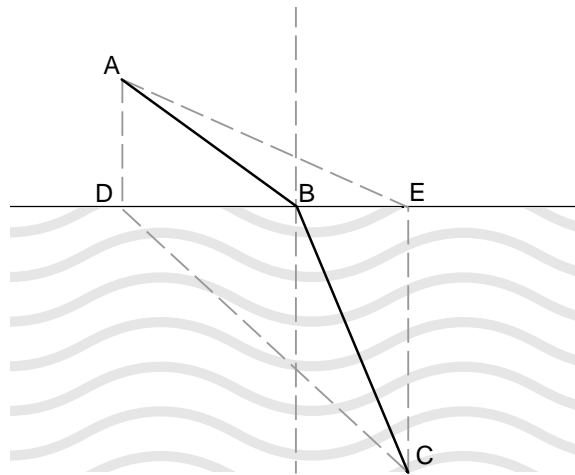
The Fifteenth-Century, Florence-centered Renaissance is the historical benchmark which separates emergence of modern European civilization from the admittedly still lingering aromas of the declining, philosophically irrationalist, Romantic world of feudalism. The central intellectual figure of that revolutionary moment of historic change is Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, whose *Concordantia Catholica* prescribed both an ecumenical reform of the then-shattered Papacy, and the replacement of the feudal system by a community of principle among sovereign nation-state republics,²⁴ and whose *De Docta Ignorantia* provided the initial approximation of a comprehensive definition of what became known as modern physical science. The crucial complementary development to that effect in Italy, was the transition, pioneered by the courage of Jeanne d'Arc, which made possible the first modern nation-state, a united France under Louis XI. The second modern nation-state was England under Henry VII.

The correlated political development was Christopher Columbus's voyage of discovery, implementing a post-A.D. 1453 project which was organized by Nicholas of Cusa, and carried out by according to maps and other designs which Columbus planned and conducted, on the basis of materials he obtained from Cusa's collaborator Toscanelli. The irony of Columbus's 1492 re-discovery of the inhabited land across the Atlantic, was that it coincided with the precedent of that brutish savagery of tyrannical Spain's monstrous persecution of the Jews and Moors.²⁵ The latter brutishness opened the door for what has been called modern Europe's "little New Dark Age" of recurring religious and related wars of the 1511-1648 period.

Despite the brutish horrors of those chiefly Venice-orchestrated religious and related wars of the 1511-1648 inter-

24. *Concordantia Catholica* is, in principle, the successor to Dante Alighieri's *De Monarchia*. The latter, which reflects the totality of Dante's principal work, defined the proposed emergence of a form of national societies freed from the shackles of the ultramontane Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries' Venetian-Norman feudal hegemony.

25. This expulsion of the Moors and Jews, was the crime against God and mankind which set the pace for the brutish self-destruction of 1511-1648 Spain, and for the subsequent eruption of Carlism and such fascist sequels as the pathological doctrine of Hispanidad.



“Shadow and substance! Fermat [French philosopher and mathematician Pierre de Fermat, in 1661] discovered that the propagation of light follows a pathway of quickest time, rather than shortest distance. The continued refinement of that discovery, successively, by Huyghens, Leibniz, and John Bernoulli, most notably, led to Leibniz’s interrelated discoveries of that principle of universal least action, which is the unique basis for the infinitesimal calculus, the related physical principle of logarithmic functions, and the role of the catenary as an expression of the most characteristic feature of what Gauss and Riemann later defined, successively, as the complex domain.”

val, the secular thrust of the entire span of 1401-1789, and beyond, through all ebbs and flows, was the net progress, over the period taken as a whole, toward forms of society which liberated Europe from that prevalent degradation of the mass of humanity to the status of either hunted or herded human cattle. For the first time, the principle of *agapē*, of Plato and Christianity, found expression in a notion of political society as rightly governed by that principle of natural law which appeared later as the fundamental constitutional principle of law in the Preamble of the U.S. Federal Constitution. That principle is expressed summarily by the combined names of an interdependent notion of *national sovereignty, general welfare, and posterity*.

This doctrine of natural law meant three things in practice. That a nation-state republic must be perfectly *sovereign*. That the rulers had no moral right to reign except as they were efficiently dedicated to the *general welfare* of all of the population, and that society placed the benefits to *posterity* above those enjoyed by the presently living. It followed, that although states must enjoy sovereignty, they are bound, according to natural law, to promote these three rights and benefits among all peoples; hence, those concurring conditions represent the basis in natural law for a *community of principle*, rather than a system based on the prescription of inevitable conflict, such as that of the empiricists Hobbes and Locke.

This Fifteenth-Century, Renaissance-led revolution in statecraft, as typified in approximation by Louis XI’s France and Henry VII’s England, was the date and place of the birth of actual political-economy. This birth of political-economy

gave practical expression of a new, lawful definition of the proper nature of government of both the human individual and society. This notion of the state’s moral accountability for fostering the general welfare of all persons and their posterity, is the birth of modern society, the progressive freeing of that former underclass, the majority of mankind, from the social-political, and economic status of being treated as virtually merely “human cattle.”

It was this modern conception of natural law, rooted in a functional notion of the promotion of the general welfare of all persons and their individual and collective posterities, which is the basis for any competent notion of law and political-economy in particular, and of physical science in general. It is from the standpoint of the Fifteenth-Century notion of modern science, that we adopt the ancient Classical precursors of science, such as the pre-Euclidean Pythagoreans, as an imperfectly developed, but integral part of the foundations for emergence of a competent modern science today.

Earlier, that larger mass of mankind, which had been treated conventionally as hunted or herded human cattle, had few lawful rights under feudal imperial (*ultramontane*) law which differed little, even unwittingly, from those forms of rights accorded to fairly-treated herded cattle. This same feudal doctrine, expressed by the Anjou-like Anglo-French *Fronde* tradition of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, was the premise of the neo-feudalist dogma of the Physiocrats, as defined axiomatically by Dr. François Quesnay. Quesnay’s doctrine of *laissez-faire*, like that of Turgot, and of the Adam Smith who plagiarized his “free trade” dogma

largely from France's Physiocrats, was premised on the proposition, that the serfs of the estate had no more rights than those enjoyed by herded, non-human cattle, and that, therefore, the profit of the estate was a magical expression of the Cathar-like benefit of the charter expressed by the patent of lordship over the estate held by that usually lazy parasite currently the decadent, aristocratic landlord or other titleholder to property-right or "shareholder value."

Prior to the new, modern conception of law, a notion of law typified by such works of Cusa as his inherently complementary *Concordantia Catholica* and his subsequent *De Docta Ignorantia*, the reduction of the foreigner and lower classes to the virtual status of human cattle, defined the latter as merely at the service of the ruling classes, as cattle are, rather than measuring society's performance in terms of the included benefits expressed in the uplifting of the whole population.

For example. Following the U.S. Civil War, the policies of education of the slave represented by the work of Frederick Douglass, were widely superseded by a doctrine which lowered the standard of education and intellectual life of the freed slave to the level sufficient for a workaday life of menial work. Earlier, the world's leading economist of that time, Henry C. Carey, documented the case, that the pre-1865 U.S. national economy, had "lost money" on the work of the slaves, while the profits of that slavery were enjoyed chiefly by British interests and their American Tory accomplices. The ulti-

mately catastrophic collapse of the internal economy of Italy under the slavery-ridden Roman Empire, is typical of the kind of false, merely superficial and temporary prosperity enjoyed by a nation which obtains the apparent prosperity of the few, through the looting of the land and persons of the many, which loots, thus, both that land and those lower classes which it treats as virtually human cattle.

The collapse today, of a U.S.A., which had been the world's leading producer-power under Presidents Franklin Roosevelt, Eisenhower, and Kennedy, into a predatory, decadent, ruined consumerist culture, reflects the ruinous effects of U.S.-directed post-1971 monetary-financial policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on the nations of the Americas which those U.S.-directed IMF policies have driven to collapse. The parasite which thus destroys its host, is thus condemned to collapse out of its own reckless folly.

The principle of the sovereign nation-state gave the serf the right, taken from him by ultramontane feudalism, of being human, under a new conception of the law of sovereign nation-states. The development of the productive powers of the individual and the right to participate in the fruit produced by that development, became the *intent* of the natural law of the newly introduced institution, the modern sovereign nation-state. Under this law, the people and land of the nation were no longer mere cordwood to be consumed for the warmth of the oligarchs and their lackeys; the defense and improvement of the welfare of all the people and their posterity became the calculable form of obligation on which the continued authority of the government depended. That is the elementary expression, in first approximation, of the modern institution called political-economy.

Rendering this new order of society in that implicitly calculable form of organization, by defining political-economy, creates the setting which was indispensable for the Fifteenth-Century birth of modern European science. The possibility of an improvement of the conditions of life of both current and future generations, depends upon the objective interdependency of two forms of specifically human activity, by means of which man accomplishes what no other living species can do, the effecting of willful increases of the potential relative population-density of the human species.

These two forms of activity are typified in their effect as, first, the efficiently-used discoveries of universal principles, and, second, those insights into the principled role of Classical artistic composition, such as the Classical tragedy of Aeschylus, Shakespeare, and Schiller, in enabling society to intend to cooperate willfully and efficiently in efficient promotion and use of the benefits of physical-scientific progress.

The difference between those two cooperating impulses, is that *in the fundamental discoveries of universal physical principle, the individual creative mind is acting in individual relationship to the physical universe. In the principles of Classical artistic composition, the individual is acting in relationship to the principles of those social processes through which society cooperates in the application of discovered universal*

Kepler's Revolutionary Discoveries

The most crippling error in mathematics, economics, and physical science today, is the hysterical refusal to acknowledge the work of Johannes Kepler, Pierre Fermat, and Gottfried Leibniz—not Newton!—in developing the calculus. This video, accessible to the layman, uses animated graphics to teach Kepler's principles of planetary motion, without resorting to mathematical formalism.

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physical principles. The benefits of those activities are the only actual source of what should be regarded as the physical form of economic profit by society. *There is no other source of true and legitimate profit than the combined benefit of the action of discovering and adopting these two kinds of universal principles.*

This view of science, within the context of political economy, forces modern society to confront itself with a new kind of view of the difference between man and the beast. As we can show clearly from the doctrine of Moses, the work of Plato, and the principles of Christianity, for example, exceptional individuals of earlier society were able to adduce an essentially correct definition of the nature of man which sets our species apart from, and above the beasts; but the modern nation-state republic, as seen in Nicholas of Cusa's *Concordantia Catholica*, was the first appearance of a form of society efficiently ordered for the promotion of forms of progress consistent with the special nature of the human being, as a creature whose characteristic activity is the discovery and application of those two classes of universal principles.

The modern sovereign nation-state republic, is a form of state which must be efficiently dedicated to that higher authority of the doctrine of natural law expressed as the Preamble of the U.S. Federal Constitution, which does not recognize the existence of a right to "class interest" by any social class; the notion of "shareholder value" spread in modern nations today exists only as a specifically fascist doctrine of the Romantic law-tradition of the accomplices Hegel and Savigny, and their follower the Nazi Carl Schmitt. Like science, republican natural law measures intention and performance by nothing less than universal standards: specifically, the universality of mankind, and mankind's implicitly assigned role of exerting increasing control or, and responsibility for the welfare of mankind, and improvement of the universe we inhabit.

With the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, the idea of man in the universe, as a universal being so expressed by willful practice, became the guide for those changes in mankind's practice which deserve the name of progress. With the 1789 adoption of the Preamble of the U.S. Federal Constitution, a moral standard was established for all modern European civilization, under which society obliged itself to regulate itself according to the measurable progress of its entire population, toward the improvement of the general welfare of all of its people and their posterity. With that continuation of the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance's founding of the modern nation-state, the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, the 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence, and the 1789 U.S. Federal Constitution, a form of lawful physical economy was invoked as a model of reference for a supreme law of nations, which, when served, represents a measurable form of the true nature of mankind. Hence, the very name of modern history, and the related notion of modern science, must be so dated.

These missions of the modern republic can be accomplished in no other way than accumulated knowledge and use

of those discovered universal physical principles which exist beyond the mere shadow-world of naive sense-perception. This proper view of mankind, its power, and its mission, begins when we seek those principles, of those two kinds, which, by their nature, are hidden from mere sense-perception, by knowledge of which man may reach out toward controlling the invisible ordering of events in the Sensorium which is reflected to our senses as the night-time sky.

It was under those political preconditions, that modern science adduced the notion of the complex domain from the precedents of the ancient Platonic tradition.

2. The Complex Domain and Man's Immortality

The proof that the universe contains efficient universal principles which are not themselves directly objects of the senses, presents us with the need to think of the individual's relationship to nature around us in terms of two geometries. The first of those is what I have defined, in the preceding pages, as the anti-Euclidean form of the geometry of the universal Sensorium; the second is a geometry based on nothing but an experimental reading of the measurable relations within a set of inter-relationships among those discoverable, and experimentally validated universal physical principles which are generated by Plato's method of hypothesis. The first, is approximately the shadow-world geometry of sense-perceptual space-time. The second, is the unperceived universe of those actual principles which produce those paradoxical sensory effects which prompt the recognition of the existence of the unperceived, but efficiently existing universal physical principles. The two geometries are everywhere interacting.

We shall consider this, first, as it impacts the work of the physical scientist. Later, we shall turn to the matter of Classical artistic composition.

In the first of those two instances: The known interaction of those two geometries, perceptual and physical, is the effect reflected in modern mathematical physics as the notion of the actuality of the Gauss-Riemann complex domain. Within this combined notion, the relationship of the second, the physically efficient action, to the first, the physical geometry of the visible domain, is expressed as the shadowy impact of physical principles on the Sensorium; these, combined, are the subject of the general notion of a Riemann Surface function, as elaborated by Riemann on, chiefly, the foundations of Gauss's notions of the general principles of curvature.²⁶ For first approximation, consider this case for gravitation as Kepler defines it. Next, in second approximation, consider

26. Bernhard Riemann, (*On the Hypotheses Which Underlie Geometry*) *Über die Hypothesen welche der Geometrie zu Grunde liegen*, *Berhard Riemanns gesammelte mathematische Werke*, H. Weber, ed. (New York: Dover Publications reprint edition, 1953).

the evolutionary development of Fermat's concept of quickest time, the notion which was to appear in a more developed form as Leibniz's catenary-pivotted concept of universal least action.

Kepler situates the physical principle of gravitation with respect to evidence bearing upon the successive treatments of the implications of the construction of the Platonic solids by Plato,²⁷ Luca Pacioli, and Leonardo da Vinci.²⁸ Kepler proceeds from this insight into the ostensibly elliptical harmonic characteristics of the set of Solar orbits, to make the first generalized leap of insight into what became known later as the physical nature of the complex domain. This insight led to Kepler's defining a set of orbital values characteristic of a necessary, but also necessarily exploded planet, lying in a designated orbit between Mars and Jupiter; an exploded planet which Gauss proved, nearly two centuries later, to be the remains known as the Asteroid belt.

These considerations by Kepler define an unseen, but efficient action occurring everywhere in the perceived Solar System, action causing that system to behave differently, at every visible point, than can be accounted for in terms of constant action among visible movements. Therefore, we must create the mental image of a new space-time, which, on the one hand, corresponds to perception, but, on the other hand, moves perceived action by some knowable, but imperceptible universal physical principle. The conjunction of these two actions, respectively shadow and substance, defines a new geometry in which both effects, perceived and causal, are combined as one geometry.²⁹ That becomes the complex domain of Leibniz's principle of universal least action, the complex domain as defined, successively, by Gauss and Riemann, in concert with their collaborators, such as Lejeune Dirichlet, and others, such as Abel, on whose work the product presented by Riemann depended in most significant degree.

I shall leave it to our collaborators to work through the geometries my outline has thus implied. The included purpose of that assigned exercise, is to break through the barrier which separates simply perceptual visualization of events in sensory space-time, from the conceptualization of higher geometries arising from synthetic visualization of the unseen principle of action revealing its presence at each point. The reader's attention will be returned to some implications of that matter, below, after we have compared this case to that presented by the notion of a Classical principle of artistic composition. Therefore, reasons for this decision by me will be clarified a bit later in this report.

The Subject of Classical Irony

In an effective staging of a Classical tragedy, or of a Classical musical composition, the images on stage are superseded

27. E.g., *Timaeus*.

28. E.g., *De Divine Proportione*.

29. Hence, what Euler mistakenly discards as "imaginary," is the real, and what Euler calls "real," is the product of the sensory imagination!

by a drama performed on the internal "stage" of the individual audience member's imagination. The comparison of the two stages, the shadows perceived and the imagined reality, involves contrasted human mental states analogous to the contrast between sensory perception and recognition of the unseeable universal principle governing the movements of that which is perceived. Every successful Classical performer, dramatic or musical, is implicitly aware of this, and is governed by a prescience of such relationships.³⁰ This is the key to the definition of all Classical artistic principles; it is also the key to all political practice which leads nations along an upward course of social self-development of the human species as a whole.

Those introductory remarks on the matter now immediately before us, are intended to point attention to a question: *What is the object which corresponds to the individual's mental act of hypothetical discovery of what proves, experimentally, to be a universal physical principle?* That mental act corresponds to what Vernadsky defines as (biogeochemical) *noësis*.

In true *noësis*, our subject is the existence of ideas which reside outside the scope of sense-perception; yet, they are definite, experimentally efficient ideas, of the same degree of distinctness, as ideas, as might be ascribed to any sense-perceived object.³¹ These are referenced under the heading of *powers* by Plato.³² Therefore, out of respect for the definite nature of such ideas of principle, I refer to these distinct conceptions as *thought-objects*.³³ To hone my foregoing observation to a fine point: what is the *thought-object* represented by the act of discovery of a universal physical principle? What is the recognition of such a *thought-object* in one mind by another person? What is the kindred *thought-object* whose controlling presence defines the successful composition, or performance of a Classical tragedy, or musical composition, as distinct from the mere sensationalism of Romantic and modernist artistic composition or performance?³⁴

Both of these compared types of *thought-objects*, physical

30. The task of the playwright or composer, is to foresee the arrangement of the shadows represented by the seen and heard action on stage, and to arrange those shadowy elements deployed in such an ironical fashion as to provoke the audience to search its own mind for the reality to which those shadows correspond. It is as if God arranged the visible motion of the Solar System to cause Kepler's mind to recognize the reality of a universal principle of gravitation. So, the adequate performer of a Classical musical composition crafts his or her performance to force the real intent of the composer upon the audience. The greatest conductor of the Twentieth Century, Wilhelm Furtwängler, referred to this as "performing between the notes."

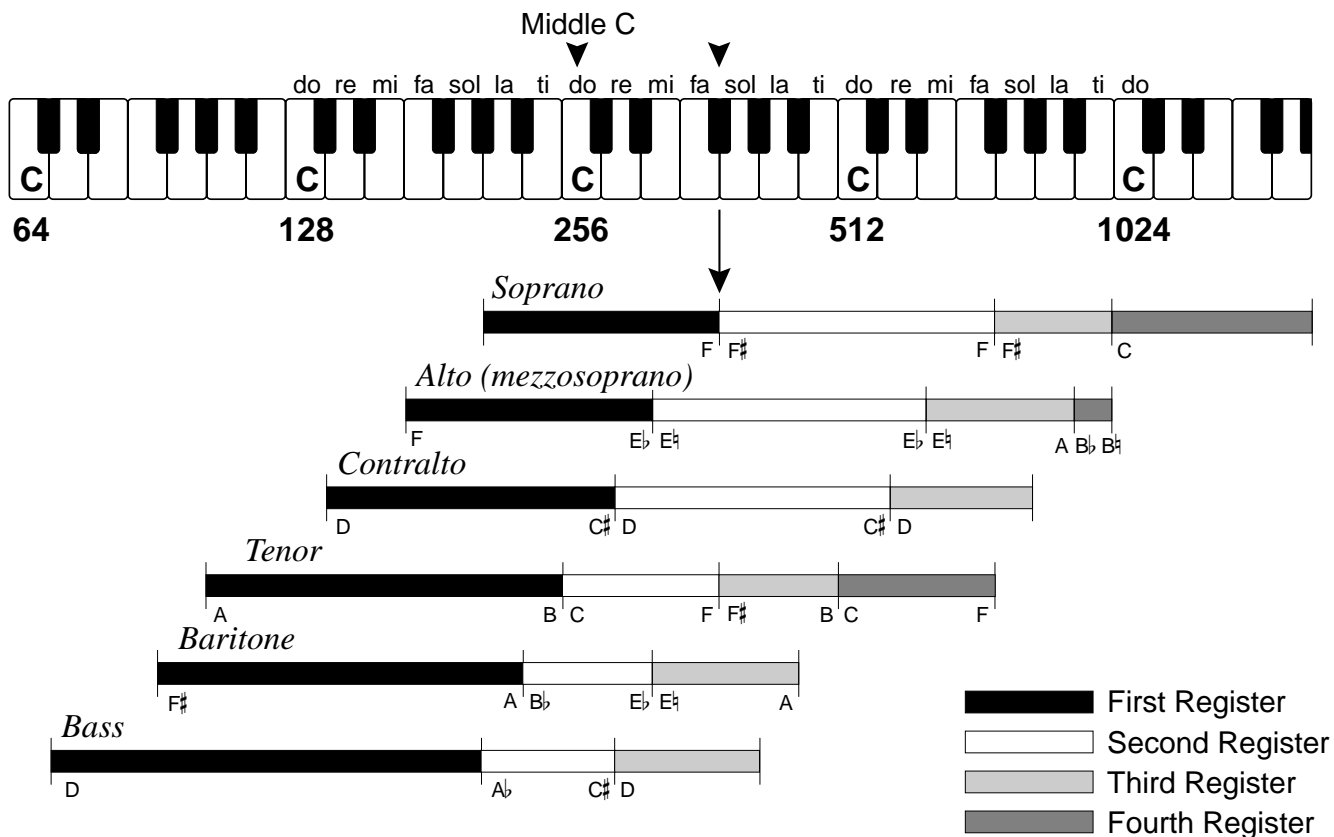
31. Cf. B. Riemann, "Zur Psychologie und Metaphysik," *Bernhard Riemanns gesammelte mathematische Werke*, op. cit., pp. 507-538. N.B. pp. 509-520.

32. Jonathan Tennenbaum, op. cit.

33. There are those who recognize such thought-objects, and those who protest, "I Kant!"

34. Exemplary is the disgusting practice of "director theater" arrangements of Classical drama, the one more disgusting than the version it superseded.

The Six Species of the Human Voice, and Their Registers



“The human singing voice is . . . developed to its naturally optimal potential by methods equivalent to that Fifteenth-Century Florentine bel canto singing-voice tradition. . . . The result is the same characteristic of the human singing-voice reflected in the systemic conflict between Bach’s well-tempered counterpoint and the empiricist’s equal-tempered keyboard.”

and Classical-artistic, have the ontological quality we met in my earlier references, here, to the original discovery of an experimentally validated, hypothetical physical principle. The best choice of introductory exercises for acquiring a sense of the equivalence of universal physical principles to the thought-objects of Classical artistic composition and performance, is the study of the collection of Plato dialogues. In that collection as a whole, the student encounters the thought-objects called *Platonic hypotheses*, which pertain to physical principles; the same method yields those insights, also called hypotheses, which pertain to the principles of social processes. The latter class of insights into social processes, populate the domain of Classical artistic composition, and are, as I have often emphasized in earlier utterances, the key to recognizing the interdependency between Classical artistic composition and a competent form of a political science of history-making.

In Classical composition, as in the discovery of experimentally validated universal physical principles, the entire composition is both generated by a single act of insight, and

never departs from being an expression of that single insight. Take a musical example of this principle. The late Beethoven string quartets Opus 131 and 132 are a work of genius even by the standard of Beethoven’s best earlier compositions, the most notable, most coherent, and highest expression, to date, of a compositional principle of well-tempered counterpoint first defined by J.S. Bach. Properly apprehended, these compositions, properly delivered, like related cases of so-called “late” Beethoven compositions, fascinate the mind’s powers of concentration, subjecting them to a kaleidoscopic succession of exciting acts of discovery, as coherent development, from start to the aftermath of the close.³⁵ The ordering princi-

35. The performance of any similarly qualified Classical composition, requires the performers and audience, alike, to make the unfolding, unifying process of the completed composition “one’s own.” This is accomplished by reducing the entire composition’s process of development, from an ominous moment of silence before its beginning, to a moment of silence at the end, to a single principle of development. The late Beethoven quartets are perhaps the best cases to consider from this standpoint. Instead of a succession of stages, a seamless process of transcendental development, a notion of devel-

ple which subsumes that succession, is a thought-object. That thought-object is the generating idea of the composition's unity of effect.

A great performance of a Classical tragedy has a similar effect.

That said, begin the definition of Classical composition in general with a crucial question: *How does the individual's mind discover the set of principles of both composition and performance; how does this relate to the individual's sovereign act of generating an experimentally validated universal physical principle? In other words, what is the feature of thought-objects which is common to discoveries of principle in both physical science and Classical composition?* How does the answer to that question make clear the reason why we must see Classical artistic and opposing forms of artistic composition (or, performance) as placed into qualitatively opposing categories? Classical and Romantic artistry are not contrasting views of art; they are different species of existence, opposing one another's existence in a way comparable to the interspecific sterility enjoyed between mammals and reptiles.

The key to the answer to that question so posed, is already reflected, typically, in the account of Pythagoras' definition of the musical *comma*. That account states that Pythagoras derived the proof of that *comma* by, in effect, comparing the division as of the octave, by a singing-voice and a monochord. In such an experiment, the *comma* is generated consistently only when the human singing voice is one developed to its naturally optimal potential by methods equivalent to that Fifteenth-Century Florentine *bel canto* singing-voice tradition associated with the musical knowledge referenced by the fragmentary remains of Leonardo da Vinci's book *De Musica*. The result is the same characteristic of the human singing-voice reflected in the systemic conflict between Bach's well-tempered counterpoint and the empiricist's equal-tempered keyboard.

In the Florentine *bel canto* tradition, for example, the placement of the tones and phrasing of the human singing voice, is established in memory as a set of *ideas* in the sense of Platonic thought-objects as ideas.³⁶ This notion of the *bel canto* singing voice, is the pivotal feature of Classical composition of not only music, but also, of the German and Italian Classical song and opera which the Classical poetry and drama of those musical compositions require. The same is the rule for the composition and performance of poetry, or the musical substructure of what is to be delivered as the drama for the Classical stage.

opment which expresses the unfolding of the entire composition as a single idea, an idea comparable to Kepler's notion of the organization of the Solar System.

36. This conception of music is that which Kepler adopted from both the implications of Plato's treatment of the determination of the Five Platonic solids, and the treatment of the same matter by Luca Pacioli and Leonardo da Vinci.

There is some more, which is of crucial importance in distinguishing music as Classical art, for example, from a musical physics.

The *bel canto* musical scale divides the categories of human singing voices among six types of human singing voices, as determined by what are known as natural register-shifts, and otherwise determined by secondary differentiations within voice-types. The combined effect of these and related features of the properly developed natural potentials of the human singing voice, define music as a social, rather than an individual expression of the use of the human creative powers for generating and sharing experience of the generation of thought-objects as ideas. This set of social relations integral to the "chest" of human singing voices, and the essential role of counterpoint in Classical musical composition, define Classical musical composition and performance, as a domain of Classical artistic composition, rather than a type of mathematical physics, even though the definitions of human thought-objects for Classical art and physical science are otherwise perfectly congruent.

Thus, as Bach's *Well-Tempered Preludes and Fugues* illustrate the case, the social characteristic of musical ideas is expressed by the principles of Well-Tempered counterpoint. On this account, Classical musical performance requires that instrumentalists impose the characteristics of the *bel canto*-trained human singing voice on the instruments; otherwise, the attempted instrumental aspect of performance of even Classical compositions degenerates into a mimicry of Romanticism, such as that of Liszt and Wagner, or even modernism. Competent performers never play the notes of the score; the score is a mnemonic device, a mere shadow of the Classical composer's intention, which must be back-translated into the process, the unifying thought-object, the principle, which is the intended composition as an indivisible single conception to be transmitted to the audience.

Insight into these functions of Classical musical composition derived from the natural, *bel canto*, characteristics of the human singing voice, leads into insight into the cognitive functions of the human speaking voice itself. These connections are best explored by attention to the role of Classical forms of sung prosody in ancient through modern forms of the poetry of sundry languages.³⁷ Modernist compositions and utterance of poetry and prose are an expression of forms of decadence which have resulted in the victims' critical loss of the ability to compose and utter such prosody, or even to compose the forms of spoken and written utterance required to convey what Percy Bysshe Shelley identifies as "profound and impassioned conceptions respecting man and nature."

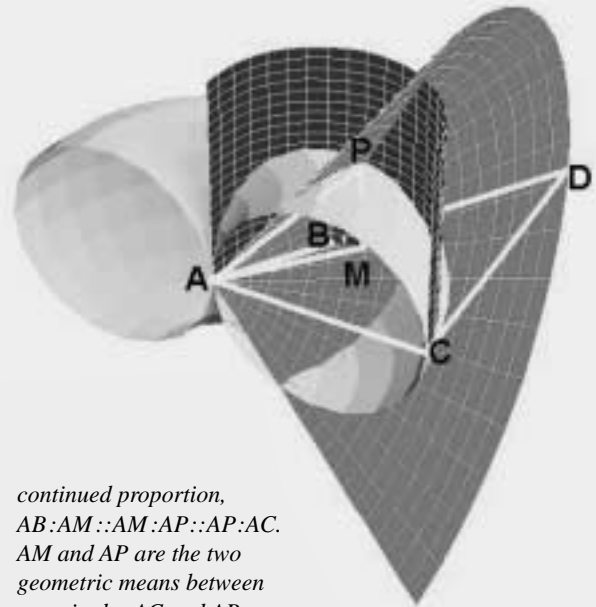
37. Cf. the comparison of the modern Classical Italian and German modes of the *bel canto* human singing voice's application to Classical song composition. See *A Manual on the Rudiments of Tuning and Registration, Book I: Introduction and Human Singing Voice*, Project Editors John Sigerson and Kathy Wolfe (Washington, D.C.: Schiller Institute, 1992).

Archytas' Construction for Doubling of the Cube

Archytas developed a construction to find two geometric means between two magnitudes, AC and AB. Magnitude AC is drawn as the diameter of circle ABC; AB is a chord of the circle. Using this circle as the base, generate a cylinder. The circle is then rotated 90° about AC, so it is perpendicular to the plane of circle ABC; it is then rotated about point A, to form a torus with nil diameter. (The intersection of the torus and the cylinder produces a curve of double curvature.) Chord AB is extended until it intersects

the perpendicular to AC at point D; this forms triangle ACD, which lies in plane of circle ABC, AB, and AC. Triangle ACD is then rotated around AC, producing a cone. The cone, torus, and cylinder, all intersect at point P. Perpendicular PM is then dropped from P along the surface of the cylinder, until it intersects circle ABC at point M; this forms right triangle AMP.

Through this construction, a series of similar right triangles (only partially shown) is generated, which produces the



continued proportion,
 $AB:AM::AM:AP::AP:AC$.
 AM and AP are the two geometric means between magnitudes AC and AB.

“We must recognize that the physical reality of Gauss’s argument was already clearly, and conclusively shown by the pre-Euclidean Classical Greeks working in the tradition of Pythagoras.”

This loss of the power of intelligible communication of important ideas, has become increasingly acute in European languages during the course of the recent forty years since the beginning of the popularization of a “rock-drug-sex youth-counterculture” as a mode of attempted eradication of the influence of Classical culture.

One of the notable effects of the post-1963 spread of the so-called “cultural paradigm-shift” among those entering adolescence in Europe and the Americas during the middle through late 1960s, is a widespread impairment of the literate use of language. Much of this impairment is a reflection of the destructive impact of the “rock-drug-sex youth-counterculture” on the sense of the role of musicality (i.e., *bel canto*-rooted prosody). This was aggravated by other, coincident factors. The latter factors included the shift of this generation away from the future-oriented culture of earlier generations, to the “Now Generation’s” loss of a sense of personal historical perspective. The result of that qualitative moral downshift in perspective, is that most of those now between fifty and sixty years of age have undergone an existentialist, emotional-intellectual impairment of the cognitive powers comparable to the Synarchist cult’s pathological “end of history” dogma.

This accelerating cultural down-shift of recent decades, is reflected in a loss of that power of prosody which is rooted in the principles of Classical poetry and song.

The apparent exceptions to that aspect of a general cultural decline in recent generations’ capacity for intelligible prosody, include the substitution of a kind of Romantic sing-song which is mistaken by the credulous for “pretty speech,” a sing-song proffered as a substitute for the quality of utterance needed to convey the kinds of ideas typified by, but not limited to Classical scientific discovery of universal physical principles.

Consider the exemplary case of the leading pro-fascist ideologue on the present U.S. Supreme Court, Justice Antonin Scalia. Scalia is notorious for his shameless admission of his denial of the existence of any historically defined principles of law, and for his repeatedly, publicly uttered, explicit insistence on a substitute for reason, in his “Orwellian,” dictionary-nominalist dogma of what he calls “text.” On that account, Scalia has flunked the reading of even the Preamble of the U.S. Federal Constitution.

Consider, for example, the principle of sovereignty.

The Irony of Sovereignty

It is notable that the empiricist Thomas Hobbes expresses explicitly his own and the positivists’ seemingly instinctive abhorrence of irony in general, and metaphor most emphatically. As I have already noted, as the central theme of this report, the reduction of the definition of “rational” to a mechanistic, “connect-the-dots” kind of description of experience,

has the effect, and intention of outlawing acknowledgment of the existence of any reality which is not a kind of “connect-the-dots” reading of sensory experience. Charlatans such as Bertrand Russell and his acolytes, such as Norbert Wiener, John von Neumann and their like, carry Hobbes’ Satanic dogma to an extreme.

Contrary to Hobbes’ and Antonin Scalia’s implied dictionary nominalism, only forms of human mental behavior fairly described as schizophrenic could assume that what might have been intended as a literal meaning of words encompasses human knowledge. The sane use of any language begs recognition of similarities to the Gauss-Riemann complex domain. Words are used literally, to designate perceptions of object-like subjects, or perceptions of emotional impulses. But, sane human speech is never simply literal; sane speech has its own version of the complex domain. By means of irony in general, or metaphor most emphatically, intelligent speech encompasses notions of realities which operate, like universal physical principles, beyond the realm of literal descriptions of sense-perception. Sometimes, the ironies are misleading, even false; but, the existence of truthful ironies is indispensable for truthful human communication of ideas, true of false. Classical poetry, for example, is based entirely upon the basis of that higher order of intention shared between speaker and hearer.³⁸

These subtler, higher meanings permeate the folklore of a people, and are encountered in their more refined expression in Classical plastic, as much as non-plastic art. Typical is the distinction of Classical from Archaic modes of ancient Greek sculpture and the related original redefinition of perspective for painting by Leonardo da Vinci. Great Classical sculpture presents the mind with a body, not as fixed, but recognizable by the mind as captured in mid-motion; the mind senses the existence of that motion, as John Keats describes this effect in his “Ode on a Grecian Urn.” This kind of art expresses principles, in the same sense that the complex domain expresses principles of continuing development in action, as the mathematics of Galileo, Euler, Lagrange, and Cauchy does not. Folklore and Classical art convey the sense of principles of action which lie beyond the comprehension of the reductionist form of literal statements.

Thus, intelligent communication among a people relies essentially on those ironical, anti-reductionist meanings which lie between the cracks of literal imageries. The introduction of new, principled ideas to a people, depends largely on the sharing of that store of such ideas within the practice of the existing language-culture.

In general, therefore, it is only to the degree that a people has the approximation of a Classical language-culture that it is able to discover, and to deliberate upon new ideas. What is

38. There is no room in Classical art for mere symbolism; no condoning of symbolism is intended, or allowed by me here.

called the freedom of the individual members of a society, depends upon processes of deliberation within the society which are based upon the accumulation of ironies embedded in the general language-culture of that society. Without those functions of a literate form of irony-rich language, the members of a society are degraded to the functional status of virtual human cattle, unable to participate efficiently in shaping the common national destiny.

The most effective mode for developing cultures, including national cultures, is Classical art, most notably Classical forms of poetry, drama, music, and plastic arts. In architecture, Classical principles are functionally essential to a healthy, and happy national culture, such that the organization of communities, and architecture of buildings, meet an intelligible Classical-artistic standard.

In other words, the same principle expressed by the complex domain for physical science, is realized in an explicitly social form by Classical art. This is so essential to the happiness and functional effectiveness of a people, that a healthy society requires perfect national sovereignty based upon an increasingly rich and rational Classical form of culture. No “Towers of Babel” are permitted. It is necessary that different nations have a common standard of truth; but, each will reach that standard voluntarily, only through its own sovereign function of a sovereignly national Classical standard of culture.

The means by which such respectively sovereign, separate language-cultures are able to share a common notion of truth, is usefully described as a broadly defined principle of ecumenicism. In theology, such an ecumenical principle is associated with the notion of “The One God,” as in Nicholas of Cusa’s *De Pace Fidei* or the argument of Moses Mendelssohn. This notion, the notion of a universal natural law, is seen more broadly, without losing any of the connotations of Cusa’s and Mendelssohn’s argument, at the moment we emphasize the nature of man and woman as made equally in the image of the Creator, and assigned responsibility for dominion within the bounds of that Creation.

The functional forms of effective ecumenical relations among differing religious bodies, or nations, are arrangements which limit their commonly shared obligations to a certain definition of the nature of mankind, as set apart from, and above the beasts. These principles which are properly common to respectively sovereign states or bodies of religious belief, limit their supranational or equivalent authority to the principles of a body of *universal natural law*, such as those three referenced principles set forth in the Preamble of the U.S. Federal Constitution.

Such an ecumenical principle could exist only if it is premised on a strict and universal distinction of man from beast. That distinction is, essentially, nothing other than the power of the human mind to discover experimentally validated universal physical principles lying beyond the capabilities of sense-perception as such. The form of Socratic dialectic per-

meating Plato's dialogues, typifies a universal body of principle, which expresses this universal distinction of the human mind, and so, from this higher standpoint, defines a body of ecumenical harmony bridging the perfect sovereignties of separate national cultures. In other words, that form of the dialectic is an efficient common principle properly shared among otherwise perfectly sovereign, distinct national cultures and their languages.

The additional point to be emphasized, is that the relevant dialogue must be expressed in terms of the predicates of each sovereign national culture, even though the conclusions to be reached may be ultimately, truthfully the same among each and all of those respectively sovereign national cultures. Those aspects of national cultures which meet that standard of "Classical" which is typified by my foregoing exposition above, are the expression of the means by which that ecumenical fraternity among sovereign cultures may be established and maintained.

The pivotal issue of universal natural law is the following.

At first thought, the human individual has two choices of personal identity. For most persons in societies known so far, the individual's choice of personal identity is that associated with the mortal existence between conception and death. For persons of a relatively more cultivated disposition, the essential identity of the individual is located in that immortal personality which temporarily inhabits the mortal existence. The first, inferior choice, thus locates the individual person's *mortal* identity within the bounds of sense-perception as such. The second, true sense of human individual identity locates the *immortal* existence of the individual, by name, as good science recalls the personal name of those discoverers of valid universal physical principle whose ideas, in fact, belonging to the Gauss-Riemann complex domain, or, similarly, of Classical artistic composition, are handed down from generation to generation. The great Classical scientist or artist is the epitome of a true, implicitly immortal, individual identity.

In the existence of society so far, the success of any culture depends upon the contributions of the leading role of the persons devoted to the second, immortal sense of universal identity, as guides of a people which were pulled down morally by an excessive emphasis on the less than universal, inferior, mortal sense of personal identity. So, for all globally extended European civilization to date, exceptional persons of universal outlook, such as Solon of Athens, the Socrates of Plato's dialogues, and Plato himself, are typical of, and essential for the internal European origins of the best of European culture as a whole.

The point just underlined returns our attention to the essential functional distinction of modern European civilization. The obligation of the head of state is to defend the sovereignty, and promote the general welfare of all the living and their posterity for the present and future of the nation as a whole. Thus, the leadership of the nation requires per-

sons who efficiently embody an historical sense of universality, and who, thus, act as an indispensable agent of national conscience, to subordinate the small-minded, parochial impulses of the people to the universality of the past, present, and future historical existence of the nation as a whole. This requires of such leaders, whether official or moral, a commitment to a sense of historical past, present, and future humanity as a whole. This means a commitment to the discovery and application of principles which are not only those properly characteristic of the nation, but also of humanity generally.

The related problem in the world thus far, the U.S.A. and Europe included, is that our people, even our leaders, are much too small-minded, even miserably petty in both the moral and practical expression of their opinions and practices. Throughout known history, as Solon of Athens warned, good societies have depended upon the interventions of morally and intellectually exceptional leaders, such as our Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Lincoln, et al., to lead the people of a nation out of that folly which they then, as during recent decades, have brought down upon themselves.

On this account, our Federal Constitution, which was shaped by aid of reflection on the warning by Solon of Athens, has been the most durably effective instrument of all modern political history, even through long periods during which that Constitution was savagely betrayed, as during the 1964-2003 interval. The crucial element of true genius in that Constitution, is expressed as its Preamble, to which all interpretation of other elements of the Constitution, its amendments, Federal laws, and Federal Court decisions, are subject. The invocation of that triadic principle of sovereignty, general welfare, and posterity, lodged in that Preamble, has been the point of reference and national renewable virtue which has made our political Constitution the most durably efficient in known history. The unexcelled genius so embedded in that Preamble, is that it obliges the Federal government to return to the standpoint of true universality, to rescue the nation from the follies of recurring, errant and petty currents of popular opinion. Thus, when we adhere to that Constitution, in that mode, our republic has a certain genius for immortality, if we use it, not achieved by others to date.

The importance of that view of our Constitution's Preamble is usefully contrasted to the fatal traditionalism of the ultramontane, Roman Code of Diocletian. Tradition in the sense of that Code is the deadliest enemy of any people foolish enough to embrace such a policy. It is change for the better which must constantly supercede such tradition. Scientific and Classical cultural progress must be the tradition which constantly supercedes any other tradition. It is in this, that the immortality of the personality inhabiting the mortal individual is secured. Only the nation so committed to endless progress can secure its citizens the rightful access to true functional immortality.

This brings us to the matter of the principles of curvature.

3. The Principles of Curvature

I return our attention to the opening thematic topic of this report. This time, I focus attention on the example of J. Clerk Maxwell as—like such followers of Ernst Mach as the Ludwig Boltzmann who played a key role in laying the groundwork for the Wiener-von Neumann “information theory” hoax—one who is still among the very influential, Nineteenth-Century figures in the corruption polluting academic and related science-instruction and belief still today.

J. Clerk Maxwell’s reprehensible “explanation” of his fraudulent treatment of the combined contributions of Gauss, Weber, and Riemann (and Ampère’s principle) to the founding of electrodynamics, typifies the hoaxes which underlie the generally accepted classroom view of cosmogony today, still today. Maxwell’s explanation of his fraudulent behavior was his self-described “moral” indignation at the prospect of being obliged to acknowledge the existence of “any geometries” other than “our own.” He meant the empiricist’s reductionist tradition of Sarpi, Galileo, Euler, Lagrange, Laplace, Cauchy, Faraday, Clausius, Grassmann, Kelvin, and Helmholtz.³⁹ The result of that and kindred expressions of the popular, but immoral view still prevalent in classrooms and related premises today, is the following generally accepted view of cosmogony in general.

The root of this problem is typified by the form of sophistry which I have described as associated with the “apriorisms” of Aristotle and Euclid, and expressed in a more radical form by modern empiricism and its derivatives.

This aprioristic tradition produces a reductionist conception of the universe, a conception which is an intrinsically entropic set of “ivory tower” definitions, axioms, and postulates. The submission of physical scientists to the acceptance of that aprioristic hoax, as expressed by Euler, Lagrange, Laplace, Cauchy, et al., results in a superimposed, axiomatically entropic, mathematical interpretation of physical evidence. Acceptable physical theories are those designed to fit that “generally accepted classroom” notion of mathematical models. In turn, deductions are made from the theories so corrupted, to the effect that varying interpretations concocted within the bounds of those pathetic deductive schemes, become hotly debated in academic circles, and spill over in the form of silly, essentially superficial debates on such matters in the lay press. In general, all agree, today, that the universe is essentially entropic as a whole.

As I shall restate the case summarily here and now, One of the most relevant modern approaches to exposing the fraud

39. To propose that Maxwell’s views on this point are typical of England, overlooks the work of the founder of the concept of the programmable digital computer, Charles Babbage. Babbage, young Herschel, and Peacock’s blast at the incompetence of the taught mathematics of early Nineteenth-Century Britain, typify the existence of a competent current of international modern culture in physical science, operating in parallel to the incompetent “Enlightenment” traditions.

of cosmogonies of that reductionist type, has been the elaboration of the notions of the *Biosphere* and *Noösphere* by a great successor of D.I. Mendeleyev, Vladimir Vernadsky.⁴⁰ I have addressed that contribution by Vernadsky in various locations published earlier; on this present occasion, I merely summarize the essentials relevant to the present topic. The crucial point to be emphasized, is the way in which Vernadsky’s development and application of the principles of biogeochemistry gave fresh expression to what had been the traditionally Classical view since Plato et al., that the universe is a multiply-connected composite of three distinct, principled phase-spaces: the ostensibly non-living, the living, and the human-cognitive. Vernadsky’s approach, biogeochemistry, supplied the modern experimental basis for defining the principled distinctions and principled interconnections among those three phase-spaces.

The successive work of Pasteur, Curie, Vernadsky, et al., demonstrated, experimentally, that, from the standpoint of experimental physical chemistry, “life” is a category of universal physical principle which is efficient, but does not lie within the domain of non-living processes. Hence, it represents a distinct universal phase-space. Similarly, the creative powers of the human mind express principles which do not lie within the domain of living processes generally. Hence, human cognition, which Vernadsky terms *noësis*, which is expressed by the Platonic dialectic, is not a principle merely derived, experimentally, from living processes in general: it can not be derived from living processes in general, but, instead, intervenes within the domain of living processes, as if by a higher, anti-entropic principle from “outside” life in general.⁴¹

Vernadsky’s application of what he defined as biogeochemistry, shows that living processes dominate the non-living increasingly, and that *noësis* dominates biogeochemi-

40. It is sufficient to note here, that the elaboration of Mendeleyev’s famous discovery had two successive phases of development. The first, was that which usually commands attention, and interpretation from a reductionist standpoint. The second, the optical-geometric approach, echoing Plato’s concept of power, rather than Aristotle’s misleading doctrine of energy, emphasized by the work of our leading collaborator, the late physical chemist Professor Robert Moon of Chicago University, is yet to be fully grasped. However, Vernadsky’s treatments of the *Biosphere* and *Noösphere*, imply the implications of the second level of Mendeleyev’s work. Unfortunately, the corrupting influence of Britain’s Cambridge University systems-analysis group, of John von Neumann-influenced Lord Kaldor, et al., on Soviet science, via the Laxenberg, Austria International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), induced the spread of a pro-Malthusian, pro-reductionist view among some late-Soviet-era Russian students of Vernadsky’s work. Consequently, the fact that Vernadsky’s work implicitly shows the universe to be anti-entropic, rather than entropic, is obscured among a significant portion of even his followers in Russia and Ukraine today.

41. This notion of *noësis* corresponds to the complementary notions of individual human soul and Creator, in Christian theology, for example. The immortal aspect of human life, which is the site of the dialectical creative powers of the human mind, is a higher state of being than the non-living and biotic processes themselves. Vernadsky, like Plato, gives the ontological quality of that soul a rigorously experimental-scientific basis.

cal processes increasingly. From the vantage-point of statistical thermodynamics, life is intrinsically anti-entropic, relative to non-living processes, and *noësis* is intrinsically anti-entropic, relative to living processes generally. Hence, the universe as the interaction among these three ontological qualities of principle, is intrinsically anti-entropic, since all phase-spaces are efficiently multiply-connected. The universe is ruled by the principle which is to be adduced from the pervasive principle of the Platonic dialectic, as Plato's *Timaeus* points to this, and as Pacioli, Leonardo da Vinci, and Kepler point to this.

In addition, the way in which the respective phase-phases of non-living, living, and *noëtic* processes interact, is a universal physical principle. This interaction is of the form which Plato identifies as *powers*, in contrast to Aristotle's and the empiricist's contrary, sterile principle of *energy*, and, as Philo of Alexandria, for example, argues against the "post-creation" sterility of a God as wrongly defined by Aristotle.

Review the methodological implications of what I have just written. Review the matter from the vantage-point of epistemology.

Fraudulent substitutes for scientific method, such as Aristotle and the empiricists explicitly, and the reductionists generally, argue for *a priori* definitions, axioms, and postulates, on the premise that those arbitrary assumptions appear to explain a shadowy universe confined to the shadowy appearances of sense-perception. They then, as Euler, Lagrange, Laplace, Cauchy, Clausius, et al. do, interpret the phenomena statistically according to the precepts of those arbitrary presumptions. An epistemology which abhors arbitrary presumptions, looks into the human mental processes to uncover, there, all presumptions applied to the interpretation of experience.

The result is comparable to Riemann's leading argument in his habilitation dissertation: No universal assumption can be allowed in physical science which is not rooted, like Kepler's discovery of universal gravitation, in evidence which proves that a certain relevant class of phenomena exists only as a reflection of a thought-object, a set of universal physical principles, which exist only outside, and beyond the reach of mere sense-certainty. However, the efficiency of those universal physical principles, is demonstrable from a rigorous experimental scrutiny of experience, especially, as Vernadsky defines the Noösphere, man's experience in willfully changing his universe through application of the discovery of such principles. Hence, the universe of physical scientific inquiry has a physical-geometrical doubleness, which combines sense-experience, as an intrinsically non-linear process in universal principle, with the "curvature" of efficient actions (universal physical principles) external to direct sense-perception.

Our Creative Sun

Hence, we have the following picture of mankind's universe, as viewed experimentally. I develop that picture in two

successive steps of approximation.

In first approximation, the universe appears to be composed of two sets of universal physical principles, the first set of principles, *m*, as the implied totality of discoverable such principles, and the smaller set, *n*, of experimentally validated principles presently known to mankind. However, in second approximation, the universe *m* is already developing in an anti-entropic way prior to man's willful intervention. Take, as illustration of that argument, the case of the "history" of the Solar System.

Currently, our best knowledge is, that the Solar System began as a fast-spinning, youthfully exuberant solitary Sun in the universe at large. According to Kepler's principles, this young Sun spun off some part of its material into a disk orbiting the Sun itself. If we assume polarized nuclear fusion occurring within that disk, then it were possible for polarized fusion, and, presumably, only polarized fusion, to have generated the observed periodic table of the Solar System. That fusion-generated material from the disk would have been "fractionally distilled" into approximately the Platonic orbits defined by Kepler. Then, according to Gauss's reading of the matter, the elliptical-harmonic characteristics of the orbit would have "condensed" the material distributed along each orbit into relevant planets and their moons. The crucial view of this hypothesis was provided by Gauss's proof of Kepler's case for the self-fractured missing planet, the debris known as the Asteroid belt.

Such Kepler-Gauss-et al. conclusions are in accord with the primary characteristics of what I have summarily described as Vernadsky's systemic biogeochemical view of the universe. In other words, the argument is, that the universe is created as an intrinsically self-developing universe, in a process of development expressed, inclusively, by built-in generation of more highly differentiated states of self-organization. Additionally, that the anti-entropic principle of cognition (*noësis*) already existed in that universe "from the beginning," but could be expressed as man only under the emergence of certain new, lawfully generated states of local organization of the universe as part of the universe's overall, anti-entropic self-development. Since the anti-entropic principles of life and *noësis* are of a universal quality inhering in a multiply-connected universe, the universe was always anti-entropic as a whole. Man's manifest power to increase his willful control over the universe through nothing other than *noësis*, demonstrates this experimentally. Such is the work of epistemology; no ideas are legitimate, unless the necessity of their coming into being is demonstrated from an experimental standpoint.

This view of the universe has a complementary proof. Men and women who view their personal existence in a way which is coherent with that view of the universe, are the most effective leaders of mankind, in physical science, in art, and otherwise. Those who share the burden of a contrary "feeling" about the universe tend to be failures as leaders in any crisis in their life's work.

If you believe that you are truly immortal in the sense of the universe which I have summarized here, then you have an unshakeable capacity for effective leadership, in what happens to be your appropriate life's work, as Jeanne d'Arc did for the coming-into-being of the sovereign nation-state republic, for example; as Ludwig Beethoven's work shows this; as the saintly Friedrich Schiller did, as poet, dramatist, philosopher, and historian. For the scientist who approaches this topic of reflection as I do here, there exists a very clear physical-scientific proof of that sublime notion of immortality. The weight of such a line of argument, is, considering man's extraordinary place in the universe, the outlook on that universe which produces the most effective motivation for improvement of the universe, is an expression of the outlook which most nearly corresponds to what the universe actually is.

This universe has no beginning, and no end. As Einstein once put the point, the universe is finite and unbounded. There is nothing outside it, and nothing exists before or after it. It is a self-developing, anti-entropic universe, ruled by that same personal principle which is reflected in the maturely developed work of the great creative scientist and Classical artist; it is a personalized universe, represented a personalized Creator, knowable as personalized because he expresses the same *noëtic* principle which sets the human individual apart from, and above all lower forms of existence. In those our travels we call our mortal life, within this universe, time is not measured as back and forth, but, rather, up and down, just as the unfolding development of the Solar System, from a fast-spinning, young, solitary Sun, suggests. What we should call "progress," is up, and we call "tradition," or "entropy," is down. It is therefore a wonderful universe in which to live.

What, then, is our life? The answer comes: "Your life is what you do with it, what you do for past, present, and future humanity as a whole, what you do for man's willful assumption of increasing responsibilities for the *noëtic* development of the universe itself." Your life, your immortality, is your work to such effects. You have but a brief mortal existence; therefore, spend that talent wisely, according to what the universe and its Creator require of you as your work. Such insight into the condition of our brief existence in a mortal frame, frees us from all of those doubts which make cowards of all like Shakespeare's Hamlet, all like the typical, relative best among nearly all U.S.A. political leaders, for example, today. We who grasp those principles are more powerful morally than others, because we have no Hamlet-like need to doubt the value of whatever good we may be able to contribute toward the improvement of the human condition and to the betterment of the universe we inhabit.

This was recognized, at least to some useful degree of approximation, even among certain English poets who came later than Shakespeare. Wordsworth wrote of "intimations of immortality," Keats described the matter with beautiful elegance in his "Ode on a Grecian Urn," and Shelley went to the essence of the practical issue in his "In Defence of Poetry,"

in celebrating periods of history of a people during which there is an upsurge of "the power of communicating profound and impassioned conceptions respecting man and nature."

When we have come, thus, to our reconciliation with the fact of mortal life and death, as the requiem for a deceased hero, or friend, should jolt us joyfully into remembering this fact, we are able to become truly moral persons, at last. When we see that the brevity of mortal life has a purpose expressed by the immortal soul's realization of the work of *noësis*, there is nothing, as the man might have said, "which can stop us" from performing that mission which is more precious to us, and to the Creator, than our mortal existence itself.

The universe is there, without anything outside it, without beginning or end. If we make ourselves part of its purpose, we are everything; if we betray that purpose, we are as nothing. Thus, our view of that universe is the great source of added strength, which produces the greatest leaders in science, in Classical art, and in political life.

Unfortunately, relatively few persons have come to the point of knowing that view. They seek, foolishly, the meaning of life in the trash-pile which is, usually, the currently popular body of opinion. Today, many are somewhat like the singer of trash who dies in an ugly way of an overdose of a so-called recreational drug. It is the stink of pessimism, which is today's prevalent popular opinion, which produces the fearful Hamlets which have served as the relatively better political leaders, and fosters that fearful rage of popular despair on which today's fascist thugs, the so-called "neo-conservatives," feed like greedy vultures.

Such demoralizing fears are nourished by a pessimistic attitude toward the progress of what is called physical science, and by the spread of the Satanic influence of existentialist cults of those truth-haters of the Frankfurt-School style. On the one side, optimism toward the universe and mankind's place in it, breeds morality and happiness; pessimistic attitudes toward scientific and technological progress, and Hobbesian pessimism toward mankind, are the stuff of which Hitlers are made.

Let the Sun shine in our view of the universe of which we are a part. That Sun is not an object, but a self-developing process, as is the universe as a whole. See ourselves in that setting, and see, above all, the special forever-immortal place of mankind in the universal, boundless, endless process of Creation as a whole.

Once we have recognized the existence of universal physical principles as (implicitly Riemannian) thought-objects, we have gained access to a more advantageous insight into the practical implications of those general notions of curvature developed, successively, by Gauss and Riemann.

You do not "see" this curvature itself with your senses. Do not ruin your days attempting to do so. You see it with your mind, not your senses. Nonetheless, you are able to prove its efficient existence by aid of the evidence provided by your senses, just as Kepler discovered the *intention* which he rec-

ognized as universal gravitation. Look at the thought-object which was Kepler's discovery of gravitation. (Do not waste unnecessary time on that slime-ball Galileo and his empiricist cult-followers.)

Think of what I identified, above, as the Sensorium. Try to map observed celestial events, for example, on the implied surface of the interior of that Sensorium. How, then, shall we treat irregular movements, movements which do not correspond to notions of physical laws as Aristotle or Claudius Ptolemy, for example, did? Now, define a curvature of something touching the apparent trajectory of the planet or star, a trajectory which is not to be seen visually, but only in the imagination. This measured, but unseen trajectory touches and regulates the action along the Sensorium-trajectory at every point. The movement of that unseen trajectory, along the Sensorium, defines the impact of an unseen physical geometry, for which the apparently seen trajectory is but a shadow of reality.

By returning, more radically than Gauss had done publicly, to the Pythagorean type of pre-Euclidean (e.g., anti-Euclidean) physical (constructive) geometry of Plato et al., Riemann eradicated all relics of Euclidean or kindred geometries from the competent opinion of modern science, leaving us with nothing but the observational Sensorium, whose reflected motions express the unseen physical curvatures associated with those thought-objects we know as universal physical principles.

The existing array of such universal physical principles, can be estimated, at any point in experience, as representing what I have referenced as the "m" universal physical principles of the universe as a whole. Of these possible "m" principles, mankind so far knows, actually, only some, "n." Each of the latter corresponds to a curvature, but the array of known such principles, also defines a curvature relative to what is observed experimentally in terms of the Sensorium. The combined effect of those curvatures also represents a curvature, a curvature implicitly determined by the interaction of all of the behind-the-scenes curvatures taken into account.

Now comes man's willful intervention, guided by such acquired knowledge, into the universe. Mankind's willful action on behalf of an accumulation of discovered such principles, changes the universe. For example, the rate of man's effective action on the universe speeds up as scientific progress is applied. The net curvature of the apparent universe is thus changed by scientific progress. Man thus creates new states of nature, such that the curvature of the universe of man's action, and experience, is changed.

Thus, as we know more of the principles of the universe, our opinion of the curvature of the universe changes. As we apply that increased knowledge successfully, the curvature of the universe of man's action is changed.

Take, for example, the shift from power-sources associated with chemical combustion, to the qualitatively higher "energy flux densities" of nuclear fission, and the qualitatively

still-higher such densities of nuclear fusion, or, perhaps, so-called matter-antimatter reactions.

For example, if we outlaw nuclear fission as a principal power-source, we place limits on the human condition which must result in a global catastrophe for the human species. If we fail to master nuclear fusion, another catastrophe for mankind as a whole lies a bit further down the line. Those who desire to keep most of mankind in the condition of virtual human cattle, are therefore intent on preventing the general use of nuclear fission and fusion as power-sources. For, if we raise the standard of living, and education, of humanity generally, what oligarchy could hope to continue overlordship among mankind? The oligarchy prefers to keep the masses of mankind brutally poor and as stupid as conditions allow, as we see in the post-1973 changes in health-care, education, popular-cultural, and related policies of the U.S.A. and other nations.

This brings the focus of our attention back to the nature of the essential evils of Aristoteleanism, empiricism, and the like, both respecting the practice of taught and practiced science, and in education, and cultural policies (including religious policies, such as those so-called U.S. reformed or potential, bi-polar and other drunks and dope-addicts known as the Elmer Gantry-style "religious fundamentalists") generally. Stupefy the people, and you have already recruited them to the ranks of willing human cattle. The post-Civil War educational "reforms" for ex-slaves, of "not educating them above their intended station in life," typify the same policy of keeping people captive within the barns and shacks, or barren fields and stinking dumps, where the human cattle are housed.

4. Satanism & Economy

The immediately foregoing observations now bring us to that point of discussion promised at the outset of this report: Satanism and society, or, empiricism as the basis for the American Enterprise Institute's, Heritage Foundation's, and kindred swamp-creatures' practice of de facto Satanism in the name of political-economy. First, a few essential historical facts about Satanism.

The tradition of Satanism in modern Europe is traced, today, chiefly, from the reign of the Roman Emperor and Mithra-cultist Tiberius at the Isle of Capri; and, secondly, from the role of Venice's financier oligarchy during and since its position of de facto ruling imperial maritime power of the Mediterranean and Europe; more widely since developments beginning the interval from the reign of the Emperor Otto III and the time of Norman Conquest, until the decline of Venice's imperial pretensions as a state toward the close of the Seventeenth Century. However, the tradition of Venice's diplomatic/spy system and its role as a manipulator of European history through its financier-oligarchical networks, continues to the present day. Attack the traditions of Capri and Venice

explicitly on such relevant historical points of continuing importance today, and you will think you have touched a political and religious hornet's nest.

The central reference-point for identifying the continuing historical significance of Tiberius and the cult of Capri for leading features of Twentieth-Century European history still today, is the Satanist's emphasis on the actual historical role of Tiberius and his de facto son-in-law Pontius Pilate in the Crucifixion of Jesus Christ. The cult of Tiberius at Capri, is the principal modern cult of the Anti-Christ.

This set of connections of continuing major relevance for today, is typified by the set of explicitly pro-Satanic cults associated with a leading crony of H.G. Wells, Bertrand Russell, and Julian and Aldous Huxley, the avowed Satanist and Theosophist Aleister Crowley. Gregory Bateson, the one-time spouse of witch-staff-wielding population-control-freak Margaret Mead, is also found at the center of the networks associated with the Capri pro-Satanist cults. The history of fascism,⁴² from its founder, occultist Napoleon Bonaparte, through Mussolini, Hitler, and Spain's Franco, is a history redolent with the pro-Satanic occult tradition of Capri's Twentieth-Century Mithra-cult proceedings, including the Maxim Gorky cult-sessions at the Capri grotto. Fascism today, as practiced by the Leo Strauss-related U.S. neo-conservatives around Vice-President Dick Cheney, is the leading political expression of Satanism.⁴³

The posing of the issue of Satanism, as I do here, is not in any way an exaggeration of that subject's practical significance for society today. As the danger of world war from the actually Synarchist cult of neo-conservatives attests, there is no sane basis for objecting to raising the issue of Satanism in connection with today's world strategic crises. The problem to be mastered, is understanding it as a clinical phenomenon, the nature and causes of the kind of mass-phenomenon mental disease it expresses, as I do here.

As I have indicated at the outset of this report, the essence of the matter is that suppressing responsiveness to the essential difference between man and beast, is the essential functional distinction of what is Satanism-in-fact. When that matter is viewed in that rigorously scientific way, we are obliged to recognize that the known existence of society prior to the referenced Fifteenth-Century Renaissance was a state of affairs in which some people hunted or herded other people as virtually human cattle. The treatment of the majority of humanity as human cattle, as beasts, degraded the hunters and keepers to a common bestiality. Thus, the pre-history and

42. I.e., what is officially known to U.S. and French intelligence services under the post-World War I file designation of "Synarchism/Nazi Communism."

43. Today's imperial, e.g., "neo-conservative" form of fascism is known by such rubrics as "universal fascism," and the Nazi international Waffen SS-copied form known in the U.S.A. as the "Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA)."

history of mankind has been, essentially, a long effort to liberate mankind from self-inflicted bestiality.

In the history of European civilization, this struggle against the hegemony of bestiality includes such featured developments as the history of science running through the Pythagoreans, Solon of Athens, and Plato, through the principle of human universality as in the image of the Creator, established by Jesus Christ, and spread through, most notably, the Gospel of John and Epistles of Paul. The realization of that impact of a Classical Greek-situated Christianity upon Judaism and, later, Islam, prepared the ground for the first emergence of the modern nation-state under the conditions produced by the return from Latin, to revived emphasis upon the morally and intellectually superior Classical Greek culture of Plato's Academy at Athens, during the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance.

As I have emphasized, the Venice-orchestrated religious wars of the 1511-1648 interval's "little New Dark Age," and the wrecking of France's Seventeenth-Century renaissance by the combined legacy of Louis XIV and the Eighteenth-Century Enlightenment, reduced the prospects for continuing the political legacy of the Renaissance founding of the modern nation-state, to the European backing for the effort, led by Benjamin Franklin, in North America. The London-directed efforts of Lord Shelburne's Jeremy Bentham, et al.—which launched the July 14, 1789 storming of the Bastille as a plot to prevent the continued effort for the Bailly-Lafayette constitution—and the subsequent Jacobin Terror and Napoleon's reign, ruined the possibility of establishing true republics like the U.S.A. in Europe. The result was the mixed blessing of certain reforms of the feudal order, producing the presently typical Anglo-Dutch Liberal model of banker-controlled parliamentary democracy.⁴⁴

Today, unfortunately, the success of the right-wing currents associated with the 1966-1968 Presidential campaign of Richard Nixon, and the incumbency of Nixon's control by the proconsulate of Henry Kissinger, George Shultz, Paul Volcker, et al., unleashed that uprooting of the U.S. constitutional tradition which has brought ruin upon both the Americas, Europe, and sub-Saharan Africa today.

Nonetheless, the U.S. Constitution is the most durable of all designs of government in the world today, a Constitution which has been brought back, repeatedly, as from the grave, as under Presidents Abraham Lincoln and Franklin Roosevelt. The most crucial element of true genius in that Constitution is its Preamble, which is in itself, as I have described it, the fundamental law of our republic.

44. The attempt to establish the Fifth Republic in France, under which France's national finances were tied to the U.S. model of the gold-reserve-based fixed-change-rate system, is the most notable approximation of an actual republic in Europe to date. That was ruined by the U.S.-led developments of 1971-72, but the legacy of that aspect of "Gaullism" lingers as a potential future benefit today.



LaRouche campaigners, back in early 2001, forecast, and also called for, the bankruptcy of Enron. LaRouche shows how the extremes of empiricism spilled from mathematics to social and economic policy, as in the pro-Satanic cult of free trade. "The pernicious effect of carrying those statistical fads to their limit, is . . . expressed by the Enron and other examples of the proliferating effects of empiricism on social and political practice today."

To round out the argument of this report, consider the following strategic assessment of the present world situation.

If you were the Devil himself, and wished to eradicate from this planet all that represented the efficient difference between man and beast, from whence would you launch your attack? To establish a world-empire for Satan, so to speak, what part of the world would you choose as prime target for takeover?

Go back to the Summer of 1944. The Allied breakthrough in Normandy has assured the early doom of the Nazi regime. A President Franklin D. Roosevelt, tired from the combination of his continuing illness and his labors, is preparing for the post-war reorganization of the world as a world composed of a unity of anti-colonialist principle among sovereign nation-states. He has chosen his Vice-President Henry Wallace as, once again, the choice of Vice-Presidential nominee for the coming Democratic Party convention. The right-wing, inside and outside the U.S.A.—representing those financier interests, and their accomplices, behind the Synarchist rulers of Nazi Germany, fascist Italy and Spain, and Vichy France—are determined to secure themselves against the looming threat of justice, and to ensure a termination of those policies which President Roosevelt represents. Thus, Senator Harry Truman is forced upon Roosevelt as replacement for Wallace at the convention.

The election of President Dwight Eisenhower temporarily reversed the drive toward a fascist takeover of the U.S.A. under Truman, but it proved to be only a set-back, a delay for the ambitions of those utopian, factional forces of intended international fascism who are associated today with names such as “neo-conservatives” and a “Revolution in Military Affairs (RMA).” The 1962 missile crisis, the assassination of President Kennedy, and the launching of the U.S. official war in Indo-China, transformed the United States from the world’s leading producer economy, into the parasitical, bankrupt, and

world-predatory consumer society it has degenerated into becoming today.

The essential feature of this change is typified by the referenced case of Associate Federal Justice Antonin Scalia’s profascist, and frankly pro-Satanic doctrine of “shareholder value.” The essence of the Satanic quality which Scalia merely typifies, is the denial of the essential principles of the U.S. Constitution, most notably the anti-Satanic principles of “general welfare” and “posterity.”

The denial of the right of the population to be developed and employed in service of that realized scientific-technological progress essential to the human nature of the population as a whole, is the essence of practical Satanism, the bestialization of the people as human cattle deemed best suited to serve as the prey of a financier-predator class.

The objective of such pranks, is not merely to deprive the people of their right to such development of society. The truly Satanic character of the onslaught against the U.S. Constitution, is the commitment to eradicate from the people the popular will to participate in scientific-technological progress. If the people are caused to degenerate in that way, then they—like the popular opinion of the citizens of ancient imperial Rome marching in to enjoy the bestial spectacles of the gladiatorial arena—will become fascists like those ancient Romans. Then, they, and similar populations of subject other nations, will become a predatory mass of beast-men, to bring about the Satanic goal of uprooting an order among people which was dedicated to the principle of man and woman made equally in the image of the Creator. There is no policy more Satanic than such a reliving of the ancient Roman Empire of Tiberius, et al.

Could any of you be so degenerate, as to be willing to compromise with that Satanic intention being expressed by the neo-conservative changelings infesting the U.S. government, and the Democratic National Committee’s tyrants today?

Indian Prime Minister in China: ‘A Good Beginning’

by Mary Burdman

China and India are, as China’s Prime Minister Wen Jiabao noted recently, the two ancient world civilizations, whose populations now are two-fifths of mankind. These two giant nations, with many-thousand-year histories, tend to think in terms of generations when making policy—which today, embodies many of their ancient values. Hence, what is truly extraordinary, is how rapidly both sides heralded the visit of Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee to China June 22-27 as the beginning of a “new era.” From their beginning, Vajpayee’s meetings with his host, Chinese Prime Minister Wen Jiabao, and with President Hu Jintao and other very high-level Chinese leaders, were publicly hailed as “successful,” “excellent,” and “fruitful” from both sides.

This has sent a strong message to the world.

Indian External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha, who accompanied the Prime Minister, expressed his enthusiasm in an interview to the BBC on June 26. “This was an outstanding visit. The Chinese side said the first visit by Prime Minister Vajpayee as Foreign Minister in 1979 had succeeded in ice-breaking. And this time, they said it has been the beginning of a new era.”

“There was no attempt on the part of either party to avoid an issue, evade an issue, sweep an issue under the carpet. Everything has been discussed as frankly and as freely as possible between two friendly countries,” Sinha said. There will be “many more” exchanges before this year is out, he said. President Hu Jintao and Prime Minister Wen Jiabao were both invited to visit India.

On June 23, the two Prime Ministers signed their nations’ first-ever “Declaration on Principles for Relations and Comprehensive Cooperation between the People’s Republic of China and Republic of India.” The Declaration emphasizes both sides’ commitment to developing their long-term part-

nership; their “broad mutual interest” in peace, stability, and prosperity; and that their common interests outweigh differences. China and India agreed to “fully utilize” their potential for cooperation.

Wen Jiabao told the Chinese press: “We made one great achievement.” The Declaration shows, he said, that “China-India bilateral ties had entered a new phase.”

The achievements of Vajpayee’s visit, have cleared the way for India and China to act effectively on their joint interests, and in the interests of developing nations generally, for the first time in 40 years. Both nations have made a critical step toward setting aside the legacies of British imperialism—which led directly to their boundary frictions—and the Cold War.

Behind the scenes, preparation for Vajpayee’s trip have been ongoing for several years. High-level delegations of both sides had been meeting regularly, but very quietly, to work out viable arrangements on complicated issues, including the disputed border, over which China and India had gone—briefly—to war in 1962. When those arrangements were finalized, the visit was announced.

The Border Region

Two immediate developments show the progress made on these issues. One, is the “Memorandum on Expanding Border Trade,” signed on June 23. The second development, is the arrival in India on June 30, of an unprecedented 58-member delegation from the Air Force of the People’s Liberation Army to begin a one-week tour.

The agreement to expand border trade, which opened up the old “Silk Route” between Sikkim and Tibet, is not only very important for broad regional development, but also lays the basis to resolve questions and disputes over the status of



Indian Prime Minister Vajpayee met Shanghai Mayor Yang Xiaodu and other city officials on June 25. Constant progress in India-China relations is increasing the potential of the "Strategic Triangle" India-China-Russia to change international policies.

Sikkim in India and Tibet in China, in a beneficial economic context. Large sections of the 3,500 kilometer Chinese-Indian border are disputed, for many reasons of geography and history. The border region lies in remote areas of the highest mountain ranges in the world; British imperial policy to set up "buffer states" between its then-colony India and China, left many complications in its wake.

The new Memorandum opens "another pass on the India-China border," the Nathuala Pass, for trade. The Indian side designated "Changgu of Sikkim State" and the Chinese side "Renqinggang of the Tibet Autonomous Region" as venues for border trade markets. This wording is notable, because Beijing has not yet officially recognized Sikkim as part of the Indian Union, which it was made when the Sikkim government abolished the monarchy in 1975. On the Indian side, this is the first time it has officially used the term "Tibet Autonomous Region," the official Chinese name for Tibet.

In a June 21 interview with the leading Indian press, published on the eve of Vajpayee's visit, Prime Minister Wen Jiabao expressed his "great confidence in the broad prospects of bilateral cooperation." The boundary issue, he emphasized, is "a historical burden on our two countries left over by the colonialists." "The Chinese side," he said "stands for a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution to the issue."

For his part, Prime Minister Vajpayee said at the Shanghai press conference ending his visit on June 27, that the decisions on border trade "were taking us in the right direction." With this opening, "we have started the process by which Sikkim will cease to be an issue in India-China relations."

"The kind of talks that I have had on the boundary issue during this visit have, perhaps, never taken place before," Vajpayee said. This "new initiative," he hoped, would "accelerate the search for a solution."

Most important, was that the boundary questions have been made what is called in Germany a *Chefsache*—a "matter for the chief." During their 45-minute private talks on June 23, Vajpayee suggested to Wen Jiabao that they appoint representatives to "explore" new methods to deal with border and border trade matters. Wen responded positively within 24 hours. India's representative is National Security Advisor and Prime Minister's principal secretary Brajesh Mishra; for the Chinese side, it is Executive Vice-Foreign Minister Dai Bingguo.

The economic development potential of these agreements is huge. China is rapidly building the first railroad to Tibet; if other infrastructure is built, the vast—and underdeveloped—interior of southwestern China and northeast India, as well as of the neighboring nations of Bangladesh and Myanmar, could be opened up. This is a critical link in the "southern tier" of the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

Regional Security

In Shanghai, Vajpayee said there would be no defense agreement with China. However, "confidence-building measures" between the two militaries are already expanding, and joint exercises being planned for the first time. The Chinese Air Force delegation, which includes eight major-generals, is to visit India's Air Headquarters, Air Force stations at Agra and Ojhar, the National Defence Academy and other joint service institutions.

It was stated that fighter exercises were possible later this year. This is particularly interesting, because both nations have very close defense and military ties with Russia, and both Air Forces are equipped with advanced Russian Sukhois. China's best fighter is the Sukhoi-27, and India has two squadrons of the more advanced Sukhoi-30MKI.

The Chinese and Indian navies are also planning a three-day joint search and rescue naval exercise, including major warships from both sides, India's Vice Chief of Naval Staff Vice Adm. John Desilva said on June 27. Date and place are being worked out.

Vajpayee's visit was the third meeting of top Indian and Chinese leaders within a month's time. Two themes have become bywords of their relations: One was the statement made by Wen Jiabao to visiting Indian Defense Minister Fernandes on April 21, that: "Our two big countries should always be friendly with each other from generation to generation. I think during the past 2,200 years, about 99.9% of the time, we have devoted to friendly cooperation between our two countries. . . . The two countries have had a long history of interaction," and misunderstandings "only 0.1% of the time." Fernandes has taken up this theme and repeats it all over India.

The other, is the Chinese side's appreciation of the Indian Prime Minister as a "man of peace" who is seeking to resolve the costly, long-term conflict with Pakistan. This was how Wen Jiabao greeted Vajpayee during their June 23 meeting, and the idea was taken up by President Hu Jintao and former President Jiang Zemin, chairman of the Central Military Commission, who met Vajpayee the next day. The Indian Prime Minister, for his side, emphasized how much he had appreciated his meetings with Hu Jintao in St. Petersburg, Russia, and Evian, France, in May.

Fernandes had made two other interventions to promote Chinese-Indian relations after his April visit. On May 3, at his first press conference after returning from China, he presented the Chinese Ambassador Hua Junduo with medication to combat the SARS epidemic. Hua Junduo responded with his hopes that China and India would jointly fight common enemies such as poverty, terrorism, and SARS.

Second, on May 10, Germany's *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* published an interview in which Fernandes declared that the U.S. nuclear presence in the Indian Ocean was first on the list of India's regional security concerns. The presence of the U.S. nuclear fleet to the south of India, China's nuclear capability to the north, Pakistan in the west, and finally, North Korea—in that order—were the deciding factors in India's decision to go nuclear with its tests in May 1998, Fernandes said.

India's nuclear tests and weapons "did not have to do with Pakistan," he said. "They have to do with our perception of our regional security." The relevance of this list of priorities, continues to the present, he said.

Economic Cooperation

As both sides emphasized, economic cooperation is the key to India-China relations. Overall economic relations are expanding remarkably fast, although from a low level just a few years ago. Last year, joint trade volume stood at more than \$4.9 billion, but already in just the first four months of 2003, this has risen by 70% year-on-year. China's total for-

eign trade volume grew by 39.6% in the same four months.

Prime Minister Vajpayee spoke to 400 Chinese and Indian entrepreneurs at a forum on "China-India Economic Cooperation and Development" in Beijing on June 24, and addressed another 500 entrepreneurs two days later in Shanghai.

At the Beijing forum, Vajpayee said that his visit to China has "truly been an eye-opener." The annual 30% growth of bilateral trade between China and India is significant, and means that the total of \$10 billion worth of trade—a goal proposed by former Chinese Prime Minister Zhu Rongji on his visit to India in early 2002—"is likely to be attained soon."

"China is today the world's fastest growing economy, and your achievements in the economic transformation of your country are truly remarkable," Vajpayee said. India has lagged behind, he acknowledged, but has in the last 12 years had an average annual growth of nearly 6%, while trade with the rest of the world has grown by over 8% in the past decade. "I must note that the Indian business delegation accompanying me on this visit is among the largest that has traveled with me on my official visits abroad. This says something about the potential that Indian trade and industry circles see for economic cooperation with China," Vajpayee told the forum.

"It is very important to strengthen passenger and cargo transportation links, banking support structure and trade facilitation measures. . . . Of course we have much further to go to realize the full potential of our partnership."

Vajpayee announced that the two governments have taken a concrete step in that direction. "Our two governments have decided to make concerted efforts to move our economic cooperation to greater heights." At his meeting with Wen Jiabao the day before, it was decided that "we should form a Joint Study Group of economists and officials from our two countries to review existing cooperation, to identify new areas of promise and to draw up a comprehensive perspective plan for the further development of a multi-faceted interaction." He called on business and industry of both sides to provide "meaningful inputs" for this initiative.

One concrete step, is that the Chinese side has pledged an investment of \$500 million for infrastructure development and resource building in India. Beijing is especially keen on enhancing cooperation in the area of public finance and wants to set up a mechanism for a dialogue on this question.

Cooperation has an unlimited future. Chinese scientists have stated that China has much to learn from India's "green revolution" in high-quality grain production, while, as Indian observers note, India could learn much from China's expertise in infrastructure development.

The two Asian giants have every possibility to outflank the geopolitical operations which have been played out in Eurasia for so long. At Shanghai, India's Information and Technology Minister Arun Shourie said the two countries should not be part of the "big game" that some others want to play in the region. "If we want to be together, nobody can

keep us apart,” Shourie said, while warning that if the two sides lapse into rivalry, then outside forces could intervene.

Before he left Shanghai, Vajpayee said he would remain in regular contact with Wen Jiabao. “My discussions with President Hu Jintao, Chairman Jiang Zemin and Premier Wen Jiabao . . . were most cordial and fruitful,” he said. “We got the distinct message from these meetings that China fully reciprocates our desire for mutual goodwill and for a comprehensive expansion of our cooperation in all areas. We were also in agreement that cooperative relations between India and China would be a positive force in the search for a multipolar world order. All my interlocutors stressed that the current global situation requires India and China to work together.”

One immediate effect of this working together, will be enhanced relations among Eurasian nations, especially the “Strategic Triangle” of China, India, and Russia.

This Strategic Triangle, based on Eurasian development, is the concept of strategic relations, and a community of sovereign nation-states, that Lyndon LaRouche has been working to bring about for many years, and which he presented anew at a conference in Bangalore, India in May 2003.

Press Trust of India (PTI) quoted a senior Chinese Foreign Ministry official saying on June 30, that “China, Russia, and India share many common interests in promoting a democratic international relationship and safeguarding international security and stability as well as developing regional economy and safeguarding regional stability and development.” The official said that the countries have many identical positions and concerns, and noted their joint discussions on trilateral cooperation.

In the past, according to this official, the proposed Strategic Triangle failed to take off mainly due to lack of trust between New Delhi and Beijing. But with their bilateral relations having entered a new phase, trilateral ties of the countries “offer immense scope for them to cooperate, maintain regional and global peace and stability.”

“We believe that those exchanges, coordination and cooperation conform to enhancing mutual understanding and bilateral ties between the three. They also help to maintain peace and stability of the region and the world at large,” PTI quoted former Chinese Ambassador to India Zhou. Zhou, Secretary General of the India-China Eminent Persons’ Group, said that the three nations should have “realistic consultations” on the establishment of a multipolar world. At the same time, “all the three countries want to have good relations with the U.S. and are taking steps to further their individual bilateral ties with Washington,” Zhou said. “While the trilateral ties do not pose a threat to countries in the region, it could act as a stabilising factor for peace in the region.”

A Chinese proverb says, “Every long journey begins with one step.” Prime Minister Vajpayee summed up his trip with the Hindi variation: “The road ahead is a long one, but a good beginning has been made.”

Top Cleric: U.S. Can’t Write Iraq Constitution

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

The *fatwa*, or religious edict to Iraqi Muslims, issued from Najaf by Grand Ayatollah Sayyid Ali Husaini Sistani on June 30, called for there to be no revolt against U.S. and British occupying forces, but that it is illegitimate for the U.S. occupying force to supervise the establishment of a council, for the purpose of creating an Iraqi constitution. This was an important step outlining the political parameters for an effective Iraqi resistance to avoid bloodshed and pursue the goals of democratic, sovereign government.

Ayatollah Sistani’s *fatwa* simply stated: The occupying powers and the entities they create inside Iraq do not have the authority to write a constitution, because “there is no guarantee that the council would create a constitution conforming with the greater interests of the Iraqi people and expressing the national identity, whose basis is Islam and its noble social values.” Any U.S. involvement is called illegal by the cleric’s statement. Therefore, the current plan of U.S. proconsul Paul Bremer III to appoint such a body to make a constitution, is “fundamentally unacceptable.” The *fatwa* calls instead for general elections, to select an Executive Council (Parliament) that would form a constituent assembly, to draft a constitution; that would then be submitted to the population in a referendum. It says that all believers must respect this procedure.

The *fatwa* constituted an important, intelligent move on the part of Al-Sistani, the highest authority among Shi’ites. All of Iraq’s Shi’ite religious leaders, regardless of differences, have been proceeding with great caution since the U.S.-U.K. invasion, counselling only civil disobedience at times. They have all called for the occupation forces to leave. With this move, Sistani has laid down a law to which all Shi’ites are bound, regarding the course which the political process in Iraq must take.

Bremer’s Drafting Body

Translated into plain English, Sistani’s *fatwa* means that none of the plans cooked up by the occupying powers for rigging an Iraqi government and constitution, will work. The *New York Times* noted in a June 30 article that the *fatwa* “may complicate considerably the plans of the American-led authority.”

Bremer had planned to handpick the council or commis-

sion which would be tasked to draft a constitution. The people named to head up the commission are not what one could call “representative Iraqis.”

The head of the group is an American, Assistant Prof. Noah Feldman of New York University, who studied law at Harvard and Islamic studies at Oxford. Feldman knows Hebrew, Arabic, and Aramaic, a Semitic tongue; he has studied the Islamic philosophers, al-Farabi and Ibn Sina. He helped write a constitution for Eritrea, and worked as an assistant to Supreme Court Justice David Souter. Very little known until Sept. 11, 2001, he suddenly became known an expert in the Pentagon and White House. In April 2003, he became leader of the Iraq Constitutional Commission.

A book by Feldman appeared in April, called *After Jihad—America and the Struggle for Islamic Democracy*, in which he developed a strategy for the U.S., to promote democracy in the Islamic world. Feldman, according to a July 2 profile in the German daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, believes there is no democracy, in a Western sense, in Islam, but that it is possible to establish governments which do not become theocracies (he names Pakistan and Morocco), and which are secular (Turkey, his model).

Feldman left the United States for Baghdad in June, and is supposed to work with others on the commission to draft a constitution. Another commission figure is Khaled Abu El Fadl, originally from Najaf, who was in exile in Sweden until recently. He is the legal advisor to the occupying powers on matters relating to the constitution, and reportedly favors a constitution which does not characterize Iraq as Arab or Islamic. He is also reportedly pro-Israel.

The problems Feldman sees in writing an Iraqi constitution revolve around settling two issues: the separation of religion and the state; and the question of federalism. One error he says must be avoided in Iraq: “One should not confuse free elections with democracy, since a democracy is defined by freedom and rights” as the Frankfurter newspaper paraphrased him.

Other Shi’ite Leaders Agree

The American and British occupying forces face the problem, among others, that if they allow free elections, they may find that a majority will vote for Shi’ite leaders, creating a situation which the occupying powers do not control. It is for this reason that elections planned, for example, for city councils were cancelled, and officials were simply named by the U.S. military command. Bremer’s plan for a constituent assembly follows the same method. Now, Sistani’s *fatwa* has decreed that such a method is unacceptable. Other Shi’ite leaders have lined up behind him, making it clear that Bremer will have to take a new approach.

In written answers to press queries, Sistani elaborated on his position, saying, “The form of rule in Iraq should be done by the Iraqi people through general elections in which

every Iraqi chooses a representative in a council that will have the job of writing a constitution, which should be later approved by the people.” Mohammed Baqir al-Hakim, leader of the Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SCIRI), and Muqtada al-Sadr, the third Shi’ite leader, made clear on July 1 that they agree. Al-Hakim stated on July 1, “Our demand is that a government be formed by the Iraqis and work to end the occupation by peaceful means.” Al-Hakim said that any Iraqi government should “respect the rituals and values of Islam as well as the beliefs of followers of other religions.”

One pretext cited by the U.S., for blocking an organic democratic process, is that neighboring Shi’ite Iran would exploit the situation, and wield its influence to prompt an Iranian-style Islamic revolution in Iraq. All three leading Shi’ites inside Iraq have roundly denied such claims; Sistani denied any Iranian influence on his movement. “We don’t have any contact with any foreign side when it comes to Iraqi affairs,” he said. “All governments should respect Iraq’s sovereignty, the will of the Iraqi people, and not interfere in their affairs.” Al-Hakim, though a guest of Iran during his long years in exile, also denied Iran could steer his large movement.

The irony of this is, as Iranian sources emphasize, that it is less a matter of Iran’s influencing Iraq, than the contrary: The constitution for the 1979 Iranian revolution was written in Najaf, where Ayatollah Khomeini was then based; and Ayatollah Sistani wields maximum authority among Iranian Shi’ites, as he is considered the highest-ranking scholar in the Islamic world, especially in the *hawzah* (theological schools).

In an interview with the Iranian Student News Agency (ISNA), reported July 3, Sistani warned of plans by “other countries” against Iran, similar to what had happened to Iraq. His message contained several guidelines: Iranians must be vigilant; all forces in the country—intellectuals, government representatives and students—must work together, in unity, to solve the country’s problems, without recourse to outside forces; freedom must be protected, and this means taking into consideration the ideas of others; religion must be respected, and so forth.

The events in Iraq during June, culminating in Ayatollah Sistani’s *fatwa*, begin to move toward a dual-power situation in Iraq. If the occupying powers were seriously committed to introducing democracy to Iraq, they would respect the guidelines set by these, as well as other, non-Shi’ite Iraqi leaders. If not, as SCIRI leader al-Hakim threatened, in remarks to the *Times* of London July 3, they will rethink their actions. “We call for using legal and peaceful methods in order to put an end to this invasion and occupation, by using at first the peaceful methods and ways,” he said. “If this will not give success, then we will think about other methods.”

Blair Fights One War Too Far—At Home

by Mark Burdman

The strains at the highest levels of the British political establishment reached such intensity during the last week of June, that two of the U.K.'s most powerful institutions, the Prime Minister's 10 Downing Street and the government-owned British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), engaged in open political warfare. The immediate issue behind this brawl, is the anger in leading British circles, that Prime Minister Tony Blair and his entourage falsified information on alleged Iraqi weapons of mass destruction (WMD), in order to bring Britain into war against Iraq. The anger is becoming all the greater, as each day presents new and alarming evidence, that the Anglo-American occupation of Iraq is a fiasco, with British and American soldiers regularly coming under attack.

But there is a deeper issue involved, in the "war of institutions." This is a time of global systemic financial disintegration, and certain British insiders are alarmed, that Blair has thrown in his lot with U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney's "Straussian" fascist junta, which aims to use the deepening crisis, to establish a fascist-imperial world order. For such concerned Britons, the dilemma is exactly that faced by Winston Churchill, in the late 1930s-early 1940s, when he was fighting that pro-Hitler clique in the U.K., centered around Lords Beaverbrook and Halifax. To fight this threat, Churchill approached U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, imploring his aid for a global fight against the Nazi threat.

In view of this perception today, it is likely no accident that, in recent weeks, Lyndon LaRouche, the man who has declared political war against the neo-conservative followers of the late Leo Strauss in the Bush Administration, has gained greater prominence on the British scene. On June 6, the *Glasgow Herald* favorably reported on LaRouche's role in catalyzing resistance to the Straussians. Soon thereafter, LaRouche was able to present his ideas on the subject, in a late-night interview on BBC.

Campbell Goes Berserk

The last week of June witnessed astonishing performances by Alastair Campbell, the 10 Downing Street Director of Communications, widely known as Blair's "spin doctor." Extremely close to Blair, Campbell is arguably the most powerful figure in the British government, often exceeding Blair himself, in his murky manipulations.

In midweek, Campbell appeared before the House of

Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs, to answer charges that he had presided over the fraudulent February 2003 dossier on Iraqi WMD (widely known as the "doggy dossier"), and that he had been responsible for inserting the absurd contention, in a September 2002 British government dossier, that Iraq could assemble WMD "in 45 minutes," and immediately threaten the British Isles. That latter claim was repeated, more than once, by Blair himself.

Campbell, in response, essentially did a *mea culpa* on the first charge, admitting that 10 Downing Street had utilized an old academic paper on Iraq, and had wrongly claimed that the information came from the British secret services. But on the "45 minutes" charge, he went into the first of many tirades against BBC, whose defense correspondent, Andrew Gilligan, had reported, based on an unnamed intelligence source, that Campbell had "sexed up" the September 2002 dossier, to make the threat from Iraq seem much more menacing than it really was.

After his House of Commons appearance, Campbell raced unannounced, on June 27, into the Channel 4 news studio, and confronted the startled news presenter Jon Snow, insisting that he, Campbell, was the victim of vicious misinformation, and challenging Snow on a number of points. As the week ended, he peremptorily demanded a retraction and apology from BBC, on Gilligan's "sexed up" story, and began a campaign to discredit Gilligan.

In British terms, this is quite strong stuff. BBC, in what many Britons like to refer to as the U.K.'s "post-imperial" era, is one of the mainstays of global British influence. Its World Service beams news and other programs to tens of millions of people daily, across the world. Blair himself has often referred to BBC proudly as a key arm of British influence around the world. Even more ironic, is that BBC Chairman Greg Dyke gained his job after contributing a substantial sum of money to Blair's Labour Party, and has often been denounced as a "Blair lackey." But in the current episode, Dyke and senior BBC officials have fully backed Gilligan, and have stood up to Campbell's blackmail.

On June 28, BBC News director Richard Sambrook accused Campbell of waging a "personal vendetta" against Gilligan, "a journalist whose reports on a number of occasions have caused you discomfort." He refused Campbell's demand for an apology. Campbell immediately responded, by accusing BBC of "weasely words" and "sophistry," of circulating "their lie, broadcast many times on many outlets, that we deliberately exaggerated and abused British intelligence, and so misled Parliament and the public."

Beyond the personalities, a key factor in the brawl is this: BBC has been a vehicle, whereby certain British secret service and military figures opposed to Blair's course of action in Iraq, have been able to get out their point of view. In what appears to be a Blair-Campbell move to strengthen their position, certain Armed Forces chiefs were dragged out, during

the week of June 30, to criticize the BBC for “too negative” coverage of the Iraq military campaign. But likely, this will only stiffen the resolve of those influentials, in and around the BBC, to keep up the pressure.

‘It Will End in Tears’

There were hints, early in July, that there would be efforts to smoothe over this political war, and reach some kind of settlement. But matters have gone so far, that it is more likely that Campbell will soon be shown the exit door.

In a July 2 discussion, a London insider exclaimed, “I think Tony Blair has no choice, but to dump Campbell, as soon as possible. The man is out of control! And the more this fight festers, it will do irretrievable damage to the political structure here.” He insisted that, despite all public appearances to the contrary, Blair has been looking for a pretext to get rid of his spokesman.

On June 29, the leading Glasgow weekly, the *Sunday Herald*, ran a brutal commentary about Campbell, which could be read as a political obituary. Entitled, “Spinning Out of Control: Has Alastair Campbell Gone Mad?” the piece began: “Those whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad.”

The paper wrote that his behavior “appeared to confirm what has become the received wisdom in the higher echelons of broadcasting and politics: the Prime Minister’s director of communications, the sultan of spin, has flipped his lid.” The *Sunday Herald* reported that on June 28, Sir Bernard Ingham, who had been Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher’s Press Secretary, told BBC Radio 4’s Today program: “There are only one or two explanations for Alastair Campbell’s behavior. He has flipped his lid, completely gone crackers—or he is demob happy. And if he is not demob happy, someone should give him cause to be.” “Demob” (demobilization) means stepping down from office, resigning, or being fired.

The *Sunday Herald* surmised that Campbell’s recent “alpha male” blow-ups with BBC and with Channel 4 could be explained by the motivation of going for broke, to defend Blair, and to break the back of the opposition to Blair, on the WMD issue. But this is a very high-stakes game: “This is not just a spat. It is a series of hostile exchanges between two of Britain’s most important and powerful institutions. This is the biggest fight of Campbell’s career. He has taken on two enemies who may ultimately prove to have a stiffer resolve than he has: the BBC and the country’s secret services. If he is to prove himself, he will have to do so at the expense of some pretty powerful forces. And victory would be pyrrhic because eventually Blair will have to come on to the battlefield.”

Indeed, Blair will have to appear before the House of Commons, during the week of July 7, for further discussions



British Prime Minister Tony Blair’s “spin doctor,” Alastair Campbell, is wildly attacking the BBC for criticizing Blair’s Iraq policy. Will Campbell be dumped, as a political liability? Here, Blair with President Bush at a NATO meeting last year.

on Iraq and related matters.

The *Sunday Herald* concluded, by endorsing the view of Sir Bernard Ingham, on Campbell: “If he thinks he’s done OK, he’s deluding himself. The media have their knife into him now. It will end in tears. It always does.”

‘War Under a False Pretension’

The more serious issue involved in this fight, was underscored by the *Guardian*’s security/intelligence expert Richard Norton-Taylor, in a June 28 commentary. “What is certain,” he wrote, “is that, for months, the intelligence and security services have been expressing deep concern about pressure placed on them by their political masters, and the use to which their secret information would be put. . . .

“The security and intelligence services knew full well that any dossier would be shamelessly used by the government to promote a war against Iraq, a war they were generally opposed to on the grounds that, far from making the world a safer place, it would make it more dangerous. . . .

“Why a war, now? they asked. Iraq was being successfully contained. It was an argument which became even stronger when UN inspectors returned to Iraq at the end of last year only to be withdrawn for failing in a few weeks to find what tens of thousands of invading Americans and Britons have yet to discover.”

Norton-Taylor pointed to the “suspicion” in such circles, “that we were all taken to war under a false pretension.”

As extremely serious as that may be, it is even worse, that Blair has engineered Britain into an alliance, with a war party in the United States, which recalls, in its policies and motives, the fascist species that Winston Churchill mobilized Britain to fight, over 60 years ago. The old man is probably turning in his grave.

Synarchists Flip Over LaRouche Exposé

by Gretchen Small

One can imagine what kind of wild pressure, from very high places, it would take to drive a Mexican political party, with only six days to go before a major election, to shut off the electricity and telephone service to its own gubernatorial candidate's campaign office, lock the doors, and denounce the candidate as a cultist at a well-attended press conference—despite the candidate's acknowledged success in grabbing local attention on issues of vital interest to the electorate!

Welcome to the state of Nuevo León.

Months ago, local leaders of the small Social Alliance Party (PAS) went to Benjamín Castro, the well-known associate of Lyndon LaRouche in Nuevo León, and requested that he run for Governor on their slate. Castro accepted, provided that there were no restrictions on what he could say, and specifically, on his right to discuss LaRouche's ideas. The PAS leadership agreed. On only the PAS's shoestring budget, Castro enlivened the otherwise boring gubernatorial campaign with those ideas, while organizing a force of 18 candidates, mostly young people, to run for office on the PAS slate, with him.

Normal local politics blew apart, however, when candidate LaRouche opened fire, from Washington, D.C., on the financiers' fascist Synarchist apparatus running the warhawks in Washington. As events would have it, LaRouche launched his public war against the Synarchists in a May 3 simultaneous telephone address to young people gathered in Seattle, Washington; in Wiesbaden, Germany; and, in Monterrey, Mexico—the capital of Nuevo León.

The Synarchist apparatus was, and is, enraged at LaRouche's drive to break their current grip over the U.S. government through Vice President Dick Cheney and the neocons, and their effort to impose a fascist empire upon the world. One place they reacted, was in Nuevo León.

The week of May 16, the national and state leadership of the PAS, under intense pressure from Cheney's chickenhawks in Washington, decided to disavow Castro's candidacy, and cut off party funding. That didn't stop the Castro campaign. Members of the international LaRouche Youth Movement who make up his campaign committee headed out to the streets and intersections of Monterrey, to raise funds and organize around the campaign.

Castro then used a June 16 televised debate among the

six candidates for Governor, to establish the fight between LaRouche and Cheney, as the key question affecting the security of Mexico. "The main problem of Nuevo León and of Mexico is the war party within the U.S. government, headed by Dick Cheney," Castro stated. "We should back the efforts of Democratic candidate Lyndon LaRouche, my personal friend, and of other forces in the United States, to oust Cheney." So, when Castro arrived at his campaign offices on June 30, he found the telephone and electricity service cut off, and new locks on the doors. The state head of the PAS, José Romero Quijano, told Castro that he was being evicted, along with his associated candidates, because they were "just a LaRouche sect, like Waco and Guyana."

Castro called a press conference on the spot, and he and Quijano faced off. Judging by the account published in *Milenio* the next day, the reporters were not impressed by Quijano's ravings. *Milenio* reported Castro's charge that this was a case of "ideological repression" because of his advocacy of LaRouche's ideas, coming from the Synarchists. Castro, *Milenio* added, is campaigning for "a revision of NAFTA, putting an end to the foreign debt problem, and restructuring the national banking system."

The battle in Nuevo León is no local matter. Governors for six of Mexico's 31 states, and all 500 seats in the Federal Chamber of Deputies, are up for grabs in the July 6 mid-term elections, the first big test for President Vicente Fox and his National Action Party (PAN), since he upset 71 years of rule by the Revolutionary Institutional Party (PRI) with his election in 2000. The Fox government has pleased no one—neither the voters who placed their hopes on his promise to create millions of jobs, nor his foreign financier sponsors, who expected him to secure them even-greater looting rights. On the eve of the election, no one thinks that Fox's PAN can win a majority in the Congress, which Fox needs if he is to pass the energy privatization and other free-market schemes that Wall Street demands, but which Congress has so far blocked.

Nuevo León is a key state in Mexican national politics, not the least because Monterrey is the headquarters of Mexico's once-leading industrial interests, the Monterrey Group. It borders Texas, and politics here are not without impact upon the United States. Nuevo León has been a PAN bastion since the party was founded, as an extension of the international Synarchist apparatus in the early 20th Century. In this election, however, the PRI candidate for governor is expected to beat out the PAN candidate, who, among other things, came out for drug legalization—as Castro emphasized in his campaign.

Hence, the desperate move to silence LaRouche's voice in this state. LaRouche's Synarchist enemies have not forgotten the Democratic Party Presidential candidate's highly successful visit to the neighboring state of Coahuila in November 2002—his first visit to Mexico in two decades—nor have they ignored the recruitment drive by the Mexican branch of the LaRouche Youth Movement.

LaRouche Takes on Cheney and DLC in Big Campaign Events

by Paul Gallagher

“A turning-point in the Presidential election” saw Democratic candidate Lyndon LaRouche address 1,200 people directly and many thousands more by Internet in four campaign events in the New York-Washington corridor at the beginning of July, escalating his drive to impeach Vice President Dick Cheney and purge the neo-conservative gang from George Bush’s Administration. LaRouche spoke to 350 Pakistani-Americans at a New York City event on June 28 and to 400 New York campaign supporters at an event at LaGuardia Airport on June 29 (see highlights immediately following); and also addressed a “cadre school” of over 100 organizers of his LaRouche Youth Movement in Philadelphia that weekend, before giving an internationally-watched Internet webcast on July 2 in Washington.

From Capitol Hill to California and in all the other candidates’ Presidential campaigns, LaRouche’s mass mobilization to get Cheney and his flock of neo-con fascists impeached or fired now—so that the United States can join other countries in “New Deal” measures to stop the economic collapse—is being closely followed and discussed.

“Our purpose in this election campaign is not to win a game in 2004,” LaRouche told his live audience of 300 at the Washington webcast, which overflowed into a three-hour question-and-answer session after the candidate’s speech. “A great deal of my ‘first 30 days’ has to be accomplished right now.” He emphasized that people or governments around the world are counting on him to “be the lever” to boot out the imperial fascists—he had just returned from crucial visits to Italy, India, and Turkey, and his campaign is being widely covered in the Arabic media.

LaRouche warned that the United States’ quagmire of perpetual war and economic collapse was worsening because the Democratic Party, under the corrupt grip of the right-wing Democratic Leadership Council (DLC) cabal, has not moved

against Cheney. The other Democratic candidates have belatedly and opportunistically attacked Bush instead, for intelligence frauds and impeachable offenses for which Cheney and his chicken-hawks are clearly culpable.

Because “Dick Cheney represents the same kind of threat that Adolf Hitler represented in Germany in early 1933,” LaRouche told the webcast audience, “the issue is not who wins a prize in 18 months—but do we get the Cheney gang out now?” which means, he said, taking the Democratic Party away from the DLC. If LaRouche’s mobilization succeeds in getting Cheney out, the whole U.S. political situation will be changed, and real progress in foreign policy for economic recovery—where LaRouche’s leadership has been clearly manifest—can take place.

His Washington and New York audiences—especially the college-age youth who made up one-third or more of the crowds—were as enthusiastic and passionate as the candidate, about turning Americans to his campaign and leadership, fast, in this deepening economic and strategic crisis in which the country is being misled into perpetual imperial war. One young student took the microphone to tell LaRouche that he had changed his life in just a few days, by making clear to him the “mission” before the younger generation now. Besides the youth, the audience was notable for Democratic activists and state and local elected officials from around the country, as well as a group of diplomats representing other nations in Washington. The presence and vocal participation of the regional and local leaders, who are seeing depression and unemployment devastate their states, made clear that Americans more broadly are turning to LaRouche as the economic and strategic danger gets rapidly worse.

The Relevance of FDR’s Policy

The July 2 webcast had been offered by LaRouche as



A Washington, D.C. audience of more than 300 attended Presidential candidate LaRouche's July 2 Internet webcast, on the subject of the relevance of FDR's policies for today's crisis. College-age youth were one-third or more of the crowd, as at previous days' campaign meetings in New York City.

a debate among all the Democratic Presidential candidates, invited to discuss, "What is the relevance of the policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt for today's crisis?" Under intense pressure from the DLC faction which has seized the party and demands that LaRouche be barred from its leadership, none of the "nine" was willing to debate.

But international developments helped LaRouche make the essential importance of FDR's policy clear. He announced that a "historic change in the economic policy of Europe" had been put forward hours before his webcast, when Italy's Prime Minister Berlusconi proposed a "New Deal" public infrastructure investment policy to pull Europe from depression collapse. Italy's policy has been shaped toward this by LaRouche's personal interventions in that country, as the candidate explained; and his leadership in the Presidential campaign can move and expand similar proposals now stalled in the U.S. Congress.

The state leaders and other present or former government officials filled an hour of webcast discussion with urgent questions about how an "FDR recovery" could possibly be launched here. A banker and former government figure, and then an Alabama state legislator, asked LaRouche about "an economic 9/11"—could the present hopeless economic floundering of the Bush White House be mere incompetence, or were financial circles *seeking* a real economic disaster, in order to get emergency powers? The candidate explained: Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan's "zero-interest-rate" policy can build a huge new debt bubble and then turn, overnight, into a 7-10% discount rate, to cause a deflationary breakdown where international Synarchist-fascist banking

circles would step in and dictate, as they did in the 1930s—except in Roosevelt's United States. He named Lazard Frères bank, and its long-time operative (and DLC string-puller) Felix Rohatyn, as key to such an intended "economic 9/11."

Other state and city leaders asked about the crisis of imploding state budget revenues, and were told by LaRouche that the states absolutely cannot tax their way out of the breakdown; nor can they, on their own, build their way out of it with local infrastructure initiatives they now can't fund. Only rapid Federal action, like that which LaRouche has gotten launched in Italy and Europe, can drive these programs forward and save the states from looming further mass layoffs, school and hospital closings, etc. The candi-

date told them they have to "take the risks" involved in backing him in their states, against the DLC and Democratic National Committee blackmail, or they could win nothing—and it was clear his point was getting through.

'Give Me 1,000 More Youth'

The entire final 75 minutes of a four-hour webcast was dominated by activists of the LaRouche Youth Movement, on-site and over the Internet, who coordinated their own question-and-answers with the candidate. The LaRouche Youth maintain their own websites for teaching and recruitment, and coordinate their own activity; their recent interventions are forcing the Congressional Black Caucus to choose between inviting LaRouche to their Presidential debates, or cancelling them. Their questions were fundamental ones: how to break their parents' generation from its engrained habit of avoiding risks and "going along to get along," in a nation sliding into deep depression and under a live threat of fascist takeover; how to recruit more college-age youth into the campaign more rapidly.

LaRouche said that his Youth Movement—there are already hundreds working full-time on his campaign, across the nation—was the key to the whole battle to remake the Democratic Party, and win the Cheney impeachment fight. "Give me 1,000 more youth" leaders like these, says the candidate, "and I'll take over the country." That could happen overnight, as the candidate's regional "cadre schools," at which universal history and physical geometry alike are to be mastered, and new campaign organizers are steadily recruited, now take place virtually every weekend.

Fight Fascism, the Way Franklin Roosevelt Did

Here are Mr. LaRouche's opening remarks to a LaRouche in 2004 campaign event, in Queens, New York on June 29, 2003.

I am going to address you today, on the subject—before you start addressing me, which will happen afterward—on the subject of World War II, Roosevelt's World War, and ours today. The similarity is twofold: First of all, Roosevelt was fighting a war against fascism, and I'll explain that to you. We are fighting a war, today, against fascism. In fact, it's exactly the same fascism, that Roosevelt fought against during World War II and before. I'll explain that to you. It is also a period like that of World War II, in which the danger of dictatorship, and world empires of that type, was threatened by the reaction of certain international financier circles, which I shall identify, to the fact of a general breakdown in the Versailles monetary-financial system. Today's danger of fascism, comes from the same people behind Hitler, some of whom are in the United States—not as living individuals, but as their descendants and heirs of the same nasty persuasion, gathered around people, in a sense, like Dick Cheney; the man whom I am proposing to have impeached promptly.

Now, this involves the question of what is the crucial role of the United States, today, as then? The role in the respect to preventing Hitler, or his equivalent from coming to power today, and for solving the international systemic monetary-financial crisis, which threatens the world as a whole, imminently, today. And believe me: Yes, Mayor Bloomberg is part of the problem, but he is only typical of the problem; he is not the extent of the problem, of this international monetary-financial crisis. (You can be fined for breathing deeply in Manhattan, let alone smoking.)

'Synarchism/Nazi-Communist'

All right, let's go back to a little bit of history. Now, I knew a great deal about these matters, both of economy, and so forth, and the nature of the enemies of mankind in modern history, going back to Greek times, or so. I knew that. But, there was some deficiency, in the precision of my knowledge, as to who exactly was who. Now, in about 1983-84, some government documents, from secret intelligence, were released to the National Archive, with the specific intention, that by declassifying and releasing them, I would have access to them. And, I was then told, "Go to the National Archive. There are some documents you want, waiting for you." They

covered the period from the 1920s through 1945. The documents are primarily, first of all, U.S. military intelligence. They are secondly, OSS documents from World War II. And thirdly, there are French intelligence documents, investigating the same matter. The subject or the title of these documents, as a collection, was "Synarchism/Nazi-Communist."

Now, what this involved at the time, was a group of financial interests, which are called in Italian "*fondi*." These are equivalent to the *fondi* or the financial interests, which are behind the Lombard bankers who orchestrated the great New Dark Age of the 13th-Century Europe crisis. The same people, or the same families; same type of families. These people, faced with the danger of a financial collapse, and faced with the fear that, in Germany, as in the United States, that the response to the financial collapse would be actions, such as those which Roosevelt did take, in 1933 on, inside the United States.

In order to prevent (they hoped), to prevent that from occurring, they proposed to establish a fascist dictatorship, in Europe, which would then be used to create a world empire. These were the people called the "Synarchists/Nazi-Communists." I'll explain why they were called that: These are the same people behind what happened to New York City in 1975, under a Felix Rohatyn, who was then, and is today, a representative of this group, which is called, in U.S. classification from the 1920s through 1945, "Synarchist/Nazi-Communist." That's what happened.

Today, as then, there are a group of financier interests, who, as we speak, using their agent Alan Greenspan, have a certain plan, for your financial future. What they've now done, is they've dropped the Federal discount rate toward as close to zero as they can get; and they're about to drop it further. The reason for this dropping of the discount rate, is to try to pump sucker-money into financial markets, by saying "the markets are going up, therefore, please, suckers, come invest your money in this wonderful future, which is being created by Alan Greenspan."

What will happen? In a short period ahead, this financial bubble will collapse. Bankruptcy will spread. Alan Greenspan will run the discount rate up to, maybe, between 7% and 10%, and all the suckers will be wiped out. Mortgage owners will be wiped out; businesses will be wiped out; pensions will be wiped out; insurance plans will be wiped out, and so forth.

This is the kind of people we are dealing with. These are the kinds of people who want world war. And these are the people who own and are using, a group of people, who are *Synarchists*, who are called in this country, "neo-conservatives," or something else.

"Neo-conservatives" means a group of people, who often were of Jewish and Trotskyist backgrounds, who are now running our government, under Cheney, who went over to Nazism. This includes the Social Democrats of America, which some of you know of. This includes a dead Senator, Moynihan, who some of you know about, who was part of



President Franklin D. Roosevelt in Sicily in 1943. In his wartime leadership, FDR was fighting the threat of a Synarchist/Nazi/Fascist world empire—the same kind of threat that now exists today, under a new, and even worse, economic-financial breakdown crisis.

this. Moynihan was the guy who gave you the replacement of the Bretton Woods health-care system, which worked, by the present health maintenance organization system, in 1973. He is the man, who, from his grave, is reaching out to kill you, too.

These are the kinds of people you are dealing with. Cheney is part of it. I think Cheney actually is a dummy; his wife is the ventriloquist, because she's the one who's on the inside, hmm. And, you see this scowl on his face, and you think, "Is that the third Edgar Bergen dummy, to go along with Charley McCarthy and Mortimer Snerd? Is Cheney the third one? What is really behind him?"

All right, but the same thing is true today.

Fascist Drive for World Empire

Now, what I got was this: Go back to Roosevelt's time. During the late 1930s/early 1940s, Winston Churchill, who then became the wartime leader in the United Kingdom, communicated to Franklin Roosevelt, then President of the United States, his fear that a certain organization, including key people like Lord Halifax in Britain and other traitors inside Britain, had a deal with Adolf Hitler's circles, especially Goering and others, and certain people in France, including a Lazard Brothers-related organization, called Banque Worms. These people were planning to set up a fascist dictatorship in Europe, to become a world empire. And Churchill said to Roosevelt, after laying out these facts, of what he was dealing with in the United Kingdom and on the continent: "You must help me. You must help us." And, that's what World War II was about. It was that Roosevelt was leading, and organizing the power of the United States which he was building up, at least under his leadership, to prepare to eliminate the danger of Synarchists, of this kind of dictatorship, this fascist world dictatorship,

led by the Nazis.

This dictatorship involved Mussolini, in Italy. The word "fascism" came when Synarchism was introduced to Italy, they called it Fascism, in order to "Italianize" a French disease, called "Synarchism." That is, they referred to the Roman *fasces*, which had been the symbol of the Roman legions, marching out to war, and called this "Fascism"; but it was actually Synarchism from France.

Exactly the same people, created Adolf Hitler in Germany. These are the same people who created Francisco Franco, in Spain. And that wasn't the limit of it. The German Nazi organization set up a Spanish division, based in Spain. This Spanish division operated in the Western Hemisphere, largely through an organization in Mexico, which later became known as the PAN, the political party called the PAN. From this base in Mexico, these Nazis operated throughout the Western Hemisphere.

An example of the connections: You had a woman in Texas, one of the Schlumberger sisters, who is associated with the Schlumberger oil tool interests; who is also associated with the Synarchists in France. She had a husband of Russian extraction, from France, Jean de Menil. They had an ally in Mexico—a Frenchman—Jacques Soustelle. They had a man in Peru, called Paul Rivet. These people were deployed from the United States, together with . . . guess who? The family of Buckley: William F. Buckley, Sr., William F. Buckley, Jr. and so forth. And this involved, things like in the 1920s, the Cristero War, which was organized and started, essentially, by the Buckley family and its friends, in order to grab Mexico's oil interests. And, that was the basis for this war.

And this spread, as a form of Nazism, as a Nazi network, Spanish-speaking, throughout the Americas.

Jean de Menil, for example, later bought the boat, the *Granma*, to send Castro into Cuba. He funded Castro. This fascist, this Nazi, funded Castro.

Jacques Soustelle went to France, was appointed by a section of British intelligence, to head the de Gaulle intelligence service, together with Paul Rivet and de Menil. They were later exposed by the French as being fascists. But, nonetheless, Jacques Soustelle got to be the head of de Gaulle's political party, and then, was the man who was organizing the attempted assassination of President Charles de Gaulle, at a later point. And a dear friend of mine (now deceased), who was the leading general for de Gaulle at the time, Jean-Gabriel Revault d'Allonnes, was out to kill him [Soustelle]. He said to me one day, "You don't know what I was going to do to him, if I ever caught him—and I had orders from de Gaulle."

All right, this is the kind of thing we're dealing with. The same people behind this, this operation, are the people in the United States, who are known as those *behind* the chicken-hawks. In other words, there's no difference between the neo-conservatives and the Nazis—*none*. They're simply a different variety of the same thing. They do not control the situation:



Felix Rohatyn, of the Synarchist-linked Lazard Brothers investment bank, oversaw New York City's 1975 crushing austerity regime known as Big MAC. Today's national collapse has left the cities bankrupt again, and Royatyn is not only reviving Big MAC, but backing a new global bank to impose such austerity worldwide.

They are instruments of control, as the Nazis were instruments of control, for the bankers behind Hitler, internationally.

So, we fought the war, from the United States, to free Europe and the world, from a Nazi empire, taking over the world. A Nazi empire, created and *run* by these kinds of banking interests, typified by Banque Worms, an associate of Lazard Brothers.

Lazard, of course, as you know, is a firm in New York, which is associated with Felix Rohatyn, who gave you Big MAC. And, in a sense, has given you Bloomberg.

The same kind of thing! Why would somebody do what Bloomberg is doing? This is not a program for building a city; this is not a program for solving the city's problems. This is a program *for destroying the city!* This is chaos! This is what Rohatyn did! Try to rent an apartment in New York City. Compare the cost of renting an apartment, in terms of the equivalent of incomes of 1974-75 with today. You can't get it; you can't even touch it. The services are collapsing. Everything is collapsing. The city is being destroyed. What you're seeing is a *force of destruction*. It's turned loose. Why? I'll get to that, when we make the comparison.

So, that's the situation we have.

Now, you say, "Why would they do that in the United States?" If you wish to set up a world empire, today, what country would you take over, to set up a world empire? If you were a bunch of financiers, like those behind the Synarchists then, *and today*, what country would you try to capture, as your instrument for world empire? The United States.

That is what has happened to us.

Then, back in the times of Roosevelt's concern, the idea was that if the Nazis could take over a combination, of all of Western Europe, including the United Kingdom—and they

came close to it. They came close to it, through the backing of people, who are descendants of those Nazis then from England, such as the Australian Rupert Murdoch and Conrad Black, two spawn of Beaverbrook, who went over from the pro-Hitler side to Churchill, because his butt was caught in the wringer. Same thing.

So then, these people represented the potential from Europe of having a preponderance of world power, under depression conditions, to set up a world empire. And World War II was fought, essentially, because *it had to be fought*, on the one hand—there was no way of getting out of it; and secondly, because the objective of the war, was to destroy world empire, to destroy the possibility of a Nazi world empire, which was being set up *in the Americas, in Mexico, and in South America*, as in Europe.

Roosevelt stopped them.

Roosevelt surprised them, in a sense, because the recovery in the United States was a model for economic recovery, then and now. And I'll get to that.

High Crimes and Treason

Today, the purpose of the policy of the people behind Cheney—and he's only a dummy, but he's a talking dummy (or else his wife is a very good ventriloquist); but, this guy, the purpose behind this, *is to destroy the United States!*

What is the military policy of Donald Rumsfeld? Ask leading generals, other flag officers, in the Army and Marine Corps, retired and serving. What is the function, that we are seeing exhibited, as what is being done to the U.S. military, as we see in Afghanistan, as we see in Iraq, and elsewhere? We're seeing the U.S. military being destroyed. Is this patriotic, this kind of war? Of course not! It's virtually treason against the United States. And, what Cheney has done, in *lying*, and being caught red-handed *lying*, to force the United States government into a war, or to induce the Congress to allow it to happen, is under U.S. law *a crime tantamount to treason*: which not only requires impeachment, but implies subsequent prosecution, five years for each count, for every act he perpetrated in support of those lies. What was committed was a treasonable type of offense—it's not called treason under our law; it's called "high crimes"; a high crime, which screams for the impeachment of the Vice President of the United States, who is the chief perpetrator in running another dummy, called the President of the United States.

That's the situation we're in.

So therefore, what we're trying to do today, again, is similar. Today, the United States is the leading power—mostly with air power. And the theory of these guys, is to use nuclear weapons *preventively!* You don't wait for the war; don't wait for the attack; don't wait for the threat. You say, "Well, they might in the future, become an opponent. Therefore, today, we're going to hit them with nuclear weapons!" *That is the policy of Cheney and Company*. That's the stated policy, and has been since 1991. And this policy of Cheney and Company

was put into effect since Sept. 11, 2001: This policy: nuclear weapons against the world. Nuclear war, nuclear attack against Iran threatened. Nuclear attacks against other countries. With nuclear weapons—countries which *have no nuclear weapons*.

And, this is the way they're trying to start a world empire: by creating chaos, economic collapse worldwide, and destroying the world by dissension, wars, so forth.

That's what we have to stop.

But, we have to stop this kind of thing, not by simply protesting against it. Roosevelt didn't stop it by protesting. Yes, Roosevelt allied with Churchill, in order to prevent, first of all, the takeover of the United Kingdom, which was then threatened, by the Nazis—led by Lord Halifax, and supported by the circles of Beaverbrook, the press lord, who was sort of the den mother of Conrad Black and Rubert Murdoch today—Fox TV, the *New York Post*, today.

The True Mission of the United States

But he had to do something else. He had to organize the world around a U.S. economic recovery, and build up our industrial might, which surprised everybody in the world, except a few of us here, in the United States. We had a policy—had Roosevelt lived, and not been replaced by that fool Truman—under which the nations of the so-called “developing world,” today, would have been decolonized immediately at the end of the war, *under U.S. power*. They would have been given independent status, and the United States would cooperate, under the new Bretton Woods system at that time, to build up these countries as nations.

Because the long-term objective of the United States, as a nation, is not world power: Our objective, historically, from the beginning, was to become, first of all, a sovereign nation-state ourselves. And to hope that we could find a world, where our success as a nation-state would inspire other countries to set up sovereign nation-states like our own. Our aspiration has been a community of sovereign nation-states, in the world, with which we cooperate, but in which *each* are sovereign themselves. That is our long-term U.S. interest, and has been our policy, under all informed Presidents.

We have never been an imperial nation. We are not a racist nation. We have a lot of racists among us; but we are not a racist nation. We are a melting pot nation. We've been a melting pot nation from the beginning. Yes, we've been based largely upon the acceptance of an English-language culture, which has been trying to distance itself from British culture



“Some people criticize me for travelling all over the world, as a Presidential candidate,” said LaRouche. “And I say, ‘I have to educate you people in the ABCs of the U.S. Constitution, the functions of the President, and what makes a good President.’ The crucial function of the President of the United States, as the world’s leading power, is foreign policy!” Here, local press coverage of LaRouche’s visit to Bangalore, India in May 2003, where he addressed an international conference on “The World After the Iraq War.”

for a long time. But, the idea of having a common language as a *lingua franca* among our people, is simply a way of creating a republic. It has no racist implication, whatsoever. We are a melting pot nation.

Look around at us! Look at the composition of the population of the United States today. We're not an Anglo-Saxon people! We're a melting pot nation. And the melting goes on. As time passes, you can't tell whose ancestors are whose. They're all mixed up, everybody, from all over the world. People from the Orient; people from the Middle East. I was just in Turkey; I was just in India. Guess how many Indians there are in the United States, especially those who migrated recently? How many Turks are there in the United States? How many Arabs are there in the United States? What proportion of the population do they represent, cumulatively? How many Hispanic Americans are in the United States? How many people called African-Americans, are in the United States?

We are a melting pot nation, who come from all parts of the world. We need our sovereignty! Because that's the only way you can have a nation-state, which is capable of offering participation, to its citizens, to participate in their own national affairs. It's the only kind of nation that works, is a sovereign nation-state.

But, our objective is to have a community of nation-states, around the world, with which we cooperate, on the basis of common interests for common ends.

Great Projects for All the World

For example, today: Look what's going on in the Far East. We have the emergence, recently, from Iran, to Pakistan, through India, China, Southeast Asia, South Korea, to Russia, to Kazakstan, to Turkey, to large factions of Japan, who are committed, now, to the greatest mass of infrastructure projects the world has ever seen. China has presently in progress, and about to be added, the greatest water projects in all history. The Three Gorges Dam, which is now functional as a transport system, and otherwise, in a preliminary way, is one of these. The movement of large masses of water into Xinjiang, into the Yellow River area, and elsewhere, to open up the interior of China for actual development of its people, as opposed to being semi-desert.

This, plus the greatest railroad-building in any nation in the world, is now in progress under way, in China.

In addition, on the borders of India, the Brahmaputra River, which comes down with a great crashing descent, near the border of India, near Assam, the greatest hydroelectric project in the world is now under discussion between India and China. This project would benefit the whole area, open it up for development, would solve many of the problems in a downstream nation, Bangladesh, and would sort of prevent the mountains of Tibet from running off into the Bay of Bengal—where they've been going for a long time.

Great projects: India has great project needs, in water management. Southeast Asia. China and the nations of Southeast Asia have agreed on a great Mekong water-development project, which includes large parts of southern China, and all of Southeast Asia. To *transform* this area into a rich area of development. Cooperation with this project is coming from Europe—it's slow, but it's moving. France and Germany, together with Russia, are moving in the direction of this kind of long-term cooperation, with Asia.

A transformation of the world. We should be doing the same thing with South and Central America. We should have an orientation, as I've indicated, in that direction.

We, each, together, Eurasia and the Americas, should collaborate, to end the genocide in Africa, and bring about the development, which has been long awaited there, by helping them to develop large-scale infrastructure projects, which they *need* in order to have the ability to develop and control their own countries.

So, before us, is the greatest opportunity in humanity: This requires 25-year to 50-year long-term agreements—contract agreements, trade agreements, regulation, requires a new financial and monetary system. All of the things we can do. And therefore, we looking not at an abstract conception of a partnership among sovereign nations, we're looking at nations whose peoples are struggling for decency, in their condi-

tions of life. The solutions to these problems, are in large degree, common solutions, which involve several or more nations together. These are projects of 25 to 50 years' duration, in terms of agreement. That is, for example: To build a major water system, as in Asia, we're talking about a *50-year agreement on development, of a large area of the world*. The minimal, for a transportation system, like rail systems or the equivalent, we're talking about a minimum of about 25 years. The development of the interior of China: One generation to develop the interior for its infrastructure, and the second generation to harvest the benefits of that development of infrastructure.

So, we have the idea of a community of sovereign nation-states; it's not an abstract conception, not a formal conception, it's a *living* conception: of how we, on this planet, as a group of sovereign nation-states, can cooperate around *common* projects of *common* interest, as partners, while preserving the sovereignty of each of us.

This was the direction, in which Roosevelt was thinking, explicitly, as he approached the end of the war, and the end of his life. This is the solution today.

What is happening, essentially, is the Synarchists—the same group of *fondi* and banking interests, who are behind the Vichy/Franco/Mussolini/Hitler/Lord Halifax scheme, of Hitler's time, and Roosevelt's time—the same group of people, their grandchildren, today, are at the same game. This time, however, they have planned to move to take over the leading power of the world, the United States, to become the instrument of their policy, rather than Western Europe, as they did in Hitler's time. That's the difference.

We Need To Act, Now!

So, we're at an end point. We're already in the process of going into this kind of war. We're already at the edge of the greatest financial collapse in all history, right now. We don't know what day it's going to happen, or even what week. But, we know the conditions that now exist mean that that collapse is *inevitable*, unless we stop it.

So, we're not about the election of November of 2004, we're not talking about the inauguration of 2005: We're talking about *now!* We're talking about action, *now*. As Roosevelt and Churchill agreed—they didn't like each other, at all, but they both recognized that they had a common problem, and they had to find a common solution. And that saved the world, from hell.

Now, again immediately before us, as then, we must find that common solution. We must enter into cooperation with groups of nations around the world.

Now, for example, some people who criticize me for travelling all over the world, as a Presidential candidate. And I say, "I have to educate you people in the ABCs of the U.S. Constitution, the functions of the President, and what makes a good President." The crucial function of the President of the United States, as the world's leading power, is *foreign policy!*

Not the Secretary of State—the President of the United States.

What does that mean? The President of the United States is not trying to engage in diplomatic discussions with other nations, as mere diplomacy. The President of United States must be committed to forming long-term agreements, of a Constitutional character, among states. The function of the President of the United States, especially under these conditions, is to bring nations together, with us, to make long-term agreements, which rebuild this planet. And most nations are willing to do that, they're for it. I saw that in Turkey. I know that in India. I see that in China. I see that in other countries: *They are waiting for the United States to make the offer.*

And I propose to deliver the offer: That we will enter into long-term agreements, *to rebuild this planet*, in order to realize the kind of world that Franklin Roosevelt foresaw, had he lived, for the post-war period. Let us eliminate from this planet, the conditions among peoples and nations which lend themselves to the recurrence of things like this Synarchist phenomenon, which we're facing for a second time, today.

Historical Roots of Synarchism

Now, let me just go back a bit, and say, what is this Synarchist phenomenon? It has a great deal to do with the history of the United States. As a result of the religious wars which were organized by Venetian interests, between 1511 and 1648, religious wars culminating in the Treaty of Westphalia of 1648, the possibility of developing true nation-states in Europe, was aborted. There had been a great effort in the 15th Century, with the founding of France under Louis XI, and Henry VII of England, to develop modern nation-states, true nation-states, in which the principle of the general welfare, the common good, was the fundamental law of government. That was the first time, in all known history, that the principle of the common good, was actually an *obligation* of the head of state and government, and of the nation. That's constitutional government.

The enemies of this process, in the 16th and 17th Century, plunged Europe into a great series of religious and related wars, from 1511 to 1648, culminating in the Thirty Years' War, based in Germany. The ending of that war, by the Treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, became, then, the moral standard for modern European civilization: *We do not kill each other over religious differences.* We do not conduct religious wars, or similar kinds of wars among ourselves; nor do we allow them on this planet; we do not allow religious persecution, on this planet. That's the principle of the thing.

Because, if we *don't* prevent that, and we start to cut each other's throat again, then the predators will take us over. We must, for positive reasons as well as negative ones, ensure that that never happens.

But, unfortunately, because of things like Louis XIV, and other things in Europe, it became impossible to revive a modern nation-state in Europe, in the 18th Century. As a result of that, you had circles gathered around the tradition and legacy

of Gottfried Leibniz, who picked as "their man" in the United States, Benjamin Franklin. And Benjamin Franklin organized a group of younger people—sort of like a youth movement—around him. And these people he organized around him, became the core of the struggle to found the first modern sovereign nation-state republic in the United States. And, that's the United States.

At this point, in 1789, at the same time that we had agreed upon our Federal Constitution, with its famous Preamble, forces in Britain and on the continent of Europe, moved to prevent the spread of the idea of a true republic, into Europe—in this case, France. That Bailly and Lafayette had, together, drafted a constitution for the French monarchy, which would have put French society on the basis of the kind of nation-state—although under a monarch, otherwise a copy of the United States Constitution. At that point, the British agents, directed by Jeremy Bentham from London, organized two British agents in France, the Duke of Orléans, called "Philippe Égalité," and Jacques Necker, a Swiss banker and a pig, who was also a British agent, to organize the storming of the Bastille, as part of an election campaign for Necker, for his appointment as Prime Minister of France. The whole thing was staged.

From that point on, France became torn apart by an increasing internal violence, and slaughter of people who had been of republican persuasion, inside France. The result of this process of destruction, the Jacobin Terror and so forth, became Napoleon Bonaparte. Napoleon Bonaparte was the first modern fascist. There were certain resemblances between Napoleon Bonaparte and Louis XIV, the earlier French King—the so-called "Sun King," or "Son-of-a-Bitch King."

But, Napoleon was new. Napoleon was the first Nietzschean head of state. The first man, who was the image of destruction, for destruction's sake. Synarchism is nothing but a continuation of the tradition of Napoleon Bonaparte. The idea is, which is the idea which came out of Hegel, who was sort of an admirer of Napoleon, who made a theory around this idea: the theory of the state, the philosophy of history. It's the idea which Napoleon III represented. Napoleon III, who kept trying to conquer South America; Napoleon III who played a key part in various troubles we had here, in this hemisphere. He was actually the image of the man, behind what developed as the PAN, in Mexico: The basis for Nazism in Mexico, the PAN organization, was Napoleon III.

During the middle of the 19th Century, this group of people, mainly a group of bankers, *fondi* so-called, formed what they called the "Synarchist movement," or "anarcho-syndicalist movement," the idea that in any crisis, to create chaos, and then to have a man so terrifying as the leader against the chaos, that the people would submit to this terrifying man, who would commit any kind of crime imaginable. This idea, of this kind of leader, became the doctrine of Friedrich Nietzsche: the idea of the doctrine of the Superman, the Beast-man. The pure beast, who would commit acts so horrible, that



Synarchist product Benito Mussolini. "The word 'fascism' came when Synarchism was introduced to Italy; they called it Fascism, in order to 'Italianize' a French disease, called 'Synarchism.' "

people would fear him, simply because of his willingness to commit horrible deeds, that no human being would think of doing, even a bad one.

That was Hitler. What Hitler did with the Jews in Germany, was simply Nietzsche, the Nietzsche, who was followed, by whom? In philosophy? Followed by Martin Heidegger; followed by Leo Strauss, who is the teacher of most of these people, who are working with Cheney—including Cheney's wife, Lynne Cheney, who is a Straussian! His doctrine is the Hitler doctrine! His doctrine is that of *terror*; or what Goebbels called *Schrecklichkeit*. That's the policy.

It came along at the end of World War I. This group of people, who were already calling themselves Synarchists. That is, the bankers and the types of people who worked with them as agents, formed the Synarchist International. This became the basis for launching, in Italy, Mussolini, through a Frenchman named Sorel, in France. Through the organization of Germany, under Hitler: Hitler was a product of this. Francisco Franco was a product of this. The Carlists, the right-wing Catholics of Central and South America, are part of this! The right-wing Protestants in the United States, are part of this! The anti-Semitic Zionists of the United States, are part of this. Same thing: Synarchists. Nazi-Communists. Right-Left. Destroy society. Create a man on horseback, a man of terror; intimidate the population into submission to a man who is so terrifying, they'll do anything to get out of his way, not to be killed—even obey him, or commit crimes, on his order! So, that was Hitler.

That was Vichy France. Vichy France was organized. Also, the French opposition to Vichy, was also organized by the same people! That's why de Gaulle had problems in France, after the war.

Synarchists and Project Democracy

So, we have this, in the United States, in the form of the kind of people, who are behind this process. What we did, is,

we brought *Nazi thinkers*—I mean, Leo Strauss was a Jew. But, he was a Nazi Jew! And since he was a Jew, he was not qualified for Nazi Party membership! So, he got the head of the Nazi law doctrine, of Nazi Germany, Carl Schmitt, funded him, and sent him to study Hobbes, in London! After being infected with the disease called Hobbes, he went to New York, and taught at the New School for Social Research. He then was appointed, personally, by the collaborator of Bertrand Russell, who himself was a Synarchist in thinking, Hutchins of Chicago University, and made a super-professor out there. And he was *used* to create a kind of cult, of students of his, whom he divided into two groups. One group was the inner group. The inner group of the followers of Leo Strauss, recruited largely from Social Democratic organizations in the United States, gathered around the followers of Moynihan, who was an interchangeable part himself.

And this group of Synarchists succeeded in doing something else: They succeeded in setting up in the United States, from 1975 on, a new kind of organization, called "Project Democracy." Typical of Nazi ideology, it's called "democracy." It's fascism. What they did, they had a meeting in Kyoto, Japan. It was a meeting called for the Trilateral Commission. It was called by Zbigniew Brzezinski, who was the creator of the Trilateral Commission. And Brzezinski's man, Samuel Huntington, the man of the "Clash of Civilizations," the war against Islam, wrote a paper for that called *The Crisis of Democracy*. This doctrine was then introduced, by Brzezinski, as National Security Advisor, into the Congress as a proposed new law, and then was implemented shortly after the inauguration of Reagan.

Under this arrangement, Synarchists control both political parties, *from the top down*, under the name of Project Democracy. That is, both parties are controlled top down, and coordinated from the top down, in organization, by Project Democracy—which was made a law. And thus, by that law, *you have no rights* in any political party in the United States.

Except the rights you're capable of *taking* by appropriate means: such as the ones I'm taking.

Running the Democratic Party, from the top—and the top is the Democratic Leadership Council; it's organized crime, it's every kind of filth you can imagine. Donna Brazile, for example, the one who elected George Bush: Donna Brazile was a campaign manager for Gore and Lieberman. She rigged it, so that damned fool Gore, who didn't understand anything, instead of taking a clear victory in Arkansas, which would have given him a clear electoral vote majority, went to Florida and wasted his time, trying to get support from Joe Lieberman's Cuban fascist supporters.

And guess what happened? Who did it? Donna Brazile! Typical of these types.

So, that's the problem.

Now therefore, for us, what does this mean? We have certain Constitutional rights in our system of government. We have the rights to form and control political parties, as political

parties—otherwise, *we have no freedom*. We have some clowns, who are working for these fascists, such as Joe Lieberman and John McCain. McCain is certifiably psychotic, and Lieberman is certifiably immoral. They're run by the same group, the Hudson Institute; both of them: the same people. They're both fascists. They're the ones who launched, if you remember in Germany, at a Wehrkunde meeting, they're the ones who launched the attack for World War III—nuclear World War III, at a Wehrkunde meeting. The pair of them, along with Richard Perle, and others! These guys are Synarchists, out for war.

Who Has the Guts To Take Leadership?

So therefore, we've come to the point, that we say, what? Are we going to sit back and "see how the election turns out"? Or, are we going to show guts, and take over the Democratic Party? And find among Republicans, those allies, who don't want fascism in America? And others, who don't want fascism in America? Are we going to do what is necessary, to get these guys, like Cheney and Company, who are agents of these fascists—*get them out of government, now!* Don't wait for the next election! You must get them out of government, now!

Now, either Cheney is impeached, which he should be; or he resigns, complaining of heart fibrillations, or something; and, the desperate need to grow potatoes in Wyoming. But, if we get him out, either way—either by impeaching him, or by causing him to resign, the whole pack of chicken-hawks, of neo-conservatives in government, will be out! Because the anger that has been building up *against them*, as a crew, among all respectable people in the United States, including political parties as such, that they will push them out—*if we get them out, now!*

Then, we have a "new deal" as they say. Not Roosevelt's New Deal, but a short-term new deal, we desperately need. And, that is to make the political process of the United States real. What does that mean? That means that the President of the United States, who, admittedly, is a dummy—hmm?—the man doesn't understand anything. I mean, it's a pitiful case. But, we've had pitiful cases as heads of state before. We have a pitiful mental case, here in New York City as Mayor. If we catch him smoking, we're going to fine him to death!

In any case, so we've got to get these guys out. We've got to mobilize people in both sides of the parties, work together; we've got to call back, into the political process, that large proportion of the people in the lower 80% of family-income brackets, who have been *out* of politics, and *pushed out* of politics, since the Brzezinski Administration of 1977-1981. Most Americans are out of politics. They may vote a little bit. They say, "Which dummy am I supposed to vote for?" They say, "Well, I'll vote for this guy, because he promises me this deal. He promises me a sewer in my neighbor's backyard. Okay, I'll vote for that." But, they are not involved in politics in a pro-active way. They're not concerned with what the

policy of the nation is. We're in a depression! They're losing their employment! They're losing their cities! They're losing their basic economic infrastructure. They're dying! They've lost their health care! Their children are idiots, with no education; but it's called "education." *These* are the kinds of things, which citizens can readily understand, and will fight to say, "I want a government that takes care of this, the way it used to be done!" We've got to bring them back into politics. Don't let them be excluded from the parties. They've got to be brought back into the parties.

We've got to organize a force, with its influence, which with its very existence—as I've been doing with the youth movement—its very existence, has got to send a message to government in Washington, which *tells* government, that it must make changes. "*We must have immediate Middle East peace*, and we expect George Bush to deliver it. *We expect him to deliver it! Period.*"

We wish to stop this nightmare. We wish an admission of what happened in Iraq, which the U.S. military, ground forces and Marine Corps, are perfectly willing to admit; as a matter of fact, they're already complaining about it.

We wish to have an *admission* that Afghanistan was a farce. Afghanistan was done to set the stage for the attack on Iraq. That was the *only* reason it was done! They had to activate NATO and related agreements in Europe, to use U.S. basing rights, through Europe, to get the U.S. forces in place, and supported in the Middle East, for launching a war against Iraq.

The only reason for attacking, at the beginning, was the purpose of going after Iraq. The purpose of going after Iraq, is to go after Iran, and Syria, next! The purpose is to go against North Korea—next! The ultimate purpose, is to destroy China. And to crush every country in between. That's their purpose. They must be stopped. We must stop them first in the Middle East. We must stop them in the case of Israel and Palestine.

That must be stopped. The President said he's committed to it; if the American people are mobilized, with enough pressure on him, *he will do it*, particularly if we get the chicken-hawks out, the neo-cons out, and Cheney out. He'll do it!

Because he's interested in one thing: What his Mummy tells him, and that is: "Get re-elected!" When in doubt, "get re-elected."

Somebody says to him, "Yes, I may be a failure. But my Mummy's behind me! She says, 'Get re-elected.' I'm gonna get re-elected!"

So, under those conditions, with the normal institutions of government, with the Senate and the House of Representatives, scared into some kind of decency—and there are some decent people there, but they're cowardly; they have no guts, the problem with my man Kerry. Kerry's the only Democratic rival I have, who's worth mentioning. All of the others, are either people who are losers to begin with, they have no chance, they would never have any chance— not because

they don't have popularity, but because they have no reason to *get* popularity. Dennis Kucinich has a nice constituency, but he has no guts. So, you're not going to vote for a man with no guts, for President, under these kinds of conditions, where guts are needed. You're not going to vote for another Hamlet: We had one of those, and Shakespeare gave us one of those before. We don't need another one!

Al Sharpton is Al Sharpton. Let him run! He has no chance of winning. All he wants is money. He wants money to continue his political influence in the United States, to do what he's working for. All right, if he wants to do that, that's allowed. But, it's not a serious proposition, when it comes to the Presidency.

The only one is Kerry. And Kerry, unfortunately, is a Hamlet. Now, you say, "Is Kerry a coward?" Well, ask yourself: Was Shakespeare's Hamlet a coward? What was Shakespeare's Hamlet? He was a swordsman! He wasn't at home, when his father was killed, because he was out killing people! He was fighting wars! There was a rustling behind the curtain: He threw his sword through the curtain and killed Polonius! Without even knowing who was there! The man is a killer! He is not what you would call a wimp. What was wrong with him? He said, as a character, in the Third Act soliloquy: The fear of immortality was so frightening, that he would rather destroy himself, and kill the pain of doubt, by destroying himself in war, than think about what the concerns of immortality might be: "Thus doth conscience make cowards of us all."

That's the kind of coward that Kerry is. Not a coward of a man who wouldn't go to war, wouldn't fight his battles, wouldn't show courage on the battlefield. But a man, who, *faced with the questions of immortality*, faced with putting his life on the line, for a *clear purpose*—not that he intends to die, but he's putting his life at risk for a clear purpose, a good purpose; a good purpose, which does not make him afraid of his immortality. He's not afraid of what'll happen after he dies. He's going to do a good thing. Therefore, if he dies in the process, he has *nothing to fear, after death*.

That's what he lacks. He vacillates. He vacillated on dealing with Iran-Contra. He was at the point he could go to the knife, on Iran-Contra—he didn't. He flinched.

On this issue, where he had the chance to attack Cheney, as he should have, he diverted his attention to the poor fool, Bush. What did he want to impeach Bush for? You can't impeach Bush, not an honest impeachment; for anything but incompetence. You can't. But the problem is, if you go after Bush for incompetence, and succeed, what do you get? You get Cheney as President.

That's not a very smart move.

Besides, you can't go against Bush, because you can't convict him of *knowledgeable intent*. He'll get off! The psychiatrist will come in, and give his speech, and the judge'll say, "Okay! Case dismissed!" You may transfer him to an asylum, but you're not going to impeach him.

So, Kerry, at the point of getting *Cheney*, whom he knew was the guilty party, and pushing for Cheney's impeachment, which would have saved the nation, and solved this whole problem—*didn't do it*.

We don't need a man as President, who has that fault, that weakness. It's like a war-time President: We don't want a war-time President, who's not up to the job. And, this is like a war-time Presidency; that's what I represent. And that's why I'm unique: I'm qualified to be a war-time President. But, you have to have that kind of war-time President, not just to make war, but also to, in this case, *to prevent it*.

Worldwide Support

There's no problem on this planet, which, if the United States would behave itself, and provide the right leadership, we couldn't solve. I can tell you that, from my international travels and discussions. *There is no closed door to us, virtually on this planet*—any major nation. I go into any major nation, or secondary major nation: There's no closed door for us, no closed door for me. They're afraid of what the United States will do to them, if they meet with me, sometimes. But, there's no closed door.

If you put the world to vote on my Presidency, most of the present governments of the world would elect me President of the United States. Because they know, they need that role from the United States, the role that I've promised, the role I've explained. And that's what we're out to do.

We're not worrying about what's going to happen in November of 2004, or January of 2005. Yes, we're concerned about that. I'm already in the process of trying to begin to build what I intend to be my government! And, looking for some good talent, of the right type, which is needed for the composition of a government—the same way Franklin Roosevelt did, when he was running for President. You have to pick the people; who you're going to work with; what their assignment is going to be; what kind of role they can play, because, on the day you're inaugurated, you're going to have to do what Roosevelt did. You're going to have to unleash a whole set of measures *immediately*, set them into motion within the famous "first 30 days." And the future of the United States will depend upon that decision. I'm trying to work to put together a team, or select a team, or pre-select a team, that'll play that role. So, that's serious.

But: In the meantime, what we have to do, is establish a dynamic of leadership in the United States. Focus on getting this neo-con problem out, over with; getting the Synarchists out of power in the United States: identifying them, exposing them, destroying them politically!

And, in that process, what we have to do, is we have to clean up the party system, especially the Democratic Party. We have to make the Democratic Party, once again, a real party. A party of Franklin Roosevelt, again. And, if we do that, we will have in the Democratic Party, an *instrument*, which is not going to be a *dictatorship* in the United States,

but an instrument through which we can work, as a people, to force into deliberation, in the Congress and elsewhere, the kind of measures, the kind of discussions, which are essential. And to get the projects going, that have to be under way. That's the situation.

So again, history doesn't repeat itself, but it sometimes burps. And, we're in that situation now.

Dialogue With LaRouche

Here is a selection of the questions and answers that followed Mr. LaRouche's address.

The Future: Securing Immortality

Q: I want you to talk about the future. When we win, what will our society look like? What is the potential that humanity has? And, if you could talk about maybe the latest in science and technology that we could develop; and where our world can go; and what's the prospect for things like space travel? I'd like to hear some optimism.

LaRouche: But, you'll also get a lot of assignment to work, from me! Because, you know, I'm running a youth movement; you may have heard about it. And, the task there, is to set a standard for knowledge, immediately, among people in the 18-25 age-bracket, that does not exist in most universities today.

The key to it, is the issue of immortality. Now, the most important part, the most important thing about a human being, is the human individual personality is the only immortality in the universe—apart from God. Now therefore, the fundamental requirement of education is, what is immortality? And how do I defend my own? How do I accomplish my own?

Look at the case of Senator Kerry: Kerry, like Hamlet, is not an uncourageous man, by ordinary standards—quite the contrary. *But*—I think his wife is even more courageous. *But*: The problem is, he has a Hamlet problem, and you should study, very carefully, *Hamlet*, one of the most important lessons in history and politics, available to anybody today. If you do not really understand Hamlet, you really don't understand politics. Because this question, of the leader in a time of crisis, faced with the threatened destruction of a nation, who is not capable of meeting the challenge of the definition of immortality, *will flinch, will fail*. And, the nation will fail, because the leader fails.

Now, in the case of the individual in society, the same lesson applies. How do you get great leaders in society? Just as you require a sense of immortality—a valid one, for the leader of a nation—you also require the same thing, implicitly, of every member of the nation. What is our problem? Our problem is, that our people are, in a sense, immorally and intellectually immature. They do not have a sense of immortality. They may have a sense—an arbitrary sense: “Oh, I got—you know, Falwell promised me immortality.”

Now, you want to call fraud, that is really a fraud!

Immortality is a sense of the difference between man and the beast. This problem comes up in society, why? Because heretofore in civilization, and before civilization, as far back as we know, society has been composed of three classes of people: those who rule, or prey—not in church, but prey anyplace, upon somebody else. What they prey upon are either people they *hunt down*, and kill, and maybe eat, like cannibals; or they *herd* them, like cattle. They send them out to the fields to eat; they send them back to the barn to work, making milk and meat; they milk them. They say, “Hi, Bossie.” They stroke them, all these kinds of things. But, they treat them (if they treat them well) as cattle, *as cattle*.

Now, in most societies, today, as in the United States, most people are educated to be, conditioned to be, human cattle!

What's the difference? Man, the individual, has the power of discovering what we call “universal laws of the universe.” *No other living creature can do that!* These laws take the form of discoveries of principle; they take the form of Classical artistic principles, and things of that sort. Only human beings can discover these. By discovering these things, or rediscovering them, and transmitting them to the future, and perpetuating them from the past, we achieve, in fact, a tangible form of immortality.

We know we're all going to die. We're born and we die. So therefore, what do we do with this life, which we know is limited? What purpose is it? Are we a beast? To go into the field, and eat hay? Come back to the barn to be milked? To be slaughtered when our time is come? The way the present HMO policy works? Or, are we human beings? And, if we are human beings, what is our real interest? Since we're all going to die anyway, what is our permanent interest?

Our permanent interest is in doing something, which aids in the process of transmitting the discoveries of the past, to the present and to the future, and adding to the stock of knowledge. Not in the sense of learning this, or learning that! A cow, a cat, can learn this or that! They may scratch you in the process, but they'll learn it, sooner or later. But they're not human. They have no sense of immortality. It's when you have a sense that your life is important, because you are *doing* something, in terms of defense of a principle, promotion of a principle, discovery of a principle, which is useful for the future of humanity; you used to get that. People would build bridges, or build buildings, and they would take their grandchildren out, “I built that!” “Grandpa, you built that?” “Yeah. I built that.”

That is manifesting an approximate sense of immortality, that my life was devoted to some purpose. Most of us, up to recently, until the Baby Boomers came along, we used to be a future-oriented people. We would think of our past, where we came from. We would think of what we learned from the past, what we acquired from the past. We would think of what we would give to the future of humanity. We would be proud



Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche and part of the audience of 400 at his June 29 campaign meeting at LaGuardia Airport in Queens, New York.

people, if we thought we were doing the right thing. And, this was the basis of our morality.

What happened after 1964, with the Baby Boomer generation, with the rock-drug-sex counterculture, a change occurred. A *fascist* change. Induced by the Synarchists; this was fascism. The rock-drug-sex counterculture was fascism, or the leading edge of fascism. Why? What was the difference? The point is, you said, “No longer is the past important. No longer is the future important. History has ended!” What you get now, is your “life-style.” You get your kicks. “You fix your head!” Like Janis Joplin did: Fixed it permanently.

And you have people today, 50, 60; they’re running the country, in most positions. They’re having post-mid-life crises. They’re trying to discover a newly invented life-style, because the old ones have all become boring. They’re looking for the fifth sex, hmm? They are frightened, and hateful, against their own children! They don’t like their own children, because their children are a nuisance: “They interfere with the way I want to live. I don’t like this. I got a life-style to take care of! *I have my own lifestyle to take of!*” And, when people are approaching their senior years, and they have that attitude, what’s going to happen to them? What is going to become of them?

So that, in youth, you have to do two things: Become the masters of the discovery of science—not “learn” things from textbooks. The youth also have to do some other things: The youth have to look at their parents’ generation, which is mostly a disaster, a moral disaster; a collection of futile life-styles, wandering in search of a purpose—or non-purpose. And, you have to give your older generation, your parents’ generation, back some morality. A sense that this nation was

not a failure. That Franklin Roosevelt was right, what we built out of this nation in the post-war period under Roosevelt, was *right*. Maybe there were mistakes, there were things wrong—but, we built the nation. We saved the world from Hitler. It was right!

So therefore, we should be proud of the fact that we did something right. And dissatisfied, that we didn’t do better. But, you’ve got to get the parents’ generation—who, by and large, with few exceptions, are off searching for a new life-style—to compensate for the pure boredom of being themselves. And, by seeing *you* doing something, about the future, you’ve got to get them back, to thinking about their role in the future. Because *you are their future!* They, like me, are going to die soon. *You* are their future. And what comes after you, is the future.

This is not the secret of our immortality, in itself; but, is an expression of it; is a way of thinking about life, in a practical way, which is *consistent* with a sense of immortality. If you’re going to fight the kind of issues we have to fight around the world today, you’ve got to inspire people with a true sense of immortality. The kind that Shakespeare’s Hamlet lacked.

And everything else you learn, everything else you master, should be governed by that.

Confidence for Leadership

Q: Lyn, it’s a great surprise to see you here. It’s pretty cool to see you. I didn’t expect that. On my way, I stopped at a Dennis Kucinich fundraiser, thinking that I could give him an intervention. So, tonight on the airplane back, his campaign fundraiser promised that he would be reading the material, and it’s all about how you’re launching the impeachment

effort. And, she said she's hearing about you, and about the effort to impeach Cheney, as opposed to Bush, so I think it's working. So, that's pretty cool.

My question is—there are all sorts of strategic interventions, that seem to be useful and effective. My question is, when do you give up hope? You know, God says, never give up hope. People are never beyond hope and redemption; but, you're in a horse-race, and it's a temporal world, and immortality will always exist. But, when we're trying to get you to be elected, it's important to be strategic and effective. And, it seems that there are some people—I was at a wedding and I saw [California Gov.] Gray Davis there. And I thought, "Wow, there this opportunity!" But, there's an undeniable level of corruption in people, and you can smell it and feel it.

And, I'm susceptible inside myself, so it's always a cat-fight. But, I guess I'm asking, how do you stay effective? How do we do this in time? And, how do we know when we're wasting our time?

LaRouche: Oh, we're doing just fine, actually. It's a tough fight. It's a grinding fight, and you run into a lot of stupidity, from a lot of people who shouldn't be stupid. But, nonetheless, they do it. I don't worry about it. I've seen so much stupidity in my life, and here I am. Having a grand ol' time. I'm running for President, and there's not a qualified rival in sight!

If the American people are going to survive, the obvious conclusion is, I'm going to be the next President. It's obvious. It's that simple. Don't worry about what people think! Or, what they say!

You know, this is a problem of leadership: It's like leadership in combat, in military affairs. Leadership is simply having the guts to use reason, rather than fear, to control your behavior. You have to say, "What *should* I do?" You have to be critical, self-critical: "What *should* I do?" But, once you know, what you *should* do, and you're clear on that, you don't allow anything to get in your way. You must do it! Particularly, if you do it for humanity.

You know, I see the world. I've been in many countries recently, directly and indirectly; or in touch with people in these countries, at high levels on policy questions. I know the world—not every part of it, not every detail, but enough of it. I know the world. This world is aching *for what we must do here in this country*. And, if we don't succeed, *there isn't going to be this country*. There *is* no alternative. It doesn't exist! Look at this crazy Mayor of New York, just for an example—the Blooming Idiot, huh? This is going nowhere! Absolutely nowhere. This is chaos! Mayor of Chaos! So, against this, who's right? Against this, what do you do? Well: You can not solve the problem of this Mayor, in New York City. There are things that can be done, to get him out. He will probably be run out of town, because he doesn't like the jokes that are being made about him.

But: The problem of the United States lies at a higher level

than the Mayor of New York. It lies at the highest level: We have to have, from the head of the state, from the President and from the people around him or those circles, we have to have the kind of leadership which changes the rules of the game; which enables us to fix these problems, in areas like New York City. You can't do it inside New York City.

And, don't worry about the dummies, like Kucinich. I mean, he's got his own problems. But, think of under his leadership, what will happen to the United States? There will not *be* a United States. Under the leadership of the other candidates, what will happen to the United States? There won't *be* a United States. If you allow this Cheney and Company to continue to control the country, what will there be? There will be Hell on this planet. There will be a destruction of civilization. You can not go around launching nuclear wars against one nation after the other, and not unleash a condition on this planet which is impossible. Plunge the whole planet into a New Dark Age, in which you're lucky if a billion people survive that process! Not just the war itself, but the after-effects of it.

So, you get to a time, as now, when your conviction is less questioning, because you know *you must do it*, because you know what the consequences are, if you don't. And, that's what I face. And, I'm happy, that I'm sure it's a possible thing. We can do it. Therefore, I'm determined to do it.

I've nothing else to do!

How To Deal With Terrorism

Q: Hi Mr. LaRouche, it's a pleasure to speak with you. When I'm talking with people about what our country's doing, specifically overseas, and the drive for war, the thing that I hear the most from people, is that we're defending against the terrorist networks that are all around the globe, specifically al-Qaeda. Now, I'm familiar with the way with our government aided the establishment of these terror groups. But, even in *EIR*, a few weeks ago, in the Editorial, in the back, it stated that al-Qaeda was thought to be behind these bombings in Saudi Arabia. But, the question was, who was controlling al-Qaeda?

So, my question is: It seems as though, although we had a part in forming these networks, that some of these networks have gotten, say out of our control, and may be—or, has that happened? *Do* we actually control them? Or, if not, to what extent have these networks gotten out of our control? And, if that's the case, to what extent are they a legitimate threat, to the citizens of the world? And, in light of that, what should be—I don't think we should go on a whole Mideast takeover, that's obvious—but, if they have gotten out of our control, and are able to commit acts of terrorism, to what extent should we react to that?

LaRouche: You have to look at what our policy is; our international policy now is desperate. What you have for example: Let's take the Arab world. I talked to some leaders of



A sizeable part of the Queens audience were leaders and organizers of the candidate's LaRouche Youth Movement, whose growth is a major force for fundamentally changing the Democratic Party.

the Arab League, oh a couple months ago, on just this question. They're not completely realistic; in fact, they're rather passionate on this question, because their ox has been gored. And they will tend to defend Osama bin Laden more than they should.

This thing was created, largely originally from London—this whole problem, in terms of the Arab world. It was created in London. It was created largely, first, out of the *India* office, of the British intelligence service. And then, after World War I, this was varied, and they set up the Arab Bureau from British intelligence, and they ran operations out of there.

Since that time, you have two other major groups—the Soviets used to play their games in this area—two other major groups, that are involved in these kinds of operations. One is the U.S.: Iran-Contra is an example of that. Who created Osama bin Laden? Well, essentially, the initiative for that came from George Bush's network. And I can give you the documentation on that, as to who did it. And, they're all the people we call "chicken-hawks" or "neo-cons" today.

I was consulting the National Security Council, on the question of my project, which was this SDI. I was meeting with representatives of the head of the National Security Council on a fairly regular basis, because of these discussions that were going on. At the other end of the offices, at the National Security Council, where I was going in, was this whole crowd around Ollie North: This included Roy Godson, de Graffenreid, the whole crowd in there. They were running it. Together with people on the British side, who were running the operation.

So, George Bush, the former President, then as Vice President, and the heads of British intelligence who were running

the operation in Pakistan and other countries: Their idea, which Brzezinski set into motion in the first place, was to engage the Arab world, through Pakistan intelligence, the ISI, in Afghanistan, in a war against the Soviet Union. And, they said, "Muslim brothers must go out and fight against these heathen Soviets." They created an operation, which was funded largely by drug operations, the same operation that set up the Iran-Iraq War, for their purposes, the same kind of purposes, and this stuff was left to run.

The other one is Israel: Now, the worst terrorist organization in the Middle East, is Israel! To my knowledge, my personal knowledge, Ariel Sharon and Henry Kissinger, in 1982, were involved in setting up Hamas. Hamas subsequently split into various parts, the factional parts. The Israelis *play* it. And, the way it works, is, there are two ways of running it: You run it directly; or, you know something's out there, you have your influence on it, and you play it.

If you look at the history since Ariel Sharon came back into power—even before he came back into power, including that storming of the Temple Mount—every bit of terrorism, centered on Israel, in the Arab world, has been *orchestrated by Ariel Sharon* and his crowd personally. . . . Are we going to have terrorism? If I were President of the United States, we probably wouldn't. Because I would have a certain relationship with the Saudi government, and other Arab governments, which I think *I've earned*. And, with me as President, or representing the Presidency of the United States, as a private citizen, I think we could deal with the problem. Not by killing. We might have a few police, law-enforcement problems running around loose. But we would come to an agreement.

The basis for peace, is not simply law enforcement. The

basis for peace, is what makes law enforcement unnecessary. And, if we can get agreements with governments and people, which make them optimistic about their futures, they will help us. They will help us control the problem, and reduce it to a minor law-enforcement problem.

My objective with terrorism—and I understand a great deal about it; I've been studying this thing for a long time—but my objective with terrorism, is to reduce it to a law-enforcement problem, by policies, shared among governments and peoples, which create the conditions under which it *can* be managed as a law-enforcement problem.

Most terrorist operations I know of, are protected in one way or another. They're protected by governments. From a government standpoint, apart from my responsibilities on the law-enforcement side, my major concern is to make sure the governments do the thing, putting these things under control.

What has to be *punished*, is a government which engages in this kind of practice. We have to agree to this, and governments have to agree, together: "We are going to stop this nonsense!"

"Terrorism" is a bad word. It's a word which describes an effect, and everybody can use it for what they perceive to be the effect they don't like. But, actually, terrorism belongs to a category I've called "irregular warfare." It's a level of warfare which goes from strikes, strike actions, civil disobedience, all kinds of things. These are all forms of irregular warfare. They're forms of conflict in society, whether orchestrated or otherwise, which may or may not become serious problems. The way to deal with this, is to deal with the roots of the problem, the roots of the conflict. Which government can do.

The problem is, we have a very cruel society. We abuse people, horribly. People do not consider attacks on us, shameful. They consider them honorable. Why? Because we've put them in a desperate position, where they have no option! No peaceful option is offered to them. No alternative is offered to them. They go crazy. And, they kill, and they hate. And, that is—some people call it terrorism. I don't use the term terrorism, as such. Sometimes, I'll say, or use the word, "terrorism"—but rarely; only if I'm defining the context I'm using it in.

We have a problem with this around the world. We have an evil world! We are *cruel* to people! We are doing things that are cruel. And, if we have policies which are better, particularly with the power of the United States to *influence* the world—I know personally! That most of these kinds of problems we're concerned about, could be solved. Most Palestinian-Israeli conflicts could be stopped—how? Very simply: *Step* on Ariel Sharon! *Step* on these guys, these fascist mass-murderers, who are in the right wing in Israel. *Step* on them! The United States says: "*You are not allowed to do this, any more!*" They say, "We got a right to"—"No, you haven't got a right!"

So, shortly—because it's a long question you've opened

up—there are two aspects to it: There's a law enforcement aspect; there's a countermeasures aspect, which has to be dealt with. All right. That's law enforcement, or extended law enforcement, or military in some cases. But, the other thing is, the main thing is policy: We have insane foreign policies in practice. We allow people from our government and other governments, to do things that should not be allowed. They should be brought to public attention, exposed, and held accountable before the world, as to what they're doing. Under those conditions, like the case of Israel and Palestine, we must not tolerate any more of that! We now have a significant population of Israel, who are for peace; others who are like Yitzhak Rabin, who recognize that war is foolish; they have to come to peace. Some are actually for peace; others realize that peace, as a realistic proposition, must be solved.

If the United States intervenes in the right way, and if we crush the *gangsters in New York*, who are supporting Sharon in Israel, we can bring about peace. We have the power to do so, with the countries, which would *help* us make that effort agreeable.

If we destroy that problem; if we do something about the mess we've made in Iraq; if we give the Iraqi people back their country; if we take the threat of war away from Iran, and other countries, I assure you, that if I were President, we would have peace. And, to the extent I'm influential in projecting the attitude of our government, we can win.

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Cheney Under Fire for Intelligence Frauds

by Edward Spannaus

In a June 26 radio interview, Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche was asked why he is calling for the impeachment of Vice President Dick Cheney for foisting falsified intelligence upon the President justify the war against Iraq, and whether he is thereby relieving President Bush of the burden of responsibility.

“No,” LaRouche responded, “I’m looking at government as a future President would. We have a President who ain’t worth shucks, but he happens to be the President. Now, what if you go for the President? You haven’t got much on him, because the fact that he’s not too clever, shall we say, means that that’s a moderating consideration, in any errors he made.

“The point is, he is essentially a puppet of the Vice President, and this gang we call the neo-cons. Now, my view is, if we get this bunch out, . . . then I believe that the institutions of the Executive, with a little more courage shown by the Democrats, for example, in the Congress, we can get through the next year and a half, or so, without terrible problem.

“However, if you were to go for the President, against whom you do not have a clear case, you can’t prove that he knew what he was doing, because his limitations are well known. However, the Vice President, who is actually controlling the President’s mind, like a ventriloquist controlling a dummy, he is the problem. You want to get rid of the President, and put *him* [Cheney] in as President?”

Cheney in the Spotlight

Others are pointing the finger at the Vice President as well. We reprint below a column by retired CIA analyst Ray McGovern, who tears apart some of the excuses being preferred by the *Washington Post* and others to cover up Cheney’s role in cooking the intelligence on alleged Iraqi weapons of mass destruction.

Additionally, *Time* magazine, in its July 7 issue, asked “Who Lost the WMD?” The article identifies key questions that Congress wants answered, and the first question is: “What was Cheney’s role?”

Time reports that the Congressional committees investigating the Administration’s pre-war claims about Iraqi WMD, want to know about Cheney’s repeated visits to the CIA in the period before the war, to review intelligence assessments with CIA analysts. “Some Democrats say Cheney’s visits may have amounted to pressure on the normally cautious agency,” *Time* says. “Cheney’s defenders insist that his visits merely showed the importance of the issue and that

an honest analyst wouldn’t feel pressure to twist intelligence. The House intelligence committee (and possibly its Senate counterpart, sources say) plans to question the CIA analysts who briefed Cheney, and that could lead to calling Cheney’s hard-line aides and perhaps the Veep himself to testify.”

On June 25, Rep. Dennis Kucinich (D-Ohio) offered an amendment to the Intelligence Authorization Bill, which would have required the Inspector General of the CIA “to conduct an audit of all telephone and electronic communications between the Central Intelligence Agency and the Office of the Vice President,” relating to Iraq WMD. Citing President Bush’s claim, in his State of the Union address, that Saddam Hussein had sought significant quantities of uranium from Africa, Kucinich asked: “Did the Vice President play a role in making false information become the public reason the President went to war in Iraq?”

Cheney, Fraud, and CIA: Not Business As Usual

by Ray McGovern

This column was originally published in the Hartford Courant of Connecticut on June 27. Ray McGovern, a CIA analyst from 1964-90, regularly reported to the Vice President and senior policy-makers on the President’s Daily Brief from 1981-85.

As though this were normal! I mean the repeated visits Vice President Dick Cheney made to the CIA before the war in Iraq. The visits were, in fact, unprecedented. During my 27-year career at the Central Intelligence Agency, no vice president ever came to us for a working visit. During the ’80s, it was my privilege to brief Vice President George H.W. Bush and other very senior policy-makers every other morning. I went either to the Vice President’s office or (on weekends) to his home. I am sure it never occurred to him to come to CIA headquarters.

The morning briefings gave us an excellent window on what was uppermost in the minds of those senior officials and helped us refine our tasks of collection and analysis. Thus, there was never any need for policy-makers to visit us. And the very thought of a Vice President dropping by to help us with our analysis is extraordinary. We preferred to do that work without the pressure that inevitably comes from policy-makers at the table.

Cheney got into the operational side of intelligence as well. Reports in late 2001 that Iraq had tried to acquire uranium from Niger, stirred such intense interest that his office let it be known he wanted them checked out. So, with the CIA as facilitator, a retired U.S. ambassador was dispatched to Niger in February 2002 to investigate. He found nothing to

substantiate the report and lots to call it into question. There the matter rested—until last Summer, after the Bush Administration made the decision for war in Iraq.

Cheney, in a speech on Aug. 26, 2002, claimed that Saddam Hussein had “resumed his effort to acquire nuclear weapons.” At the time, CIA analysts were involved in a knock-down, drag-out argument with the Pentagon on this very point. Most of the nuclear engineers at the CIA, and virtually all scientists at U.S. government laboratories and the International Atomic Energy Agency, found no reliable evidence that Iraq had restarted its nuclear weapons program.

Estimates Changed for Cheney

But the Vice President had spoken. Sad to say, those in charge of the draft National Intelligence Estimate took their cue and stated, falsely, that “most analysts assess Iraq is reconstituting its nuclear weapons program.” Smoke was blown about aluminum tubes sought by Iraq that, it turns out, were for conventional weapons programs. The rest amounted to things like Hussein’s frequent meetings with nuclear scientists and Iraq’s foot-dragging in providing information to UN inspectors.

Not much heed was paid to the fact that Hussein’s son-in-law, who supervised Iraq’s nuclear program before he defected in 1995, had told interrogators that Iraq’s nuclear capability—save the blueprints—had been destroyed in 1991 at his order. (Documents given to the United States this week confirm that. The Iraqi scientists who provided them added that, even though the blueprints would have given Iraq a head start, no order was given to restart the program; and even had such an order been given, Iraq would still have been years away from producing a nuclear weapon.)

In sum, the evidence presented in last September’s intelligence estimate fell far short of what was required to support Cheney’s claim that Iraq was on the road to a nuclear weapon. Something scarier had to be produced, and quickly, if Congress was to be persuaded to authorize war. And so the decision was made to dust off the uranium-from-Niger canard.

The White House calculated—correctly—that before anyone would make an issue of the fact that this key piece of “intelligence” was based on a forgery, Congress would vote yes. The war could then be waged and won. In recent weeks, Administration officials have begun spreading the word that Cheney was never told the Iraq-Niger story was based on a forgery. I asked a senior official who recently served at the National Security Council if he thought that was possible. He pointed out that rigorous NSC procedures call for a very specific response to all Vice Presidential questions and added that “the fact that Cheney’s office had originally asked that the Iraq-Niger report be checked out makes it inconceivable that his office would not have been informed of the results.”

Did the President himself know that the information used to secure Congressional approval for war was based on a forgery? We don’t know. But which would be worse—that he knew or that he didn’t?

Profile: Aaron Friedberg

Cheney Adds China-Basher To National Security Staff

by Mike Billington

As of June 1, Professor Aaron Friedberg, who heads Princeton University’s Center of International Studies, moved to the White House on a one-year contract to work as Vice President Dick Cheney’s Deputy National Security Advisor with a focus on China. As *EIR* reported on June 8, Friedberg is a notorious China-basher, a founding member of the neo-conservative “Project for a New American Century” (PNAC), and one of Leo Strauss’s “Ignoble Liars.” Friedberg will fit right in among the stable of Strauss followers in Cheney’s office—if Cheney is not first impeached or forced to resign for Iraq War intelligence frauds.

A review of one of Friedberg’s public documents on China policy, “The Struggle for Mastery in Asia,” published in the American Jewish Committee’s *Commentary* for November 2000, provides evidence that Friedberg’s assignment is to create the conditions, during the coming election year, to reverse the relatively good relations which have characterized Bush Administration China policy since 9/11, and to prepare a full-scale confrontation in the second term. The neo-conservative cabal which seized power over the Bush Administration after 9/11 tolerated friendly relations with China, guided by Secretary of State Colin Powell, more out of necessity than choice, while they orchestrated the Iraq War and the adoption of the pre-emptive war doctrine. Now, in keeping with the McCarthyite assault on Powell and the State Department by Newt Gingrich—who acts as a stalking horse for Cheney and Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld—Friedberg is being called on to bring China policy under full neo-conservative control.

The Only Threat to the Only Superpower?

Friedberg, in his 2000 *Commentary* article, anticipated Gingrich’s accusation that the State Department is refusing to implement the foreign policy of the President, and also breaching America’s actual imperial mission. Friedberg stated, as an assumption, that China “will seek ultimately to displace the United States as the preponderant power in the region,” and that “to permit a potentially hostile power to dominate East Asia would not only be out of line with current U.S. policy, it would also mark a deviation from the fundamental pattern of American grand strategy since at least the latter part of the 19th Century.”



Aaron Friedberg has gone from Princeton University into Vice President Cheney's office to prepare a U.S. confrontation with China during 2004.

EIR has shown (“Chicken-Hawks as China-Hawks,” *EIR*, May 23) that the neo-conservatives, in keeping with the Samuel Huntington’s “Clash of Civilizations,” have every intention to target China as well as the Islamic world. A series of RAND-centered studies in the 1990s, headed by Zalmay Khalilzad and based on the Paul Wolfowitz/Dick Cheney doctrine that U.S. foreign policy must preserve the position of the United States as the one and only superpower, identified China as the only potential long-term threat to the American imperial vision. In keeping with that outlook, Friedberg’s *Commentary* article asserted, that as China becomes more developed, “the United States will be faced with a challenge with which it has not had to cope in over a century: a strategic rival that is economically and technologically dynamic, deeply engaged in the world economy, and whose total output may come eventually to approach America’s own.” The United States will of necessity “find itself engaged in an open and intense geopolitical rivalry” with China, which “in several important respects is already under way.”

Even RAND’s Khalilzad, in a response to Friedberg’s *Commentary* article, thought Friedberg had gone overboard, in insisting on a containment policy aimed against China’s economic development. But Friedberg does not shy away from that position, declaring, “The bottom line is simple: One way or another, China’s economic growth will provide it with an increasing array of instruments with which to try to exert influence on other countries and, if it chooses, to carry forward a strategic competition with the United States. . . . To this end, the People’s Republic of China will use every instrument at its disposal, including especially its growing economic clout.”

Nor does Friedberg conceal his belief that the greatest threat to his military/strategic road map to Hell comes from those elites who believe that America’s self-interest lies in fostering peace and development through expanded economic relations. “Throughout the 1990s and down to the present,” wrote Friedberg, about both the George H.W. Bush and Clinton Administrations, “there was a strong politi-

cal inhibition against considering China a future military rival.”

To overcome this mentality of “engagement,” argues Friedberg, will require extraordinary means, since “a sufficient political consensus may not exist in the United States to support even limited sanctions.” Just as 9/11 served the neo-cons as a justification for implementing their imperial designs, so Friedberg insists that only a “sudden, severe crisis could galvanize American domestic opinion, overwhelm the objections of business groups and others with a strong vested interest in continued commercial contacts, and lead to the imposition of near-total restrictions on imports, exports, and capital and technology flows.”

It should not be doubted that Cheney and the Straussian nest in his office—now including Friedberg—are capable of creating, out of nothing if necessary, just such a “sudden, severe crisis” regarding China, as they did against Iraq, and are currently creating against Iran and Korea. Friedberg even references the “accidental” U.S. bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade in May 1999, as a miniature case in point.

Indeed, such “shock therapy” is not intended only as a means to confront China, but is equally necessary to overcome republican sentiments within the United States itself. In his book *In the Shadow of the Garrison State*, Friedberg argues that transforming America into an empire, which he euphemistically calls “state-building,” requires recurring shocks: “Crises are critical in American political development, because the sources of resistance to state-building are so strong. . . . Without a sufficiently intense galvanizing atmosphere of crisis, attempts at state-building are doomed to fail. In such cases, despite the exertions of aspiring state-builders, the institutional and ideological obstacles in their way will prove immovable. . . . Emergency justifications are acceptable only for as long as an emergency is generally agreed to be under way.”

The Friedberg case again demonstrates that Americans who believe in the republican principles of government and nation-building imbedded in our Constitution, must act immediately on Lyndon LaRouche’s call to remove Cheney and his office of Straussian fanatics from any position of power and influence in the Bush Administration.

For more information about the “Straussians,” and about China’s actual policy, see our website:

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Michael Ledeen Demands ‘Regime Change’ in Iran

by Scott Thompson

We have already crossed the Rubicon. We are already in Hell. World War III in Eurasia is already ongoing. There was not an Iraq war; there is a continuing Iraq war. There was not an Afghanistan war; there is a continuing Afghanistan war. There’s already an onset of a war with Iran, being run covertly, as a covert operation, from the United States, in Iran right now! You see it on the television screens here. That is not a spontaneous student movement. That is a U.S.-run destabilization of Iran, trying to set up the conditions for a war. The situation in North Korea; other situations I know of; we are now *inside* World War III. It is not something that we could prevent from happening. We’re there.

—Address by Lyndon LaRouche in Istanbul, Turkey, June 14, 2003.

Ledeen’s ideas are quoted daily by such figures as Dick Cheney, Donald Rumsfeld and Paul Wolfowitz. His views virtually define the stark departure from American foreign policy philosophy that characterized United States actions since September 11, 2001. . . . Now Ledeen is calling for “regime change” beyond Iraq. In an address titled “Time to Focus on Iran: The Mother of Modern Terrorism,” for the policy forum of the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs (JINSA) on April 30, he declared: “The time for diplomacy is at the end; it is time for a free Iran, a free Syria and free Lebanon.”

—William O. Beeman, “Michael Ledeen: Neoconservative Guru,” in *The Daily Star*, Beirut, Lebanon, May 9, 2003

The same drumbeat for “regime change” that led to war against Iraq, is now coming from the mouths of Vice President Dick Cheney’s “chicken-hawk” cabal; only now, the target is Iran. This destabilization is being run through U.S. private foundations and think-tanks, to overthrow the government in Iran, and run a destabilization, and/or military strike against Iran’s nuclear energy production facilities.

The pointman is Michael Ledeen, who divides his time among *National Review Online*, JINSA, and the American Enterprise Institute (AEI). Ledeen is stirring up the networks

in Congress and the press, and lining up tainted intelligence to justify war on Iran.

This is the same Michael Ledeen, who, as a consultant to the Reagan-Bush Administration National Security Council in the mid-1980s, was a pivotal criminal figure in the Iran-Contra fiasco, covertly peddling weapons to the very Ayatollahs whom he is now plotting to overthrow. He is also the same Ledeen who now calls for the United States to wage war against Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Sudan, Libya because, he alleges, they are all “masters of terror.” Yet in the 1980s, Ledeen was one of the biggest promoters in Washington of the so-called Afghansi mujahideen—including Osama bin Laden—whom he touted as “freedom fighters” and “champions of the democratic struggle against totalitarian communism.”

Ledeen’s operations are not merely the rantings of deeply disturbed wanna-be Il Duce. His efforts should be understood as reflecting the *immediate intentions* of the Administration neo-conservatives. His cronies, Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz and Undersecretary of Defense for Policy Doug Feith, are the key advisors to Secretary of Defense Donald “Dr. Strangelove” Rumsfeld.

Ledeen, the self-proclaimed “universal fascist,” has long been under scrutiny by *EIR* researchers, as a man who has been in the midst of some of the dirtiest covert intelligence operations of the past 30 years. *EIR*’s Special Report of April 1987, *Project Democracy: The ‘Parallel Government’ Behind the Iran-Contra Affair*, put a spotlight on Ledeen, from which I draw some of the brief profile published here.

Ledeen, as he wrote in his book *Machiavelli on Modern Leadership: Why Machiavelli’s Iron Rules Are As Timely and Important Today as Five Centuries Ago* (New York: St. Martin’s Press, 2000), is a believer in “total war” through “creative violence.” There is no such thing as peace between nations, he maintains; peace is just an interlude between wars.

Ledeen fits the profile of a “Synarchist,” or “Nazi/Communist,” as those concepts were discussed in World War II-era documents made available to *EIR* by military intelligence and other sources during the 1980s (see Jeffrey Steinberg, “Synarchism: The Fascist Roots of the Wolfowitz Cabal,” *EIR*, May 30, 2003). Particularly relevant to this characterization is Ledeen’s work with both “Red” and “Black” terrorists in Italy, and his support, along with Henry Kissinger, of the Propaganda Due (P-2) Freemasonic Lodge of former Nazi collaborator Licio Gelli, which directed the NATO-related “strategy of tension” against former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro.

Still Promoting Terrorists

On June 23, France’s Secret Service launched a crack-down on the Iranian Mujahadeen e-Khalq (MEK, or MKO), an anti-regime group that has been on the U.S. State Department’s list of Foreign Terrorist Organizations since 1997. Simultaneous with recent confrontations in Iran, some 150

MEK members were arrested at their “international headquarters” near Paris, and accused of plotting terrorist attacks against Iranian embassies and diplomats throughout Europe. The MEK members arrested by the French authorities were operating under the cover of the National Council for Resistance in Iran, the MEK’s international front group. Among those arrested were MEK cult leader Maryam Rajavi and her husband, MEK military chief Massoud Rajavi. Following the arrests, nine members of the group set themselves on fire in protests in Paris. One died.

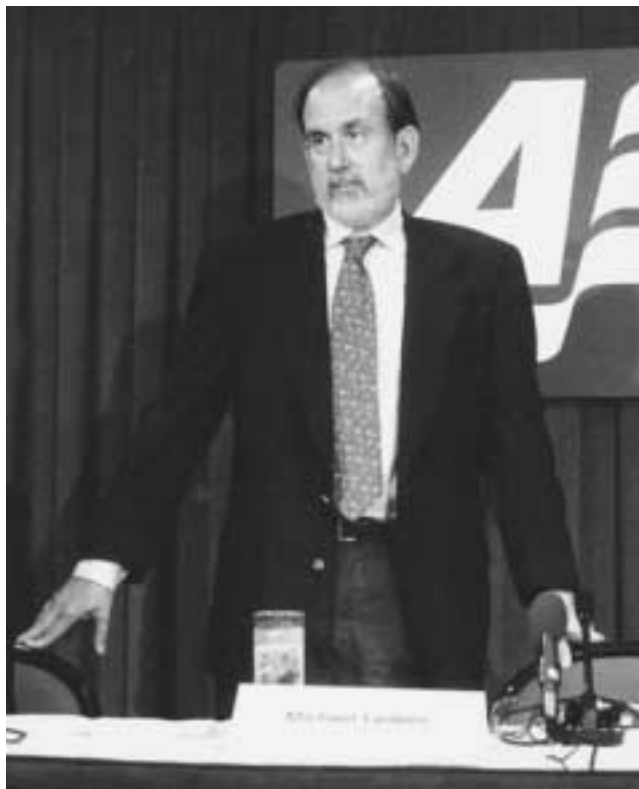
Rather than applaud the French moves as part of the war against terrorism, Sen. Sam Brownback (R-Kan.) is trying to whip up public support for the group. In an open letter, published in the June 24 *Washington Times*, he called for the “terrorist” designation to be dropped. He had earlier put forward an amendment to a bill that would give \$50 million to exile Iranian satellite TV stations, to continue the sort of psy-ops carried out by Radio Farda. Back on March 13, Senator Brownback had joined Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.) to call for a “regime change,” in Iran, despite the fact that moderate reformers, notably President Khatami, have become a significant factor in the country. Brownback’s website states: “It may seem that our support is not really that important, but in truth, democracy dissidents inside Iran tell me that it is crucial to motivate the opposition and for them to know that there can be a strong future with the U.S. once they have re-claimed their ancient land.”

Brownback was joined in the call to arms in defense of the terrorist MEK, by Michael Ledeen’s alter-ego Daniel Pipes, who posted an op-ed on his website, demanding not only that the MEK be removed from the State Department terror list; but that the U.S. government adopt the MEK as a “liberation group” to wage guerrilla insurgency against the Iranian government.

Ledeen joined the fray with a raving article in the June 16 *National Review Online*, “The Iranian Revolution, 2003,” in which he proclaims that he can “sniff out” Iranian revolution from “the tell-tale odors coming from the undergarments of its doomed leaders.” The article cites six reasons why the Iranian “revolution” is unstoppable now—and why President Bush must embrace it. The article is considered a signal that the neo-con cabal inside the Administration is going into high gear behind the scenes to get war in Iran. Among other objectives, war on Iran would help derail the Road Map negotiations for Israeli-Palestinian peace—a policy the President supports, but the Administration neo-cons despise.

Ledeen’s ‘Focus on Iran’

Ledeen and company have been putting this operation in place for some time. In 2001, Ledeen founded the Coalition for Democracy in Iran (CDI), with a call for regime change in that country. One of his partners in founding the coalition was Dr. Rob Sobhani, a professor at Georgetown University and president of Caspian Energy Consulting. Support for the



Michael Ledeen has a long history in covert operations to destroy nations—particularly the Arab and Muslim nations of the Middle East. Now, he is leading the charge against Iran.

CDI also comes from the Center for Security Policy’s Frank Gaffney, former Rep. Jack Kemp, Joshua Muravchik of AEI, and former CIA director James Woolsey, who sits on the Defense Policy Board. Woolsey has also worked for the Doug Feith/Abram Shulsky “Office of Special Plans” in the Pentagon, which cooked the intelligence to push through the Iraq War. One of CDI’s policies, as spelled out in the June 15 *Washington Post*, is to support Brownback’s call for an Iran Liberation Act, similar to the 1997 one for Iraq.

Ledeen rails against Iranian terrorism in his recent book *The Terror Masters: Why It Happened. Where We Are Now. How We’ll Win*. According to Pacific News Service of May 19, he gave a speech at a JINSA policy forum on April 30, entitled “Time to Focus on Iran—The Mother of Modern Terrorism.”

Bernard Lewis Joins In

The next big push came on May 6, when Ledeen moderated a panel at a conference at AEI, on “The Future of Iran: Mullarchy, Democracy, and the War on Terror.”

Co-sponsoring the event was the Hudson Institute—funded by the Russian and Jewish Mafia-linked Marc Rich (whose attorneys had included Cheney’s “Scooter” Libby) and by British media baron Conrad Black—and the Founda-

What Is Universal Fascism?

Michael Ledeen's "universal fascism" signifies a world empire run by the financial oligarchy and its puppets—as distinguished from the more "crude" nationalist varieties.

EIR's April 1987 Special Report on "Project Democracy" provided an in-depth profile of the concept, which included the following excerpt from a 1975 book, *Fascism*, which is a dialogue between Ledeen and his mentor Renzo de Felice. Ledeen—who nowadays tries to claim that he is not a fascist—emerges here as an avowed enemy of the American republic.

De Felice: "Fascism was a revolutionary phenomenon . . . and we have to remember the qualitative difference between the regime, and the movement which aimed at the mobilization of the masses and the creation of a new kind

of man. Fascism had nothing in common with conservative-reactionary regimes. . . . The central element that distinguished it is the mobilization of the masses; active participation, not exclusion. Another difference was that Italian Fascism wanted to achieve the transformation of society and the individual in a direction that had never been attempted or realized in their past. . . . A new phase in the history of civilization."

For De Felice, then, the Fascist revolution was a "betrayed revolution."

"But all revolutions have been betrayed," he continued. ". . . Trotsky wrote *The Revolution Betrayed*."

Ledeen: "Just as the American Constitution betrayed the American Revolution."

De Felice: "Exactly."

For more on universal fascism, see Jeffrey Steinberg's "Synarchism: The Fascist Roots of the Wolfowitz Cabal," *EIR*, May 30, 2003.

tion for the Defense of Democracies. Opening the event was Meyrav Wurmser, director of Middle East programs at the Hudson Institute, whose husband, David Wurmser, is an adviser to Assistant Secretary of State John Bolton. Her morning panel was entitled, "Iran Today—A Reality Check," and panelists included Uri Lubrani of the Israeli Defense Ministry.

Ledeen gave the introduction for former British military intelligence operative and Princeton Professor Emeritus Bernard Lewis, who is the inventor of the idea of a "Clash of Civilizations," later popularized in a book by that name by Samuel Huntington. Lewis' thesis, cloaked in phrases of Athenian democracy, is that which President Carter's National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski formerly called "the Arc of Crisis" and today calls "the Zone of Instability." It calls for stopping Eurasian integration through manipulating tribal, ethnic, and religious axioms to destroy nation-states, beginning especially in the Middle East. Ledeen introduced Lewis as "the reigning genius of Middle East studies everywhere."

Lewis openly called for a "revolution" in Iran, to follow the military conquest of Iraq; he compared Iran to Napoleonic France or Stalin's Soviet Union. Lewis said that the most important and dangerous neighbor of Iraq was Iran, adding, "It is, I suppose, in Iran that this fear of a success of democracy in Iraq is most strongly felt, and with the very best of reasons." Pointing to the fact that there are more Shi'ites than Sunnis among Islamic religious denominations in Iraq, Lewis continued, "Shi'ism is [also] the predominant religion in Iran and the one which . . . [is] invoked by the current leadership of that country and the theocracy that was established by the revolution in '79."

Lewis presented the pie-in-the-sky view that "democratic ideas and democratic examples from a new Iraq might spread across the border . . . and the Muslim Shi'ite divines on both sides may feel—and one can understand this—they feel they have to do something about it. They have to do something to counter this American-sponsored Democratic fright. . . . What is necessary from the point of view of the Iranian theocracy is that the democratic experiment in Iraq should fail and that the consequences to Americans there should be so awful that they would go away and not come back."

Also speaking at the AEI event was Senator Brownback, who called for support for his Senate Resolution 82, and promoted his Iran Democracy amendment. "It should be the policy of the U.S.," he said, "to seek a genuine democratic government in Iran that will restore freedom to the Iranian people, abandon terrorism, and live in peace and security with the international community."

Everyone who knows the first thing about Iran realizes that any American meddling there—such as the actions already being run through Ledeen, Brownback, Woolsey, et al.—is a recipe for chaos and likely mass deaths. The promotion by Ledeen of a "liberation" of Iran is, thus, a drive for the kind of "purgative violence" that is at the heart of his "universal fascism." Which brings us to Ledeen's variety of fascism.

Ledeen's 'Synarchist' Roots

The first important influence on Ledeen's life was George Mosse, a German Jewish emigré, who had been on good terms with such Nazi leaders as Joseph Goebbels and Herman Goering. Mosse was so close that Goering offered to make his father an Aryan, and the family was permitted to leave Ger-

many 15 minutes before the law was changed.

The Cambridge-educated Mosse, who would become Ledeen's teacher at the University of Wisconsin, taught Ledeen that despite its "perversion" by anti-Semitism, Fascism ought to be scientifically studied, because the *Geist* (soul) of Western countries had been suffocated and could only be revived through Fascism or Nazism. It is reported that while Ledeen was working on his Ph.D., he was blackballed for having joined—under Mosse's influence—a cell of the Israeli intelligence-linked movement associated with Vladimir Ze'ev Jabotinsky, whom Israeli leader David Ben Gurion referred to as "Vladimir Hitler."

It was through Mosse that Ledeen was introduced to later Presidential Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board member David Abshire, who was the founder of the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), and who hired Ledeen as a political intelligence operative.

But an even more important mentor to Ledeen was Renzo de Felice, an advocate of the Jacobin Revolution in France which led to the emergence of the first modern Fascist, Napoleon Bonaparte. De Felice did not hide his Fascism, as he wrote in *The Illuminati and Revolutionary Mysticism, 1789-1900*: "There is something in common between my Jacobins and a certain kind of Fascism. . . . Fascism wanted to achieve the transformation of society and the individual . . . [toward] a new phase in the history of civilization."

After researching in Italy from 1966 to 1967, where he met scions of the Venetian oligarchy who are "magicians" in cultural warfare, Ledeen wrote: *Universal Fascism* (1972); "Italian Fascism and Youth," *Journal of Contemporary History*, July 1969; "Fascist Social Policy," in *The Use and Abuse of Social Science*, ed, Irving Louis Horowitz; and, among others, *Fascism, An Informal Introduction to Its Theory and Practice*, by Renzo de Felice, which includes an interview with Ledeen.

Ledeen preferred unbridled, Jacobin-style fascism, such as that of Gabrielle D'Annunzio in the early 1900s. In his 1972 *Universal Fascism*, Ledeen criticized Benito Mussolini as being too rigid: "He never had enough confidence in the Italian people to permit them a genuine participation in Fascism."

Ledeen's Criminal Trail

Ledeen has been associated, throughout the past two decades, with some of the most sordid criminal affairs, implicating government officials, intelligence services, and private "synarchist" networks:

- **Irangate:** It is particularly ironical that Ledeen is today calling for a "regime change" in Iran, since he had been an integral culprit in Project Democracy's covert operations with Iran's regime during the 1980s. He worked closely with Manuchar Ghorbanifar, an Iranian living in France, to whom he had been introduced by top Israeli political intelligence agent David Kimchee. Ledeen brought Ghor-

banifar to a meeting on Oct. 8, 1985 with the National Security Council's Lt. Col. Oliver North, at which was also present Israeli arms dealer Ya'acov Nimrodi, a key player in North's "Enterprise." Ledeen had frequent meetings with North in this regard throughout 1985, despite CIA warnings that Ghorbanifar was not to be trusted. It was through Ghorbanifar that 500 TOW missiles were shipped to Iran, and then 19 Hawk SAM missiles, in exchange for the release of American hostages then being held by terrorists in Lebanon. This was the "arms for hostages" deal that was at the heart of the Iran-Contra scandal. The weapons that went to Iran came either directly from the U.S. military stockpiles, or from Israel's massive arms industry, involving top officials of the Israeli government.

Ledeen maintained that he was just involved in a "research program" on Iran, which "by accident," turned into an "action program." However, it is notable that throughout this period, he was involved, by way of a firm called EATSCO, with former CIA Deputy Director for Plans Theodor Shackley, who was another pivotal Iran-Contra figure.

- **Italy's Propaganda-2 Lodge:** According to innumerable sources on both sides of the Atlantic, while working for Kissinger and Alexander Haig at CSIS, Ledeen became a member of the Propaganda Due (P-2) Lodge, which emerged to public light on May 20, 1981. This unmasking occurred just seven days after the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II by Mehmet Ali Agca, in which P-2 was thought to be involved. The exposure of P-2 forced the resignation of 47 Italian Army generals and 6 Navy admirals. Also named was Bruno di Fabio, a naval officer working at NATO headquarters in Brussels, across whose desk passed the reports of the secret services of all of NATO's members. Other prominent Italians revealed to be members of the secret society, who were toppled and were known to be among Ledeen's close associates, were the chief of staff of defense, Giovanni Torrisi; the head of the coordinating body of the secret services, Walter Pelosi; the head of military counterintelligence (SISMI), Giuseppe Santovito; the head of the civilian intelligence service (SISDE), Giuliano Grassini. As for P-2 Grand Master Licio Gelli himself, he was the perfect "Synarchist" or, as Ledeen might put it, "universal Fascist," having been both a Nazi SS liaison officer and, until at least 1956, a Soviet agent.

- **The Temple Mount conspiracy:** Ledeen and his wife Barbara have been part of an "Armageddon Project" to rebuild Solomon's Third Temple in Jerusalem on al-Haram al-Sharif (a.k.a. "Temple Mount") which is the third most holy site in Islam. The planned destruction of the al-Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock would unleash unstoppable warfare in the Middle East. Barbara Ledeen was until recently on the editorial masthead of *Biblical Archeology Review*, which has played a central role in plotting where the Third Temple should be placed, together with the Quatuor Cornati ("Four Crowns") research lodge of British Freemasonry.

Chambers Pass Very Different Medicare Bills

Its proponents are calling the passage of Medicare prescription drug bills in both the House and the Senate in the very early morning hours of June 27 “historic,” but some may wind up calling it, especially in the House, another one of those deals struck in the dark of night. In the House, the process for floor consideration of the bill began over night, the night before, when the House Rules Committee took up the 700-page bill and, in what has become usual procedure, blocked all Democratic amendments except for one substitute and one motion to recommit back to committee.

On top of that, accompanying the Medicare bill out of the Rules Committee was a second bill establishing health savings accounts which was, essentially, another tax cut scheme. It came out of the Rules Committee costing an additional \$100 billion on top of the projected, original \$72 billion cost. Rep. Louise Slaughter (D-N.Y.) described it as a “tax break with a destructive purpose: to threaten the traditional employer-based health care by actually encouraging companies to reduce their employees’ health coverage.”

Once the drug bill got to the floor, Democrats denounced it as an attack on the Medicare program. Rep. Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.) told the House that those who study the bill will eventually realize that “this is the first step that has been specifically designed, not to reform the Medicare system as we know it, but to dissolve it.” Rep. Pete Stark (D-Calif.) was even more blunt. “There is no question,” he said, “that this is a major move toward privatizing Medicare,” because of the extent to which private insurance companies would be involved in determining benefits, which are not otherwise defined in the bill.

The debate on the House bill ended

in a narrow 216-215 vote for passage. The Senate ended two weeks of debate with a 76-21 vote for passage, but the differences between the House and Senate versions are so large that Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist (R-Tenn.) is warning of a long and difficult conference.

Gen. Abizaid Grilled On Lack of Iraq WMDs

Lt. Gen. John Abizaid, nominated by President Bush to replace Gen. Tommy Franks as head of U.S. Central Command, admitted during his June 25 confirmation hearing in front of the Senate Arms Services Committee, that he did not understand why no chemical weapons have been found in Iraq. “It is perplexing to me,” Abizaid said, “that we have not found weapons of mass destruction, when the evidence was so pervasive that it would exist.” This, however, did not keep him from repeating the common Bush Administration refrain that such weapons will be found eventually.

Under questioning from Sen. Jack Reed (D-R.I.), he also admitted that “I can’t offer a reasonable explanation with regard to” Iraq’s lack of use of such weapons. Reed noted that, because the evidence so far found is at such odds with the pre-war reporting, “we have to reevaluate whether or not intelligence was effectively gauging the intention, the capability or the will of that regime to use weapons of mass destruction, which is a critical question, I suspect, in the calculation to employ a military option.”

Committee chairman John Warner (R-Va.), trying to salvage the situation, tried to suggest that maybe the speed of the campaign and the fact that it did not follow the pattern of the 1991 Gulf War, might have disrupted the movement of chemical artillery shells from depots to units in the field. Abi-

zaid replied that “I believe that if we had interrupted the movement of chemical weapons from the depots to the guns, that we would have found them in the depots. But, we’ve looked in the depots and they’re not there.” He suggested that there was a possibility that the regime of Saddam Hussein either ordered them moved before the war or destroyed, “but I don’t know and I think we won’t know for a while.”

House Reviews U.S. Asia/Pacific Deployment

A June 26 hearing of the House Asia and the Pacific Subcommittee took up the subject of announced, and unannounced, changes in U.S. force posture in South Korea and elsewhere in that region. Subcommittee chairman Jim Leach (R-Ia.) told the witnesses—Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Peter Rodman; U.S. Pacific Commander Adm. Thomas Fargo; and Christopher LeFleur, State Department special envoy for Northeast Asia security consultations—that “it strikes me that from a Congressional perspective, we should delegate to you in the Defense Department all of the niceties of how you think American forces should be structured; but when it comes to commitment that is political and involving both the purse as well as potential loss of life of the United States, we have to be careful about commitment, which is a public responsibility broader than simply the Department of Defense.”

Rodman explained that, with respect to the recently announced force structure changes in South Korea, “What we’re talking about is adapting our physical capability, and that’s something that involves consultation with the Congress necessarily...” rather than making any change in political commitment.

The DLC 'Trojan Horse'

At Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche's July 2 campaign webcast from Washington, he faced a question from a well-known American political consultant, about the Democratic Leadership Council (DLC), which LaRouche has called "Vice President Cheney's protection racket in the Democratic Party."

"You've called the Democratic Leadership Council a 'Trojan Horse,' " the politico said. "I have to tell you I disagree with you, because it's in the immediate interest of the DLC, and very particularly in their financial interest, to elect someone who is nominally a Democrat, whose policy they would control. It's my view that, in fact, it would be far more difficult to organize any kind of opposition to a Democratic President who is controlled by the DLC. I'd like your thoughts on this."

LaRouche's answer captured why the Democratic Party has abjectly failed, in this crisis, to offer any alternative or serious opposition to the disastrous economic and strategic course the United States is on. In a word, the Democrats' failure is deliberate policy of the DLC.

"What's [the DLC's] content? Go back to 1966, Biloxi, Mississippi. That's where it began, when Richard Nixon, running for President, met with the leadership of the Ku Klux Klan, and with Trent Lott. This was the so-called Southern Strategy, and you had all these racist Democrats joining the Republican Party at various stages, along with the so-called Boll Weevils, who came out of the cotton. In response to that, you had a shift [in the Party], which occurred around a fellow called Scoop Jackson, and Daniel Moynihan. Remember, Scoop Jackson was a war-hawk, he was out for war. Was called a social democrat. But then you had Moynihan, who was a property of Averell Harriman. Moynihan went into the Nixon Administration out of Harvard. He was the guy that really invented the Bell Curve. Does everyone know what the Bell Curve is? He worked on social policy. He was the guy involved in the area of setting up the replacement of Hill-Burton as a health program, by the HMOs.

"So, you had a right-wing evolution, centered around people who had been formerly Trotskyists, especially the Social Democrats of America, that type,

some of them had been Zionists, and they became more and more right-wing all along. And this was the emergence of a process which led into a 1976 meeting in Kyoto, of the Trilateral Commission, under the auspices of the Trilateral Commission leader Zbigniew Brzezinski. This featured a Samuel Huntington paper on "Crisis in Democracy." Brzezinski used this in the Carter Administration, to put through what became known as Project Democracy, which was a fascist right-wing program. . . . "Now, both political parties from the top are controlled as party machines by Project Democracy, through the Congress. So, at that point, the right wing, which had been coming into a takeover of the Democratic Party through Brzezinski and Company, took control. And both parties were controlled from the top, in terms of the party machine as opposed to the elected officials, by these guys. And that's the Trojan Horse.

"Take the policy of Donna Brazile. Look what happened. How did George Bush get non-elected? Donna Brazile was the manager—she's part of this right-wing [DLC] crowd—she was the manager of the Gore-Lieberman campaign. What happened? Now, if they had gone into Arkansas and had campaigned in Arkansas, they would have come out of there with the Electoral College vote, and the election would have been over. But instead, she and her crowd went down to Florida and began stroking Joe Lieberman's right-wing Cubans, and the election got jammed up.

"Now, I don't think that Al Gore was any good. And Lieberman was worse. But the point is, that's the way the politics worked. There is no honest politics in the Democratic Party from the top down, now. Don't kid yourself. It doesn't exist. The only way you'll get honest leadership in the Democratic Party leadership, is to put it there! There are no smart deals that you can make with the present Democratic leadership around the DLC. They belong to the right wing. They are of the same inhuman species as the neo-conservatives. They are neo-cons. They think like neo-cons.

"The thing you have to do is replace them. And the way to replace them, is you raise one issue: Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

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 Tuesdays—8 pm
 Thursdays—11 am
 • HOUSTON
 Time Warner Ch. 17
 Tuesdays—5:30 pm
 Saturdays—9 am
 Mon, 6/30: 5:30 pm
 Mon, 7/7: 6 pm
 • KINGWOOD Ch. 98
 Kingwood Cablevision
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 Saturdays—9 am
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 or 12 Midnight
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 Ch. 6: Sun.—6 pm

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 • LINN/BENTON
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 • PORTLAND
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 • SALEM—Ch. 12
 Tuesdays—12 Noon
 Thursdays 8 pm
 Saturdays 10 am
 • SILVERTON
 Charter Ch. 10
 Mon, Tue, Thu, Fri:
 Btw. 5 pm - 9 am
 • WASHINGTON
 Comcast Ch. 23
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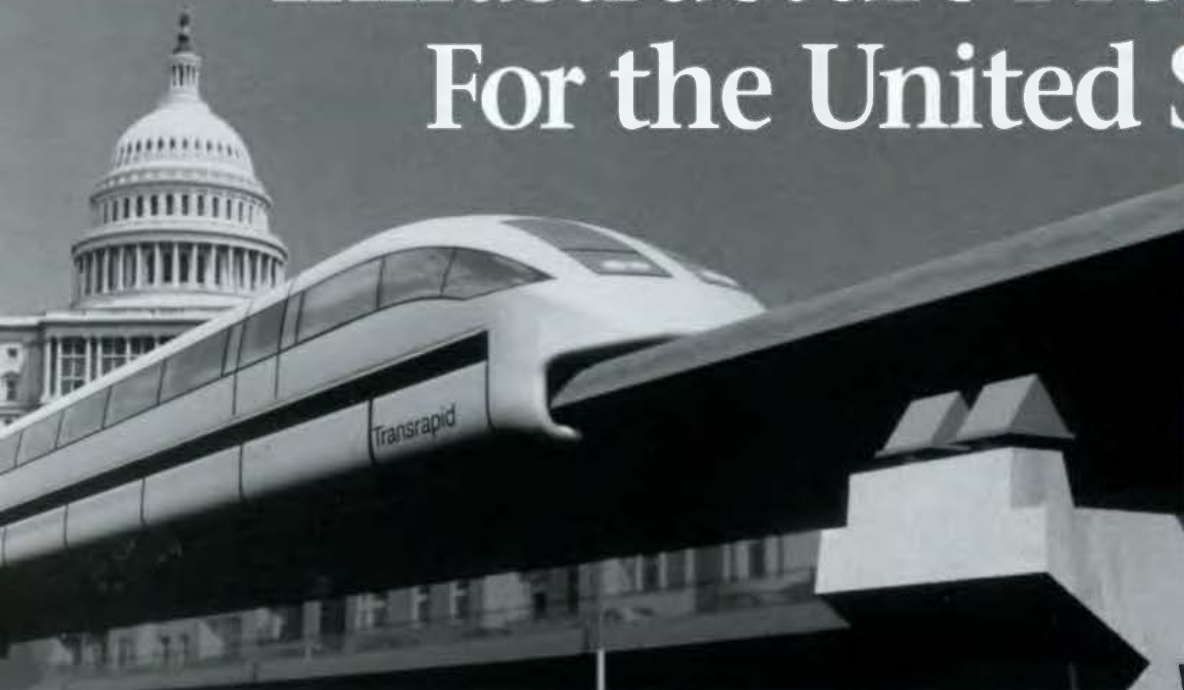
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