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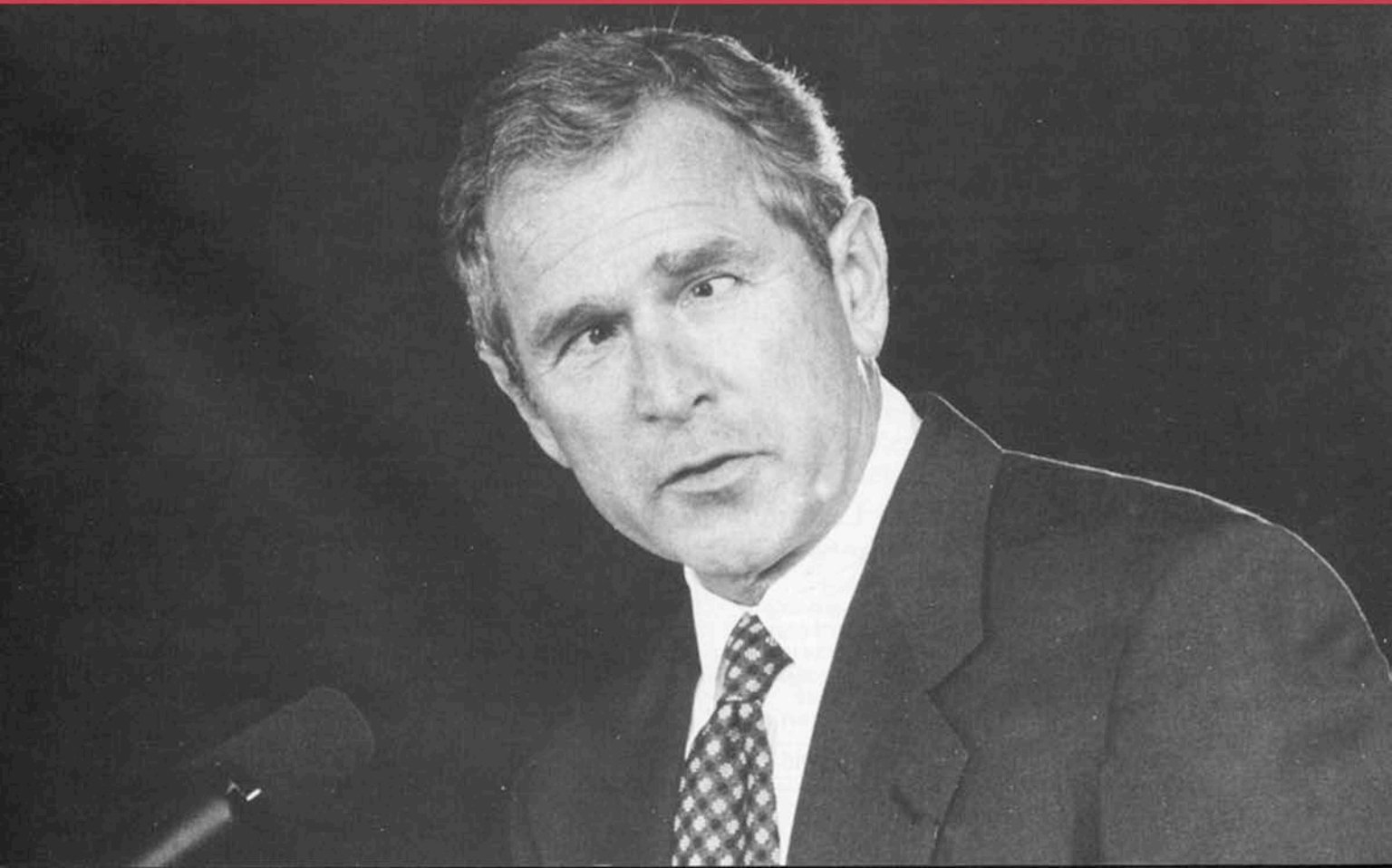
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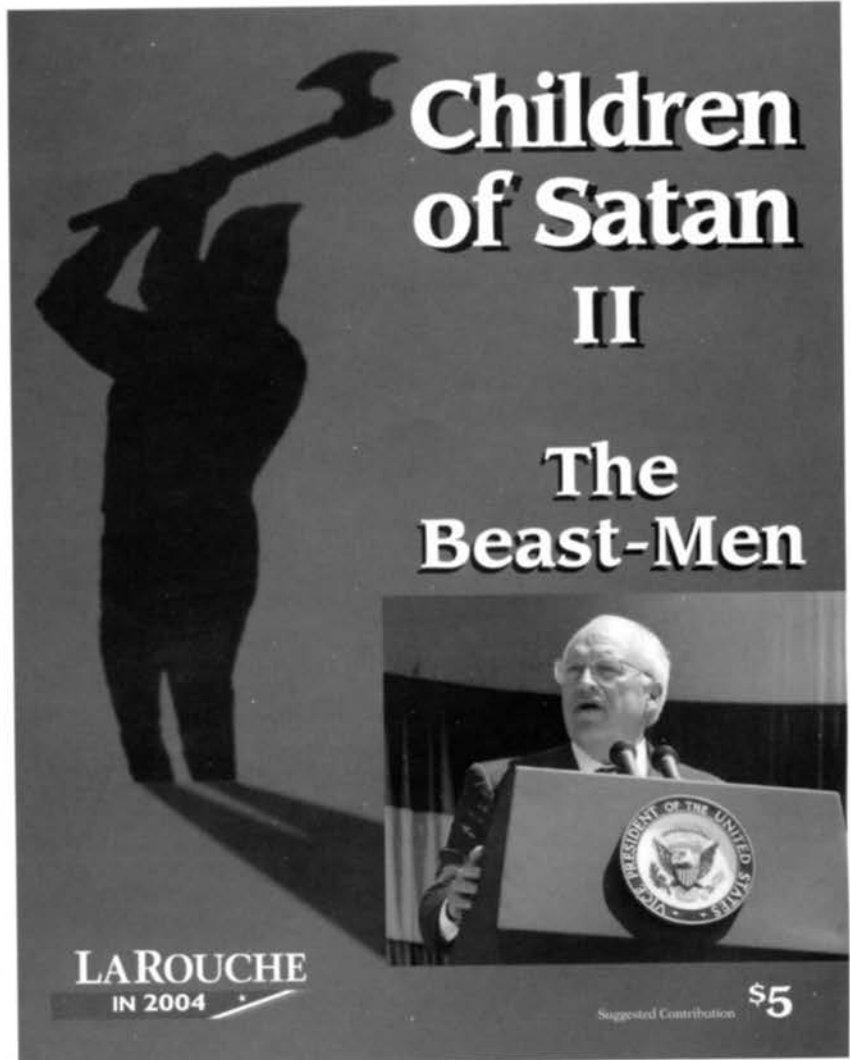
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Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308,
D-65013 Wiesbaden, Bahnstrasse 9-A, D-65205,
Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany
Tel: 49-611-73650.

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

Executive Directors: Anno Hellenbroich, Michael Liebig
In Denmark: EIR, Post Box 2613, 2100 Copenhagen ØE,
Tel. 35-43 60 40

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

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From the Associate Editor

Our issue pivots around two themes that are determining strategic world developments: the open warfare in Washington against Dick Cheney and the neo-cons; and the “strategy of tension” that can be seen in the terrorist outbreaks in diverse locations.

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. sets the stage with his article on President Dubya’s “only endearing young charm.” We back this up with reports on the fight around former counterterrorism coordinator Richard Clarke, and his increasingly precise identification of the insanity that has propelled the Bush-Cheney Administration into war; the growing insurgency within the Republican Party against the Administration; Ahmed Chalabi, one of those whom Gen. Anthony Zinni (ret.) had blasted in March 2000 as the “silk-suited, Rolex-wearing guys in London” gunning for war in Iraq, and who is now being promoted by the neo-cons as the new ruler of Iraq; and the impact of the Bush policy on Israel and Europe. See also Bill Jones’ interview with General Zinni and his review of James Mann’s new book, *The Rise of the Vulcans: The History of Bush’s War Cabinet*.

An *American Culture* feature by Michelle Lerner of the LaRouche Youth Movement, shows how the counterculture perverted American society, creating a culture that would tolerate the election of a government such as the incumbent Administration. Her purpose is to mobilize youth, especially, to turn to the heritage of the American Revolution, the ideas of Friedrich Schiller and LaRouche.

On the “strategy of tension,” we emphasize two historical studies: Claudio Celani’s ongoing series on the destabilization of Italy since 1969 by the Synarchist International; and a new series by Michael Liebig, on “Terror’s Legacy: Schacht, Skorzeny, Allen Dulles.” By unravelling the complex web of the intrigues of the early postwar years, we can get at the truth of how terrorism is being run today (and it’s not by al-Qaeda!).

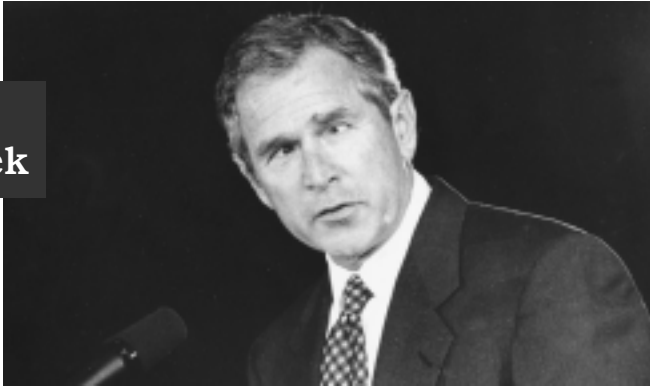
Finally, see *National* for reports on LaRouche’s Presidential campaign. In interventions in Pennsylvania and Arkansas, whose primaries are upcoming, he is the spokesman for the “forgotten man”—and he continues to outpace John Kerry in the total number of itemized individual financial contributions, the best measure of broad popular support.

Susan Welsh

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AND, IT AIN'T SO YOUNG NO MORE

His Only Endearing Young Charm

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

March 29, 2004

Some leading Democrats are just so silly, it makes you wonder. They are so het up, fretting themselves half to death over all those millions in the re-elect Dubya campaign war-chest, that they overlook the most obvious of all facts about the coming election. The leading political issue of 2004, after the onrushing depression, that is, is the question: are the U.S. voters so silly that they would re-elect a President whose one and only endearing charm, is that he is rightly perceived, more or less world-wide, as the dumbest man in the history of the



President Bush Has an Idea.

Oval Office? That, in fact, his record of performance in office, is the worst accumulation of sheer bungling incompetence in relations with long-standing allies, in military policy, in economic policy, in budget-balancing, and, excepting weight-lifting, about everything else, including diction and elocution, in recent memory?

Take the way in which poor, dumb Dubya & Co. dealt with the publication of the book by former counter-terrorist chief Richard A. Clarke which the Bush Administration itself, first, held back from publication, and then claimed he had timed the publication to embarrass Dubya's re-election campaign. If Dubya's handlers had had any sense, they would have said as little as possible about the issues of Clarke's book. Their foolish frenzy, in their efforts to deny the undeniable, made a major election-issue of a book which an intelligent administration would have let pass with minimum fuss.

Richard Clarke is not the kindest cherub, nor the most brilliant in the U.S. intelligence constellation of recent times, but he has earned a widely acknowledged professional reputation as a hard-grinding fanatic for getting his job done, as he sees it, over quite a period of time. I, personally, would disagree with him about a number of matters in which I have qualified expertise, but I would hire professionals like him in my administration any day, and be thankful I had them around to do battle with.

I should know. I warned the incoming Administration publicly of the danger of something like "9-11" in January 2001. I do not agree with the simplistic way Clarke himself throws the name of "Al-Qaeda" around; but, that is not the issue. The issue is, and was, that under the strategic economic and related conditions which the incoming President had inherited, combined with the new President's fanatical quality

of stubborn incompetence in economic and other matters, something like Goering's setting fire to Germany's Reichstag had to be expected. Clarke has Cheney dead to rights on the security failures of the pre-9-11 Bush Administration.

Clarke's facts sent Dubya's reputation down to the mat. Dubya should have taken a reflective nine-count before trying to stand up to Clarke's blows. Now, Dubya is being pummeled on that front, at the same time his reputation is being hit from seemingly all directions.

Given the monetary-financial crisis rushing to overwhelm the U.S. now, unless the Bush campaign is able to use computerized voting procedures to pull off the most massive ballot-fraud in U.S. history, which seems to be the intention of some Congressional Republicans, Bush is implicitly unelectable. The signs are clear; the big money is shifting its bets, preferring a Democratic administration controlled by them, to a Republican Presidency already up about its waist-line in the quicksand of Dubya's colossal failures. The recent electoral defeat of Spain's Aznar government, and the continuation of the pattern in the opposition electoral victories which have just occurred in France, are signs of the times. With a deep depression coming like an avalanche, incumbent governments must expect to be toppled by the voters time and time again.

All that said about the Republican follies, the Democrats' major challenge is not the White House menu; the cause of their bellyaching is their obsessive attachment to Mother McAuliffe's cooking.

Clarke Makes the Case: Vulcans Run Dumb Bush

by Edward Spannaus

Richard Clarke, the former U.S. counter-terrorism coordinator who served in four administrations, has made the case against George Bush and Dick Cheney: Even though Clarke is too polite, explicitly to say it, it is clear from his book¹ and interviews, that George W. Bush is as dumb a President as you'd ever want to find, and that Vice President Dick Cheney is the figure who controls the President.

In a March 31 interview on MSNBC's "Hardball with Chris Matthews," Clarke gave the most precise first-hand description yet, of the manner in which Dick Cheney took control of the Bush inner circle, and "tipped the balance" between the "Vulcans" and the more moderate elements of the Bush Cabinet around Colin Powell and others. Particularly in the so-called National Security Council "Principals" grouping,

1. Richard A. Clarke, *Against All Enemies: Inside America's War on Terror* (New York: Free Press, March 2004).

Clarke showed, Cheney took an unprecedentedly active role, shaping policy before it got to the President.

This is not something that *EIR*, and certain others, did not know already, but Clarke—from his insider vantage point—has made the case crystal clear. In so doing, he has performed an enormous public service, by laying out the internal situation within the Bush Administration in a manner which leaves no reasonable doubts, neither as to the manner in which Cheney and Company dragged the country into the Iraq war, nor as to the truth of Lyndon LaRouche's estimation of what is at stake, for the nation and the world, in the ongoing U.S. Presidential election campaign.

O'Neill and Clarke

In mid-January, when former Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neill described President Bush as being so disengaged during Cabinet meetings that he "was like a blind man in a roomful of deaf people," and charged that Iraq was on the agenda of the new Bush Administration from Day One, O'Neill was attacked and vilified by the White House, and an investigation was opened as to whether he had improperly utilized classified documents.

The immediate impact of the O'Neill revelations was stunning. Yet, had the White House not sat for months on the draft of Clarke's book, it would have preceded O'Neill's memoirs, since Clarke's original intention was to have his book out by Christmas.

Both books present a similar picture of Bush: disengaged from most aspects of policymaking, uninterested in serious analysis of world events, and inclining toward simplistic bravado.

Clarke is measured in what he writes about Bush, saying that it was clear to him "that the critiques of him as a dumb, lazy rich kid were somewhat off the mark." Generously, Clarke continued: "When focussed, he asked the kind of questions that revealed a results-oriented mind, but he looked for the simple solution, the bumper-sticker description of the problem." The problem, Clarke continues, is that the important issues, such as Iraq, "were laced with important subtlety and nuance," and needed analysis, but "Bush and his inner circles had no interest in complicated analysis; on the issues they cared about, they already knew the answers; it was received wisdom."

Clarke contrasts Clinton—the voracious reader and seeker of new information—with Bush, of whom Clarke had been told early on: "The President is not a big reader."

As to how this played out, around the crucial matters of the 9/11 attacks, and the drive for an invasion of Iraq, Clarke had more to say in the March 31 "Hardball" interview, which we will elaborate below.

Cheney Tips the Scales

As we have previously shown (*EIR*, Feb. 6, 2004), the O'Neill book presented a devastating picture of the inner workings of the Administration—and of the sinister role of



Richard Clarke has done an enormous public service, in exposing the security failures of the Bush-Cheney Administration before 9/11, and its use of the 9/11 attacks as the pretext to go to war with Iraq.

Dick Cheney. Author Ron Suskind wrote, for example: “The President was caught in an echo chamber of his own making, cut off from everyone other than a circle around him, that’s tiny and getting smaller and in concert on everything—a circle that conceals him from public view and keeps him away from the one thing he needs most: honest, disinterested perspectives about what’s real and what the hell he might do about it.

“But O’Neill had stopped trying to discern where Cheney ended and the President began. Not only was it not clear—it might not be pertinent. . . . It was clear to O’Neill that Cheney and a handful of others had become ‘a praetorian guard’ that encircled the President.”

Clarke describes the same situation, from his own vantage point. Take, for example, the *context* surrounding the now famous passage of Clarke’s book, in which he describes how President Bush pulled him aside on the evening of Sept. 12, 2001, and told him to review all of his intelligence for any Iraqi links to the previous day’s attacks. “See if Saddam did this,” Bush said. “See if he’s linked in any way. . . . I want to know any shred.”

When Clarke protested that “al-Qaeda did this,” and that he and his colleagues had never found any linkages between al-Qaeda and Iraq, Bush testily ordered: “Look into Iraq, Saddam.”

That’s where the media blurbs leave off. But what comes next in Clarke’s account, is the stunned reaction of his colleague Lisa Gordon-Hagerty, who was also present. When a third colleague saw the expressions on Clarke’s and Gordon-Hagerty’s faces as Bush left the White House Situation Room, and asked them: “What just happened in there?” she replied: “Wolfowitz got to him.”

Clark was asked about this incident by host Chris Matthews, during the “Hardball” interview, and his elaboration is most useful, and worth quoting at length.

Matthews, referring to Wolfowitz, asked how “one guy” got that much influence: “Is he Svengali?” Clark responded that he didn’t think that Wolfowitz did this by himself, explaining: “I think the entire group that calls itself the Vulcans—the Vice President, Rumsfeld, Wolfowitz, Rice—all of those people who taught Bush national security in the year before he became President, I think they all came in with an agenda that had Iraq on the top of the list or certainly in the top three, and they wanted to overthrow Saddam Hussein.”

Later, Matthews asked Clarke: “If the President had been surrounded, not by the people you mentioned—not by Rumsfeld, and the Vice President, and their deputies, Scooter Libby, and all of these hawks who were premeditated, want to do this, and we all know this now—suppose he was surrounded by, as his key advisers, Colin Powell, Richard Armitage, Richard Haas, people of that sort of moderate view of things, who might well have gone after al-Qaeda. Do you think he would have gone in their direction? Was he moved by his advisers?”

Matthews noted that the Bush Administration was originally set up as “a very balanced administration,” and continued: “You had Christie Whitman, Paul O’Neill, Colin Powell, moderates, along with the more hawkish conservatives, right-wingers, some of them. And it didn’t work out that way, why not? Why weren’t the moderate voices heard in the President’s inner council?”

This exchange then followed:

Clarke: Because, within the National Security cluster of the Cabinet, there was just Colin Powell in that category.

Matthews: And he always got beaten by Rummy and Cheney?

Clarke: Because the Vice President started getting involved at the Cabinet level. The Vice President started attending meetings—

Matthews: Did he tip the scales?

Clarke: Of course.

Matthews: Did he have his thumb on the scales?

Clarke: Look, the Vice President was in meetings that Vice Presidents have never been in before, helping shape the policy before it got to the President.

‘That Little Terrorist in Afghanistan’

Matthews asked Clarke if he thinks that Cheney makes decisions, and Clarke answered, “I think he advises.”

“Had he been against the war with Iraq,” Matthews asked, “would we have gone?”

“I doubt it,” Clarke answered. “He was critical.”

Clark said that Cheney, Rumsfeld, and Rice “all had Iraq on the mind from the day they came into office,” but he said he cannot be sure about Bush, because he didn’t get to spend that much time with him. But as to the final decision to go to war, Clarke stated: “It was clearly his decision, and he believed in it, and I think he probably still believes in it, and that’s the sad part.”

Asked whether the President bears any grudges against Cheney or those who gave him this advice, Clarke answered: “I think, only he knows, and there’s no indication, that I’ve ever seen or heard from anybody, that the President has any doubts. I think he’s a true believer.”

Lyndon LaRouche notes in his statement preceding this article that he does not agree with the simplistic way in which Clarke throws the term “al-Qaeda” around; but this is not the key issue. The point is that, under the strategic and economic conditions in which this Administration came into office, something like a “Reichstag Fire” was to be expected—as LaRouche himself had forecast. Clarke, LaRouche notes, had a reputation as a hard-grinding fanatic when it came to getting his job done, and LaRouche adds, “I would hire professionals like him in my administration any day, and be thankful that I had them around to do battle with.”

The crucial feature of Clarke’s book and his testimony, is his exposure of the security failures of the Bush-Cheney Administration before 9/11, and its use of the 9/11 attacks as the pretext to do, what they had wanted to do all along: go to war with Iraq again.

No matter how hard the White House yells and screams in denial, Clarke presents an overwhelming case that terrorism was simply not a priority for the administration before Sept. 11. But Iraq was. During the first week of the new administration, Clarke wrote to Condoleezza Rice and her deputy Stephen Hadley, asking “urgently” for a meeting of the national security “Principals” (normally, the Secretaries of State and Defense, the Director of Central Intelligence, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the National Security Advisor) to discuss what he regarded as the imminent al-Qaeda threat. Rice said that it had to be discussed first, or “framed,” by the “Deputies Committee.” It then took until April to even arrange a meeting of the Deputies Committee on terrorism; and then, as Clarke describes it, Wolfowitz tried to hijack the meeting, ridiculing Clarke’s emphasis on Osama bin Laden, whom Wolfowitz called “that little terrorist in Afghanistan,” and insisting that the meeting focus on Iraq—even though the CIA deputy agreed with Clarke that there was no terrorist threat from Iraq, and the State Department deputy, Richard Armitage, agreed with Clarke on the priority to be given to al-Qaeda.

Nothing of consequence came of the meeting, and the Principals were preoccupied with other issues: the ABM Treaty, the Kyoto Treaty, and Iraq. It wasn’t until Sept. 4,

2001, that the Principals’ meeting on terrorism that Clarke had requested in January, finally took place.

Gary Hart: Another Warning Ignored

Confirmation of key elements of Clarke’s account also comes from Gary Hart, the co-chair, with Warren Rudman, of the U.S. Commission on National Security, which delivered its report to President Bush on Jan. 31, 2001.

In a Feb. 2, 2004 interview with *Salon*, Hart recalls what happened when Congress began to take their report and recommendations seriously: “And then as Congress started to move on this, and the heat was turned up, George Bush—and this is often overlooked—held a press conference or made a public statement on May 5, 2001, calling on Congress not to act, and saying he was turning over the whole matter to Dick Cheney.

“So this wasn’t just neglect, it was an active position by the administration. He said, ‘I don’t want Congress to do anything until the vice president advises me.’ We now know from Dick Clarke that Cheney never held a meeting on terrorism; there was never any kind of discussion on the department of homeland security that we had proposed. There was no vice presidential action on this matter.

“In other words, a bipartisan commission of seven Democrats and seven Republicans who had spent two and a half years studying the problem—a group of Americans with a cumulative 300 years in national security affairs—recommended to the President of the United States, on a reasonably urgent basis, the creation of a Cabinet-level agency to protect our country—and the President did nothing!”

Hart also recounted a meeting he had with Condoleezza Rice on Sept. 6, 2001 (two days after the Principals’ meeting described by Clarke). Hart told Rice: “Get going on homeland security. You don’t have all the time in the world.” Her response, Hart says, was to say “I’ll talk to the vice president about it.” Which confirms, not only Clarke’s contention that there was absolutely no sense of urgency about terrorism, but also that it was Cheney who was in charge.

Taking Advantage of 9/11

That’s what happened, or didn’t happen, *before* Sept. 11, 2001. What is equally significant in Clarke’s account, is what happened afterwards.

The next morning, before the dust had even settled from the previous day’s attacks, “I walked into a series of discussions about Iraq,” Clarke recounts. “At first I was incredulous. . . . Then I realized with almost a sharp physical pain that Rumsfeld and Wolfowitz were going to try to take advantage of this national tragedy to promote their agenda about Iraq.” Clarke notes that since the beginning of the administration, and well before, they had been pushing for a war with Iraq. “My friends in the Pentagon had been telling me that the word was we would be invading Iraq sometime in 2002.”

On that morning, Sept. 12, Wolfowitz was arguing that the attacks were too sophisticated for a terrorist group to have

pulled off by itself (a true enough statement, as *EIR* has shown). But Wolfowitz's answer was that the attackers needed a state sponsor, and that state was—guess who—Iraq.

This was not the first time Clarke had heard this sort of thing from Wolfowitz, as we already noted in connection with the April 2001 Deputies meeting. At that meeting, Wolfowitz had told Clarke: "You give bin Laden too much credit. He could not do all these things like the 1993 attack on New York, not without a state sponsor. Just because FBI and CIA have failed to find the linkages, does not mean they don't exist."

Clarke describes his reaction at the time. "I could hardly believe it, but Wolfowitz was actually spouting the totally discredited Laurie Mylroie theory that Iraq was behind the 1993 truck bomb at the World Trade Center, a theory that had been investigated for years and found to be totally untrue."

What Clarke is describing, is what he calls the "legend" that had grown up around one of the suspects later arrested in Pakistan, Ramzi Yousef. This legend was a product of Laurie Mylroie (a nut-case operating out of the late Robert Strausz-Hupé's Foreign Policy Research Institute in Philadelphia), who claimed that there were actually two Ramzi Yousefs—the one arrested in Pakistan, and another who was "a mastermind of Iraqi intelligence, the Muhabarat."

Even though the now-incarcerated Ramzi Yousef was implicated by many witnesses, writes Clarke: "This did not stop author Laurie Mylroie from asserting that the real Ramzi Yousef was not in the Federal Detention Center in Manhattan, but lounging at the right hand of Saddam Hussein in Baghdad. Mylroie's thesis was that there was an elaborate plot by Saddam to attack the United States. . . . Her writing gathered a small cult following, including the recently relieved CIA Director Jim Woolsey, and Wolfowitz."²

Mind Control?

Coming back to Clarke's assessment of President Bush, he says in his book: "I doubt that anyone ever had a chance to make the case to him that attacking Iraq would actually make America less secure and strengthen the broader radical Islamic terrorist movement. Certainly he did not hear that from the small circle of advisors who alone are the people whose views he respects and trusts."

Clarke says that any President, after 9/11, would have declared a "war on terrorism" and would have ended the Afghan sanctuary for al-Qaeda. Any President would have stepped up domestic preparedness and security measures. What was unique about Bush, Clarke suggests, "was his selec-

tion as an object lesson for potential state sponsors of terrorism, not a country that had been engaging in anti-U.S. terrorism, but one that had not been, Iraq. It is hard to imagine another President making that choice." Others would have tried other things, such as trying to stabilize other Arab countries and promote an Israeli-Palestinian peace settlement, Clarke says, "but one thing we know they would not have done is inflame Islamic opinion and further radicalize Muslim youth into heightened hatred of America in the way that invading Iraq has done."

Noting that Bush played into the hands of those who wanted proof that America is at war with Islam, Clarke concludes: "It was as if Usama bin Laden, hidden in some high mountain redoubt, were engaging in long-range mind control of George Bush, chanting 'invade Iraq, you must invade Iraq.'"

What Clarke really knows, as is clear from the rest of his book, is that those engaging in this mind control of the President, were actually much closer at hand.

'Against All Enemies'

A final note, about the significance of Clarke's title, which is of course taken from the oath of office that everyone from the President, to members of the military, to other Federal officers, take, pledging to defend the nation against all enemies, foreign *and domestic*. Clarke says in his Preface that this means defending the Constitution "against those who would use the terrorist threat to assault the liberties the Constitution enshrines." At the end of the book, Clarke specifically goes after the administration and Attorney General John Ashcroft for his handling of the case of Jose Padilla (an American citizen imprisoned without any legal recourse); for his war on librarians under the Patriot Act; and for his seeking further infringements of civil liberties under the "Patriot II" bill. Ashcroft, Clarke contends, "managed to persuade much of the country that the needed reforms of the Patriot Act were actually the beginning of fascism."

This is not a new concern of Clarke's. Whatever his fanaticism and obsession about al-Qaeda in the late 1990s—when he was urging systematic bombings of al-Qaeda camps in Afghanistan—he was warning already at that time about the threats to civil liberties that could flow from a domestic over-reaction to terrorism, pointing to the suspension of *habeas corpus* during the Civil War, the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II, and the post-war McCarthy "red scare."³ It's another lesson which Bush is too dumb to understand, and about which his controller Cheney could care less—but it is an integral part of Clarke's case against this administration's tragic blunders.

2. Less than three weeks after 9/11, this writer heard Woolsey make a total fool out of himself in front of a meeting of the American Bar Association's national security law committee, trying to argue that Saddam Hussein was behind the 1993 World Trade Center bombing; on that occasion, he openly promoted Mylroie's crackpot theory. Woolsey's contention was that Saddam Hussein was likely behind the Sept. 11 attacks as well.

3. This writer heard Clarke's warning of the dangers to civil liberties, and urging that the nation must not throw out the Bill of Rights in reaction to a terrorist attack, at two meetings of the American Bar Association's national security law committee, in July and again in November of 1998.

Cheney: He Can Run, But He Can't Hide

by Jeffrey Steinberg

“Dick Cheney is a political disaster awaiting recognition. In the book, I set forth a relatively long list of inchoate scandals, not to mention problems worse than scandals. They all involve Cheney in varying degrees. Bush can't dump Cheney, for it is Cheney, not Rove, who is Bush's backroom brain. He is actually a co-president. Bush doesn't enjoy studying and devising policy. Cheney does. While Cheney has tutored Bush for almost four years, and Bush is better prepared today than when he entered the job, Cheney is quietly guiding the administration. Cheney knows how to play Bush so that Cheney is absolutely no threat to him, makes him feel he is president, but Bush can't function without a script, or without Cheney. Bush is head of state; Cheney is head of government.

“If, say the Securities and Exchange Commission's current investigation of Halliburton's accounting also discovers that Cheney engaged in insider trading when he left Halliburton (which the facts suggest is highly likely), and this matter erupts before the Republican convention, then Cheney might be forced to step aside. Cheney always has his bad-health excuse anytime he wants to take it—because it is a fact. He has a certain immunity as vice president, but if he were to be dropped from the ticket (or he and Bush lose), I believe Cheney would have serious problems which he would no longer be able to deflect. Thus, he will stay and fight like hell to win.

“I quote Cheney from his time in the Ford White House when he said, ‘Principle is okay up to a certain point, but principle doesn't do any good if you lose.’ I think this statement sums up Cheney's thinking nicely. . . .

“Because of their secrecy, it takes a lot of work to connect the dots. I've not connected them all, but enough of them to know that the only agenda they had during the first term was to get a second term—which meant secretly taking care of their major contributors. Should they get a second term, we know their secret agenda, for they have quietly stated it: They intend to make sure the Republicans control the federal government (all three branches) indefinitely, if possible. In short, the Bush-Cheney agenda is about perpetuating Republican rule by taking particularly good care of major contributors who share their view of the world.”

The words of a Democratic Party opposition researcher? James Carville? John Kerry? Hardly. These are the words of John Dean, the former Richard Nixon White House lawyer

and longtime Republican activist, from a March 31, 2004 interview with *Salon* magazine. Dean has just come out with a book, *Worse Than Watergate: The Secret Presidency of George W. Bush*, which highlights the role of Cheney as the co-President and driving ideological figure behind the Administration's crimes against the general welfare of the United States. As Dean reminded *Salon*, “No one died because of the abuses of power known as Watergate. Too many have died (and more in the future may) because of the abuses of power by this presidency. That's why their abuses are worse than Watergate.”

Senator Warns of ‘Dictatorship’

John Dean is not merely speaking for himself, when he zeroes in on the Vice President. A growing chorus of leading Republican moderates and liberals—and even a number of leading Reagan Republicans—are voicing their disgust at what Cheney and his neo-conservative minions have done to the United States, and to the Republican Party. Some are speaking behind closed doors. Others are voicing their concerns openly about a Bush-Cheney triggered Constitutional crisis.

Take Sen. Chuck Hagel (R-Neb.), a decorated Vietnam veteran and voice for the Midwest “Main Street” wing of the Republican Party. On March 14, Hagel gave an interview to *Washington Post* editor Robert Kaiser, in which he warned that the United States, under the Bush-Cheney regime, was veering toward dictatorship. “Congress is the only thing that stands in the way between essentially a modern-day democratic dictatorship and a president who is accountable to the people,” Hagel bluntly observed. Congress “could become an adjunct to the executive branch.”

Hagel reminded his fellow Senators that the oath of office is not a pledge of allegiance to a political ideology or to the Oval Office. “I don't owe my allegiance to my party or my president. My oath of office that I take is to the Constitution. . . . What's eroding is the strength of this institution [the U.S. Senate]. . . . The lack of oversight, the lack of being consulted, the lack of being part of the process in forming policy. . . . When you reference . . . committing the nation to war, I think we owe the people we represent far more consideration than just as a party matter, or supporting our president.”

Hagel saved his most eloquent and blunt criticism for the Senate itself: “As the heavy winds and high seas blow in this political sea, you cannot afford for the future of this country to come loose on your moorings here. [The Senate] is the one institution that the framers of the Constitution created that is supposed to be that mooring for society. . . . But I think we've come loose of our moorings to some extent.”

Senator Hagel has matched his words with deeds on at least two recent occasion. When Vice President Cheney, working through Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist (R-Tenn.), attempted to shut down the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence's probe into the alleged fabrication of intelligence to

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More vicious than Tricky Dick

John Dean says the Bush team's leaks are even viler than his former boss's -- and that Plame and Wilson should file a civil suit.

By John W. Dean

Print Email

Oct. 3, 2003 |

I thought I had seen political dirty tricks as foul as they could get, but I was wrong. In blowing the cover of CIA agent Valerie Plame to take political revenge on her husband, Ambassador Joseph Wilson, for telling the truth, Bush's people have out-

John Dean, the former Nixon White House lawyer, is taking the gloves off against Dick Cheney, whom he calls "a political disaster" and "Bush's backroom brain." Shown here is one of his attacks on the Bush team in Salon magazine. He has also authored a new book, Worse Than Watergate: The Secret Presidency of George W. Bush.

force Congressional support for an Iraq invasion, Hagel, a member of the panel, threatened to cast his deciding vote with the Democrats, to open a thorough probe. Committee chairman Pat Roberts (R-Kans.) caucused with Hagel and leading panel Democrats Jay Rockefeller (D-W.Va.) and Carl Levin (D-Mich.), and a deal was reached to vastly expand the committee's investigation—to include the intelligence flows from the Iraqi National Congress; the workings of two Pentagon rogue intelligence units, the Office of Special Plans and the Policy Counterterrorism Evaluations Group; and the statements by Administration officials—including Cheney—leading up to, and following the Iraq War. Cheney fumed, but the Nebraska Senator stood his ground, and the Congress now has its only bipartisan "official" probe into the abuses of intelligence leading up to the Iraq War. When Cheney recently used the occasion of a speech at the Ronald Reagan Library to trash the presumptive Democratic Party Presidential nominee Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.) as weak on national security, Hagel came to the defense of his Senate colleague and fellow Vietnam veteran.

Rising Anger and Frustration

Other Senate Republicans are also becoming more blunt in their criticisms of the Bush-Cheney Administration. One former Senate GOP aide told *EIR* that a large number of senior Republican staffers are in open revolt, and will throw their support behind the Democratic Presidential nominee. A top aide to a prominent East Coast Republican Senator revealed that there is widespread anger among Republican Senators, over the constant pressure from the Administration to stymie

any hearings that might reveal damaging information about the Administration's pre-Iraq War machinations. "We've been told to concentrate on the budget," and prevent any damaging information from coming out before November's elections, the staffer revealed.

The same staffer asked, rhetorically, why Rumsfeld was still Secretary of Defense, and why Cheney is still on the 2004 re-election ticket. "The actual level of frustration and anger is much more intense than appears on the surface," he confirmed.

In the March 15 issue of his authoritative newsletter *The Big Picture*, longtime Republican Party consultant and activist Richard Whalen identified former Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kans.), the 1996 Republican Party Presidential nominee, as one among the leading Midwest Republicans who have quietly thrown their support to Kerry. "His razor-edge wit and fiery temper sometimes flash in debate, but mostly this son of the middle border speaks his mind with direct simplicity and common sense. His endorsement of Kerry will be widely influential among dismayed moderate Republicans and Independents," Whalen observed.

Word of the simmering revolt, particularly against Cheney, is also circulating in Europe. A senior British defense specialist told *EIR* on March 25 that there is growing momentum in Republican Party circles for Cheney to be dumped as Vice President.

"What is the reason for Cheney's staying on?" the source asked angrily. "He's done only damage for the past 18 months. He's the chief architect of this mess in Iraq, he is at the center of all the Halliburton scandals. He is, demonstrably,



Many high-ranking Republicans are asking why Vice President Dick Cheney is still on the 2004 re-election ticket, and are hoping he will go back to Wyoming.

a failure, and he has become a major liability, and that appraisal is increasingly shared by Republican Party stalwarts. The hard-nosed power brokers in the Party, I'm certain, think he is a liability, and that it's time to 'move on,' with someone else as Bush's running-mate. What you might call 'selfish Republicans' are thinking this way, and think he is damaging the Party."

According to the British source, "If Cheney goes, that would be the needed signal, that the influence of Perle, Wolfowitz, and the rest of that crowd, is waning. Cheney is *the* symbol for them, and so he has to be dealt with. And Cheney has a very sensible and graceful escape route, he has just to make a serious announcement that, for health reasons, he has to leave office."

Running . . . From What?

Cheney's appeal has not been improved by his new posture as the highly visible "attack dog" of the Bush-Cheney re-election campaign.

In early March, the Vice President was hit by a new round of Justice Department and Congressional probes, all targeting his past ties to Halliburton Corporation, and his central role in the propaganda disinformation offensive, leading into the Iraq War.

On March 11, the Justice Department confirmed that it had opened a formal investigation into Halliburton overbilling on Pentagon contracts in Iraq. After a months-long Department of Defense probe, the Justice Department took over the investigation into \$61 million in overcharges on gasoline deliveries to U.S. military occupation forces in Iraq. The company faces prosecution under the Federal False Claims Act.

Two days earlier, during testimony at the Senate Armed

Services Committee by CIA Director George Tenet, panel Democrats revealed that Cheney's top national security aide, Lewis Libby, had received intelligence briefings on the alleged Saddam Hussein ties to al-Qaeda from Assistant Secretary of Defense Douglas Feith in August 2002. Not only have the contents of that briefing been widely exposed as a "cherry-picked" collection of raw, uncorroborated pieces of information, painting a false picture of Saddam's links to 9/11, but also, under oath, CIA Director Tenet acknowledged that he had first learned about the Feith end-run briefings "last week." Feith had earlier told a Pentagon press briefing that he had never given such briefings. These revelations once again spotlight the fact that Cheney created his own shadow intelligence "stove-pipe" of raw sewage, originating with Ahmed Chalabi's Iraqi National Congress, bypassing the normal intelligence community vetting process, to make the case for war, on the basis of, at best, uncorroborated information from dubious, biased sources.

Cheney is also already the subject of at least three Federal grand juries—one investigating the source of the leaking of the identity of CIA undercover officer Valerie Plame to syndicated columnist Robert Novak in July 2003. Plame is the wife of former Ambassador Joseph Wilson, who conducted a CIA fact-finding mission to Niger in February 2002—at the initiation of the Vice President. Wilson found no evidence that Iraq was seeking to illegally purchase large quantities of "yellow cake" uranium—charges that Cheney continued to make, even after Wilson's report-back to the CIA.

The second grand jury is looking into the origins of forged documents, on the letterhead of the Niger government, which formed the basis for the phony charges that Saddam was seeking uranium in Africa for nuclear bombs. A third Federal criminal probe centers on allegations that a Halliburton-led consortium of oil companies paid \$180 million in bribes to Nigerian government officials—while Cheney was Halliburton's CEO. The same bribery charges are being investigated by magistrates in France, Great Britain, and Nigeria.

According to a March 18, 2004 *Washington Post* story, campaign strategist Karl Rove's response to the mounting "Cheneygate" scandals was to send the Vice President out on the campaign stump, in a desperate effort to "detoxify" him. The previous day, Cheney had delivered a tirade against Kerry at the Ronald Reagan Library in Simi Valley, Calif. "Campaign officials said the speech signalled a more prominent and aggressive role," the *Post* noted, "as [Cheney's] advisers continue working to elevate him above questions about his ties to industry and other controversies that have dragged down his public image. 'This is the beginning of the process of trying to detoxify him and make him back into the political asset that he should be,' said an adviser to the Bush-Cheney campaign, who spoke on condition of anonymity."

"Detoxification" may prove tougher than svengali Rove imagines. For one thing, Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.), the

ranking minority member of the House Government Reform Committee, has released a data base of false statements by Cheney and other top Bush Administration officials, on the Iraq War, on his Congressional website. The Vice President continues to make public statements linking Saddam Hussein to the 9/11 attacks, and refuses to admit that the whole “Saddam WMD” threat was vastly overblown.

Cheney undoubtedly made moderate Republicans very unhappy, when, on March 22, he made an appearance on the Rush Limbaugh radio show, to launch a vitriolic attack on Richard Clarke, the former Bush-Cheney counterterror czar, claiming that Clarke was “out of the loop” when the Administration devised its war on terror plans prior to 9/11. Cheney’s remarks directly contradicted statements by National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice, and this promises to be a major topic when Rice appears in public, under oath, before the 9/11 Commission.

Seventy-two hours after the Cheney-Limbaugh assault, Clarke corrected the Vice President, in an interview with *Salon* magazine, in which the following exchange took place:

Q: Vice President Cheney told Rush Limbaugh that you were not “in the loop,” and that you’re angry because you were passed over by Condi Rice for greater authority. And in fact you were dropped from a Cabinet-level position to something less than that. How do you respond to what the Vice President said?

A: The Vice President is becoming an attack dog, on a personal level, which should be beneath him, but evidently is not. I was in the same meetings that Dick Cheney was in, during the days after 9/11. Condi Rice and Dick Cheney appointed me as co-chairman of the interagency committee called the “Campaign Committee”—the “campaign” being the war on terrorism. So I was co-chairing the interagency process to fight the war on terrorism after 9/11. I don’t think I was “out of the loop.”

Q: The Vice President commented that there was “no great success in dealing with terrorists” during the 1990s, when you were serving under President Clinton. He asked, “What were they doing?”

A: It’s possible that the Vice President has spent so little time studying the terrorist phenomenon that he doesn’t know about the successes in the 1990s. There were many. The Clinton administration stopped Iraqi terrorism against the United States, through military intervention. It stopped Iranian terrorism against the United States, through covert action. It stopped the al-Qaida attempt to have a dominant influence in Bosnia. It stopped the terrorist attacks at the millennium. It stopped many other terrorist attacks, including on the U.S. embassy in Albania. And it began a lethal covert action program against al-Qaida; it also launched military strikes against al-Qaida. Maybe the Vice President was so busy running Halliburton at the time, that he didn’t notice.

Ahmad Chalabi’s Bay of Goats

by Michele Steinberg

On March 31, Fallujah, Iraq, was a scene out of Hell. Associated Press reported: “Jubilant residents dragged the charred corpses of four foreign contractors including at least one American through the streets Wednesday and hanged them from the bridge spanning the Eurphrates River. Five American soldiers died in a roadside bombing nearby. . . . It is reminiscent of the 1993 scene in Somalia, when a mob dragged the corpse of a U.S. soldier through the streets of Mogadishu. . . .”

This is a Hell that was created by the neo-conservative “Children of Satan,” the cabal of Straussian liars in the Bush Administration who launched the Iraq war on false pretenses: lies about the imminent danger posed by Saddam Hussein’s non-existent weapons of mass destruction, lies about Iraq’s connection to the Sept. 11 attacks in the United States, and lies about the ease with which the “regime change” in Iraq would come about.

An exaggeration? Not at all.

Remember the warnings by Marine Gen. Anthony C. Zinni (ret.), then Commander-in-Chief of the Central Command, who bitterly battled Sens. Joe Lieberman (D-Conn.) and John McCain (R-Ariz.) in the Senate Armed Services Committee in January 1999 over the Senators’ desire to invade Iraq with a small band of Iraqi exiles? Review General Zinni’s speech to the U.S. Naval Institute in March 2000, in which he warned, “There are congressmen today who want to fund the Iraqi Liberation Act, and let some silk-suited, Rolex-wearing guys in London gin up an expedition. We’ll equip a thousand fighters and arm them with \$97 million worth of AK-47s and insert them into Iraq. And what will we have? A Bay of Goats, most likely.”

Remember the January 1999 *Foreign Affairs* article that exposed the Iraqi National Congress (INC) by name, after its head, Ahmed Chalabi, a neo-conservative lunatic, told a U.S. Senate hearing in Spring 1998: “Give the Iraqi National Congress a base protected from Saddam’s tanks, give us the temporary support we need to feed and house and care for the liberated population, and we will give you a free Iraq, an Iraq free of weapons of mass destruction, and a free-market Iraq. Best of all, the INC will do this all for free.”

Foreign Affairs wrote, “The INC plan is so flawed and unrealistic that it would lead inexorably to a replay of the Bay of Pigs. U.S. officials would ultimately face the choice of intervening directly or watching the [INC] get butchered.”

In contrast to these sobering warnings, the following were the ravings of then-Chairman of the Defense Policy Board Richard Perle, a leading Straussian neo-conservative, in an October 2002 interview with PBS's Frontline television magazine, in which he insisted that the war on terrorism would be lost without an Iraq war:

Frontline: Is there any point about Iraq one must understand so that an educated view can be made?

Perle: . . . I think there would be dancing in the streets if Saddam were removed from power, and that reaction of the Iraqi people would be reflected in the attitude of the Arab world, generally. So the notion that if we go after Iraq we are somehow going to advance in the direction of a war against Islam that will turn out to be far worse for us, I think is really quite mistaken. . . .

Frontline: If we go into Iraq and we take down Hussein?

Perle: Then I think it's over for the terrorists.

Frontline: Why so optimistic?

Perle: Because having destroyed the Taliban, having destroyed Saddam's regime, the message to the others is, "You're next." Two words. Very efficient diplomacy. "You're next, and if you don't shut down the terrorist networks on your territory, we'll take you down, too. Is it worth it?" Of course it isn't worth it. It isn't worth it for any of them.

Perle was not just deluded, he was lying. It was a lie repeated over and over by Vice President Dick Cheney, by the other neo-cons in the Defense Department, such as Kenneth Adelman, a Perle ally also on the Defense Policy Board. They were repeating the fabrications of Chalabi and his INC, to get a war to overthrow Saddam Hussein. The cost of tolerating their lies is the death count in Fallujah on March 31, 2004, and the many thousands of dead since the United States launched the Iraq war in March 2003. And it is not over.

The following report should be the basis for the U.S. government putting Chalabi in jail—instead of installing him as a corrupt tyrant over the Iraqi population. Investigations by the Senate, the DOD, and the General Accounting Office (GAO) are looking into INC fraud in fabricating reports on weapons of mass destruction, the misuse of U.S. funds, and profiteering from the Iraq war through lucrative contracts doled out by the neo-cons in the Pentagon. But instead of being removed from positions of trust, Chalabi is today virtually running intelligence collection operations in Iraq through the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)-administered "Information Collection Program"—and being paid with U.S. tax dollars to do it.

Chalabi's Dance of Death

Perle and Chalabi's "dancing in the streets" has turned out to be a dance of death.

Information provided to *EIR* by a variety of highly quali-



Ahmad Chalabi (left), head of the Iraqi National Congress (INC), here with former U.S. Sen. Jesse Helms, has direct connections to the offices of Cheney, Rumsfeld, and Wolfowitz. But he was discarded as a fraud by the CIA in 1996; he is presently being investigated for fabricating reports on Iraq paid for by U.S. tax dollars. Chalabi's intelligence role may be directly endangering the lives of American troops, allies, and innocent civilians.

fied sources, ranging from Arab experts on Islamic fundamentalism, to active and retired military and intelligence personnel, indicates that Chalabi's intelligence role may be *directly* endangering the lives of American troops, allies, and innocent civilians.

For example, is Chalabi providing false, self-serving, information—as he and the INC did about weapons of mass destruction and Iraqi terrorist links prior to the Iraq war? Is Chalabi's INC fabricating reports that point to "foreign terrorists," and not a guerrilla war against the American occupation, because they must maintain the myth of "dancing in the streets"?

One military officer, a Middle East expert, told *EIR* that "this is an insurgency that opposes occupation, not foreign fighters." He warned that if the Pentagon neo-cons "believe their own propaganda," instead of actual intelligence, then many, many more lives will be needlessly lost.

Chalabi wears many hats, all given to him by the U.S.



U.S. Sen. Jack Reed, (R.-R.I.), one of five Senators who visited Iraq in Mid-March, 2004, called Chalabi the “most divisive person in Iraq.” After seeing conditions on the ground, Reed prophetically warned that violence will increase and become even “more sophisticated and lethal.”

occupation. Among his positions:

- Chalabi is the most powerful member of the Iraqi Governing Council (IGC), placed on the body as a spy and U.S. puppet by Dick Cheney’s neo-con cabal. According to businessmen operating in Iraq, Chalabi, the bank embezzler and “aristocrat,” can be seen ordering around U.S. generals as if they are children. After all, Chalabi, unlike the U.S. uniformed military, has a direct hot-line into the most powerful offices in the United States: Vice President Cheney, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, and Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Wolfowitz.

- Chalabi has direct access to the Oval Office, through Dick Cheney’s shadow National Security Council. On Jan. 20, 2004, the day of Bush’s warlike State of the Union address, Chalabi visited the President in his office, and was seated next to First Lady Laura Bush in the VIP gallery during the speech. While Chalabi was not chosen by his colleagues on the IGC to be part of the delegation on Jan. 19 to brief the UN Security Council, he travelled with them to the United States and ran things from behind the scenes. With this access and muscle behind him, Chalabi can eliminate the opposition—as long as the U.S. military is there to protect him.

- Chalabi is in charge of the “de-Ba’athification” program, deciding whether Iraqi families can obtain work—a matter of life or death in occupied Iraq. According to U.S. Sen. Jack Reed (R.-R.I.), Chalabi is “most divisive person in Iraq.” Reed was one of five Senators who visited Iraq in mid-March 2004, along with Sens. Jay Rockefeller (D-W.V.), Carl Levin (D-Mich.), Jeff Bingaman (D-N.M.), and Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.), who warned that Iraq was on the edge of “a civil war.” At a March 18 news conference, Reed and Rockefeller, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Intelligence Committee, said that there is no justification for the U.S. government appointing Chalabi to run the “de-Ba’athification.” After seeing the conditions in Iraq “on the ground,” Reed

prophetically warned that he expects that violence will increase and become even “more sophisticated and lethal.”

- Chalabi is the de facto “*jefe maximo*” of the INC, which receives \$340,000 each month from the DIA for a so-called “Information Collection Program” that is the main source of intelligence for the Coalition Provisional Authority on the Iraqi resistance. In this capacity, Chalabi runs the debriefing of prisoners arrested or captured by the occupation military and security forces.

Meet the Children of Satan

Ahmed Chalabi is not a slick operator who is defrauding the United States. Rather, he is a member of the inner circle of neo-con imperialists—the majority of whom were followers of the German-born fascist philosopher Leo Strauss (1899-1973). The network was exposed in detail for the first time in an April 2003 campaign pamphlet issued by Lyndon LaRouche, candidate for the Democratic Party Presidential nomination in 2004, entitled “Children of Satan: The Ignoble Liars Behind Bush’s No-Exit Iraq War.”

The Straussian “policy is to permanently transform the United States, from a Constitutional republic, dedicated to the pursuit of the general welfare and a community of principle among perfectly sovereign nation-states, into a brutish, post-modern imitation of the Roman Empire, engaged in murderous imperial adventures abroad, and brutal police-state repression at home,” the pamphlet charges.

About Strauss, the pamphlet explains: “Although a Jew, who was active in the Vladimir Jabotinsky-led Revisionist Zionist circles in Germany in the 1920s, Strauss was also a protégé and enthusiastic promoter of the ideas of two leading intellectual figures of the Nazi Party: existentialist philosopher and Friedrich Nietzsche-revivalist Martin Heidegger; and Nazi jurist Carl Schmitt, who wrote the legal opinion justifying Adolf Hitler’s February-March 1933 post-Reichstag Fire dictatorial putsch. Schmitt personally arranged for Strauss to leave Germany on a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship in 1932.”

The very dogma of the Straussians is to lie to the public: “For Leo Strauss and his disciples, the ignoble lie—disinformation—was the key to achieving and holding political power. And raw political power was the ultimate goal. For Strauss and the Straussians, there were no universal principles, no natural law, no virtue, no *agapē*, no notion of man in the living image of God.”

Indeed, the key players in the Iraq war-drive are all direct products of Strauss’ teaching, or were recruited by by Perle and Wolfowitz, more than 30 years ago, from the Senate staffs of Henry “Scoop” Jackson (D-Wash.), Clifford Case (R-N.J.), and Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.). Other members of the Iraq war conspiracy today include: Stephen Cambone, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Intelligence; Abram Shulsky, head of the DOD Office of Special Plans (OSP);

Michael Ledeen and Stephen Bryant of the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs (JINSA); John Podhoretz, editorial page editor of Rupert Murdoch's yellow tabloid, the *New York Post*; Attorney General John Ashcroft; I. Lewis "Scooter" Libby, chief of staff and chief National Security Advisor to Vice President Cheney; and Gary Schmitt, executive director of the Project for the New American Century (PNAC), which produced a draft of the "preventive war" doctrine that Cheney put out in September 2002 to justify the Iraq war.

It was this Straussian network that promoted Chalabi and built up the INC, with help from the British Foreign Office and Israeli intelligence, after the CIA discarded Chalabi in 1996 as a fraud.

Around 1997, Wolfowitz and Perle—who have known Chalabi, a fellow graduate of the University of Chicago, since 1985, through an introduction by their common mentor, Albert Wohlstetter, the former Trotskyite-turned-RAND Corporation Cold Warrior—enlisted the help of Gen. Wayne Downing (ret.) and former CIA Director James Woolsey, to promote the overthrow of Saddam Hussein—to be replaced by Chalabi! For Wolfowitz and his former boss Cheney, this was the unfinished business of 1991, when their plan to march on Baghdad at the end of the Gulf War was rejected by President George H.W. Bush.

In 1998, Perle initiated a campaign, in league with his fellow neo-cons, demanding that President Bill Clinton overthrow Saddam Hussein and recognize Chalabi's INC as a provisional government. When Clinton rejected the policy, the Straussians planted scare stories about Iraq's WMD and mobilized the right-wing Israeli lobby to ram through the Iraqi Liberation Act, which provided their boy Chalabi with \$97 million in U.S. funds.

The Iraq Liberation Act was the Americanization of a 1996 policy paper calling for "regime change in Iraq" that Perle had co-authored for Israeli right-wing Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu entitled, "Clean Break: A New Strategy for the Realm." Other co-authors included Doug Feith, who became the paymaster of Chalabi's "Intelligence Concoction Program," and David Wurmser, a disinformation specialist in Cheney's office.

Investigating the Fabrications

The Straussian plot to get their Iraq war began the instant that George W. Bush took office, beginning with a Goebbels-style propaganda campaign, planting stories in the media about Saddam Hussein's alleged weapons of mass destruction. The sources for these fraudulent scare stories were Chalabi's stable of INC members and their families.

Already, investigative journalists for Knight-Ridder, the *Los Angeles Times*, *Newsday*, and *Newsweek* have confirmed several instances in which "defectors" paid by the INC were the sole source for information that turned out to be com-

pletely specious, but which was played up and repeated by the President and top members of his Administration.

For example, the story of the so-called "mobile bio-weapons" labs came from the brother of an INC leader codenamed "Curveball," who turned up in Germany, and had never been spoken to by any U.S. agency. Yet, this INC hoax is quoted as the Gospel truth by Vice President Cheney to this day. A report of a camp in Iraq using Boeing aircraft for terrorist training was also an INC fake. As to allegations of massive production of weapons of mass destruction, the locations given by an INC defector to Judith Miller of the *New York Times* at which biological, chemical, and nuclear weapons were allegedly produced, were quickly revealed to be frauds when the UN inspectors were admitted into Iraq and given free rein to inspect everything they requested. (The neo-cons reportedly believed that Iraq would never allow inspectors to return.)

The INC lies have not gone unnoticed, but the investigations so far have been a pale shadow of what should be done, given the the cost in human lives, and the damage to the U.S. Constitution. The investigative steps include the following.

- In late February, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence opened up a full investigation into the role of the INC and Chalabi in providing intelligence that led to Bush's decision to invade Iraq. On March 2, Knight-Ridder newspapers added that "House Democrats have asked the DIA to turn over raw intelligence" supplied by the INC. The Intelligence Committee is demanding documents from the White House as well.
- On March 12, it was announced that the Army cancelled a \$327 million contract with Nour USA, a small, newly formed company, whose president, A. Huda Farouki, had close ties to Chalabi. In February 2004, *Newsday* had reported that Chalabi had received a \$2 million fee for arranging the contract.
- The GAO is now investigating the INC for misuse of government funds, *Newsweek* reported in its April 5, 2004 issue. The probe was requested by Senator Levin and Presidential candidate Sen. John Kerry (D-Mass.). *Newsweek* commented that what is under scrutiny "is not whether Chalabi prodded America into a war on false pretenses, it is whether he used U.S. taxpayer dollars and broke U.S. laws and regulations to do so." The INC claims at least 108 news stories have been the result of the work of its "Information Collection Program."

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Are Sharon's Troubles Harbinger for Bush?

by Michele Steinberg and Nancy Spannaus

Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon could be going to jail, as an outcome of one of the longest-running political organized-crime investigations in the history of the “free world.” The fact that the Cheneyacs controlling the Bush Administration have succeeded so far in getting the President to capitulate to Sharon, means that the Israeli strongman’s political demise may well have devastating consequences for George W. Bush as well.

Since the January indictment of Likud-party money-bags David Appel, Sharon has been confident of the opposite result—that Washington would save him. He shrugged off the indictment, and instead escalated military operations, including air strikes into Lebanon and Syria, and frequent assassinations of Palestinian militants, culminating in the March 22 assassination of Sheikh Ahmed Yassin. Yassin was the spiritual leader and founder of the Hamas organization that Sharon himself had built up during the 1980s, then as a counterweight to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The chaos that will follow the Yassin killing has yet to unfold fully.

A Changed Washington

Sharon is scheduled to arrive in Washington on April 14, with his hands still bloody from personally supervising that assassination. But Sharon will find Washington changed, and there are reports that the meeting may be cancelled. With his neo-conservative protectors in the United States also in political trouble, Sharon will find himself under pressure to deliver a foreign-policy “success” for President Bush. The American President had once attempted to present himself as a broker for Mideast peace, but has seen such hopes dashed by the Israeli leader’s bloody actions.

Inside Israel, Sharon’s trump card has been his proven close relationship to Washington. On the surface, Washington still provides Sharon support; indeed, it is reported that Vice President Cheney himself gave the green light to the Yassin assassination. But those parts of the Administration which are committed to Bush—rather than to the neo-conservative agenda—want to put Sharon under control.

Middle East sources report that Sharon’s visit is occurring as part of a deal which the desperate White House hammered out, whereby Sharon promised he would clear Israelis out of the Gaza Strip, and also close down six or seven remote Jewish settlements in the West Bank. But the extreme right wing in

Israel has threatened to bring down his government if Sharon gives Bush this deal.

It is clear that in Sharon, the United States is dealing with a gangster, whom Labor Party Knesset member Ofer Pines-Paz compares to “the Sopranos on television.” The Appel case is one of several multimillion-dollar frauds for which Sharon is still under investigation, including illegal American contributions to his 1999 Likud leadership campaign, and a \$1.5 million loan from South African businessman Cyril Kern.

Already, forces in Washington’s neo-con war camp are feeling out options to replace Sharon. The two leading jackals around his government—Finance Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Defense Minister Shaul Mofaz—are already circling, waiting for Sharon’s political corpse to stop twitching. But the continuing investigations into David Appel, who is not just a “businessman” supporter but a member of the Likud Central Committee, show that his money taints the entire Likud. If he goes under, many others besides Sharon may fall.

The Case Against Sharon

On March 28, Israel’s Chief Prosecutor Edna Arbel delivered to Attorney General Menahem Mazuz, a draft indictment of Sharon for taking huge bribes from Appel, a real-estate developer and Likud Party money-bags who has been indicted, after an investigation of several years, for bribing Sharon, his Deputy Prime Minister Ehud Olmert (also national chairman of the Likud), and Sharon’s son Gilad. The money was said to have been channelled through Gilad Sharon. Attorney General Mazuz has announced that he will decide in about a month whether to indict Sharon—which, if done, would make him the first Prime Minister in the history of Israel to be indicted.

The referral by the Chief Prosecutors has renewed the calls for Sharon to resign now—including a call by Sharon’s own Minister of Infrastructure, Yosef Paritzsky, a member of the Shinui Party. Knesset (Parliament) member Yossi Sarid, a leader of the Meretz Party, demanded, “How can you run the country when a heavy cloud of bribery allegations hovers over your head? We all know that when we have a personal problem, it eats away and distracts our mind.”

Sharon’s troubles are further amplified by the deadly economic crisis which is gripping Israel, and is being exacerbated by the policy of permanent war his Likud party is pursuing.

In the United States, sane Republicans may well see a harbinger for the Bush Administration’s future in the fate of Sharon. The application of brute force as an occupying power, combined with blatant corruption and drastic economic austerity for the lower income brackets of the population, are about to send America’s “leading ally” into political oblivion, and perhaps to prison. Bush may well be too stupid to see that that’s where Sharon’s friend Cheney is leading him; but perhaps there are some loyal Republicans who will clue him in.

European Governments Falling Left and Right

by Rainer Apel

Starting in mid-March, with the decision of the Spanish electorate to vote conservative Prime Minister José Maria Aznar out of office, European governments have gone into a period of intense instability. One of the leading reasons is the fact that some of these governments had linked their cause with that of the Bush Administration's war against Iraq, which is blowing up in the occupiers' faces. But equally threatening to their survival, is the fact that most European governments, including those opposing the war, have failed to address the fundamental issues affecting their populations, especially the global depression collapse.

The fall of Aznar, for example, while mainly provoked by his active support for the Iraq War (of which his instantly exposed lies about the real authors of the March 11 Madrid bombings were an integral aspect), was a product of broad opposition to his neo-liberal austerity policies. The vote for Socialist Francisco Zapatero was a call for a profound change in economic policy.

A similar process is going on in Poland, where broad popular anger at the government's pro-war policy on Iraq mixed with growing opposition to its austerity policy, forced Prime Minister Leszek Miller, faced with the March 21 exit of another 20 members of his minority government coalition in the Parliament, to announce his resignation for May 2.

Then there is Italy, where Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi has held on in the face of heavy opposition to Italian involvement in Iraq, as well as resistance to his austerity programs. In a widely read interview with the March 27-28 weekend edition of Italy's *Corriere della Sera*, European Commission President Romano Prodi (a former Italian Prime Minister) was introduced as the potential head of a post-Berlusconi Italian government. Indeed, after the mid-June election for European Parliament, Prodi might quit his post at the European Union's headquarters in Brussels, to head an anti-Berlusconi alliance in early Italian elections. Prodi said that the war against Iraq (and implicitly, the deployment of Italian troops) was illegitimate.

War Opponents Also Hit

But a similar upheaval is going on even where governments are opposed to the Iraq War. In Greece, for example, the Socialists were voted out in the national election of March

7, mostly on economic issues. There has hardly been a single week without labor strikes and other walk-outs, and although the incoming conservative government does not pose any acceptable economic policy alternative, the electorate was just tired of keeping the Socialist government.

Then there's France, where the conservative governing coalition, which has been in the forefront of international resistance to the Iraq War, was roundly defeated in the regional elections on March 21 and 28. Of 22 regions, 20 went over to the Socialists. The landslide victory of the Socialists occurred against a background of continuous labor protests in French cities, and although these were only regional elections, the President of France, Jacques Chirac, saw no alternative to reshuffling the government. The new Cabinet is widely seen as a transition, however, as the elections for European Parliament on June 13 are expected to result in another defeat for the conservatives and another reshuffle.

Were there national elections in Germany now, Chancellor Gerhard Schröder would be voted out as well: His popularity has dropped to less than 33%. In September 2002, Schröder managed to defeat the opposition Christian Democrats by only a few thousand votes nationally, with his campaign against the coming Iraq War. But now, 18 months later, discontent over his "budget reforms" austerity has become so strong that the rating of his Social Democrats is at less than 25% of the vote. Schröder is only saved by the fact that the head of the Christian Democratic Union, Angela Merkel, is even more unpopular than he is, and does not dare to challenge him directly.

Fortunately for most European governments, there are no national elections scheduled right now, otherwise they would have extreme difficulties staying in power, as discontent over the rising unemployment, worsening economic situation, and harsh cuts in the social welfare and labor market budgets is on the rise everywhere.

Maastricht Must Go

None of the reshuffles so far will help to improve the situation anywhere in Europe, especially with respect to the economy. None of the economic problems can be solved, unless the budget-balancing policy of the European Union's Maastricht Rules is abandoned. The Maastricht "Stability Pact," as it is called officially, bans individual EU member governments from launching state-funded conjunctural incentives, special labor market mobilization programs, and public sector and infrastructure projects. The ailing banking, insurance, and telecom sectors of Europe are certain to add more jobless to the statistics in the coming months, and labor union protests will increase, undoubtedly.

Ungovernability will dominate Europe, unless its governments adopt a pro-investment crash program, based on state-controlled productive credit-generation of the kind that has been proposed by the LaRouche movement, for the June 13 elections for European Parliament.

WE MUST EXIT THE SUICIDE CLUB

How the Counterculture Ushered in Fascism

by Michelle Lerner, LaRouche Youth Movement

The Imp of the Perverse

In the consideration of the faculties and impulses—of the *prima mobilia* of the human soul, the phrenologists have failed to make room for a propensity which, although obviously existing as a radical, primitive, irreducible sentiment, has been equally overlooked by all the moralists who have preceded them. In the pure arrogance of the reason, we have all overlooked it. . . . The idea of it has never occurred to us, simply because of its seeming supererogation. We saw no *need* of the impulse—for the propensity. We could not perceive its necessity. We could not understand, that is to say, we could not have understood, had the notion of this *primum mobile* ever obtruded itself;—we could not have understood in what manner it might be made to further the objects of humanity, either temporal or eternal. . . . The intellectual or logical man, rather than the understanding or observant man, set himself to imagine designs—to dictate purposes to God. Having thus fathomed to his satisfaction, the intentions of Jehovah, out of these intentions he built his innumerable systems of mind. In the matter of phrenology, for example, we first determined, naturally enough, that it was the design of the Deity that man should eat. We then assigned to man an organ of alimentiveness, and this organ is the scourge with which the Deity compels man, will-I nill-I, into eating. Secondly, having settled it to be God's will that man should continue his species, we discovered an organ of amativeness, forthwith. And so with combative-

ness, with ideality, with causality, with constructiveness,—so, in short, with every organ, whether representing a propensity, a moral sentiment, or a faculty of the pure intellect. . . .

Induction, *a posteriori*, would have brought phrenology to admit, as an innate and primitive principle of human action, a paradoxical something, which we may call *perverse*ness, for want of a more characteristic term. In the sense I intend, it is, in fact, a *mobile* without motive, a motive not *motiviert*. Through its promptings we act without comprehensible object; or, if this shall be understood as a contradiction in terms, we may so far modify the proposition as to say, that through its promptings we act, for the reason that we should *not*. In theory, no reason can be more unreasonable; but, in fact, there is none more strong. With certain minds, under certain conditions, it becomes absolutely irresistible. I am not more certain that I breathe, than that the assurance of the wrong or error of any action is often the one unconquerable *force* which impels us, and alone impels us to its prosecution.

Indeed, in the United States today, we are living in a society of the perverse. We are a population that is doomed to plunge into a new dark age, were we not to change our ways soon! Lyndon LaRouche writes that we are dying because of a self-inflicted doom. It is the essence of Classical tragedy to show that the only thing that threatens the survival of any great society, is revealed in the change that occurs once the population is no longer able to see its own faults. The absence



Edgar Allan Poe (left) made a penetrating exposure of the counterculture of the perverse—alternately glorifying the pain and pleasure of the senses—which has afflicted youth in the post-1960s era of parasitical “consumer society.” Francisco Goya titled his portrait of this state of mind (right), “The sleep of reason produces monsters.”



the brink, *therefore*, do we the more impetuously approach it. There is no passion in nature so demoniacally impatient, as that of him who, shuddering upon the edge of a precipice, thus meditates a plunge. To indulge for a moment, in any attempt at thought, is to be inevitably lost; for reflection but urges us to forbear, and *therefore* it is, I say, that we *cannot*. If there be no friendly arm to check us, or if we fail in a sudden effort to prostrate ourselves backward from the abyss, we plunge, and are destroyed.

The story-teller here, in Edgar Allan Poe’s tale, “The Imp of the Perverse,” is not Poe, but a prisoner in a jail cell, recounting how he got there in the first place.

Likewise, this article intends to recount certain aspects of how the United States became the perverse society it is.

of leadership, when leadership is needed continually to improve the society, creates the vacuum, which ultimately results in self-implosion.

We stand upon the brink of a precipice. We peer into the abyss—we grow sick and dizzy. Our first impulse is to shrink from the danger. Unaccountably we remain. By slow degrees our sickness, and dizziness, and horror, become merged in a cloud of unnameable feeling. By gradations, still more imperceptible, this cloud assumes shape, as did the vapor from the bottle out of which arose the genie in the *Arabian Nights*. But out of this our cloud upon the precipice’s edge, there grows into palpability, a shape, far more terrible than any genie, or any demon of a tale, and yet it is but a thought, although a fearful one, and one which chills the very marrow of our bones with the fierceness of the delight of its horror. It is merely the idea of what would be our sensations during the sweeping precipitancy of a fall from such a height. And this fall—this rushing annihilation—for the very reason that it involves that one most ghastly and loathsome of all the most ghastly and loathsome images of death and suffering which have ever presented themselves to our imagination—for this very cause do we now the most vividly desire it. And because our reason violently deters us from

Who Are We?

The fight to found the nation was a fundamentally philosophical battle. What is the nature of man? Can mankind be herded like cattle to be the underlings of an empire? The Founding Fathers had another idea for the destiny of man. Gottfried Leibniz knew that “wisdom is the science of happiness.” He was the principal influence on leaders of the American Revolution, such as Benjamin Franklin; and that idea of happiness was the basis for the Declaration of Independence.

We were meant to be a “beacon of hope and temple of liberty” for mankind, a society where education is universal, and where the individual can be proud to use his mind to make an eternal contribution to humanity.

Historically, those who have defended the system of empire as the best system of government have been convinced, and have tried to convince others, that man is a beast. Their major concern was that the majority of mankind must be managed and herded like cattle; and therefore, they crafted many philosophies of how this is to be done. That is precisely what the American colonists were revolting against.

With the assassination of John Kennedy and other moral leaders such as Martin Luther King, Jr., the United States underwent a shift in military, as well as economic, policy. We became a predatory consumer society, from the powerful productive nation we had become under Abraham Lincoln and again under Franklin Roosevelt. With this shift came a



“Industrial music”: Neil Megson (left), who calls himself Genesis P-Orridge, is the man who turned “industrial” from a productive term, to an item of arbitrary consumption among countercultural youth—“industrial music,” a doorway to pessimism, Satanism, and fascism. Megson lived with LSD guru and mind-wrecker of youth in the ’60s and ’70s, Timothy Leary. Right, Megson’s collaborator in countercultural crime, “Marilyn Manson.”

are experiencing.

In this way, all men are created equal, in that we can know truth, and use it to change the world.

Truth is the most powerful force in the universe and it is always followed by a moral question: Are you willing to act upon that truth? Are you willing to change the way you previously thought, or lived your life, in accordance with that truthful principle that you just discovered? Once you know that you are not an animal that goes by what its senses tell it is pleasurable, are you willing to give up those things which you once thought were comfortable, but which you now know, are

completely new set of values, which were the reflection of a change in the minds of the American population concerning their conception of the fundamental nature of man.

The absolutely unique nature of the Constitution and Declaration of Independence was the key, in giving those great leaders of the United States the power that was needed to get through the chaotic moments in our history, which threatened the existence of the republic. This key factor was understood by those great Americans. Those documents place as their centerpiece, the notion that the fundamental nature of man is to be in the living image of the Creator: Man is fundamentally creative; man can change, and therefore he can change the universe. Change is primordial, and the Constitution lays out a system of government which is consistent with that notion of change.

The intention of the cultural shift that this nation underwent beginning in the period immediately following the death of FDR—exemplified by the witchhunt known as McCarthyism and the dropping of two nuclear bombs on Japan; becoming more exaggerated after the assassination of Kennedy, with the introduction of the sex-drug-rock counterculture—was to attack this notion of change. The attack was meant to eliminate the ability of individuals to change society, and ultimately to change themselves. The “ideal” society, according to the “utopian” imperialists, is depicted in the pages of books that youth are forced to read in high school, written by such authors as H.G. Wells, Aldous Huxley, and George Orwell.

The question of change is more or less an ontological question, dealing with the way in which the universe is composed. But, it points to another question, one of epistemology: How do you know what you think you know?

Are we limited by what our senses tell us about the world, or can we go beyond that? As Plato conveys, in the Allegory of the Cave in *The Republic*, the impressions that our senses make on us are as shadows on a cave wall. Man alone has the power of mind to create a hypothesis and test it. This is true human creativity, as is expressed in Classical art. Man can know the unseen principles that govern the shadows that we

not truthful?

The Common Good

Human progress, especially now that we are at a level of 6 billion, depends on assimilating new scientific principles, those secrets of the universe that can only be unlocked by the individual sovereign human mind.

The notion of the General Welfare, or Common Good, is not a matter of personal taste. If an individual knows that truth is universal, and that the good is measured in terms of human progress, he or she is now faced with the question of what to do for the improvement of humanity.

Are you willing to dedicate your life for the sake of others? The idea that Friedrich Schiller calls the Sublime—devoting your life to improve humanity—is the natural human characteristic that Bertrand Russell, H.G. Wells, Aldous Huxley, among others, hated and had to uproot.

In fact, a war has been waged around this idea for centuries. The evil of the Romantic movement was that it denied that moral quality of man—that quality which recognized a responsibility to the species—and instead insisted that man indulge in his arbitrary sensuality and please himself. Edgar Allan Poe fought this Romantic ideology, represented by the Transcendentalists during his time.

The self-evident truth of the equality of man formed the basis for the American Revolution and Declaration of Independence. The spread of this idea has always been the threat to world government. For a plan of global hegemony to be carried out, there is a prerequisite of effectively destroying that notion of man made in the image of the Creator, and eradicating it, especially, from the minds of Americans. A cultural war has been waged with many different fronts; but all of them have had, at the core, this one essential issue. The target was man.

What Is the Soul?

Aldous Huxley claimed that the best way to wage this war was on the psychological and physiological level. Do not

force slavery onto people; use propaganda and brainwashing to lure them into embracing their own slavery. This was mainly done through the entertainment industry.

A second tactic—although not entirely separate from the first, as I shall show—is going directly after the mind through the language itself. This was elaborated upon by Bertrand Russell, the man who, along with H.G. Wells¹, authored the policy of World Empire; but also by George Orwell, in the book *1984*, wherein he invented a new language called Newspeak, in order to accomplish this task. This attack is much more prevalent than the reader may be aware, in advertisement and marketing, including the marketing of entertainment.

Orwell makes his strategies clear in his book; Newspeak is but one of them. What the reader finds out, approaching its end, is that the character Winston, who was looking for a way to rebel, has walked into the hands of what was supposed to be the enemy, in his attempts to defy it. Orwell's entire society was controlled. What is unfortunate, is that this happens every day. More and more youth, who are disenfranchised with what they see in the society around them, are turning to a trap that was set up to foster their own destruction. From the standpoint of imperial policy, this is known as gang and counter-gang; or, better, "divide and conquer." You play both sides, so that there is no escape.

Orwell's character brags about this in *1984*: "We control life, Winston, at all its levels. You are imagining that there is something called human nature which will be outraged by what we do and will turn against us. But we create human nature. Men are infinitely malleable. Or perhaps you will return to your old ideas that the proletarians or the slaves will arise and overthrow us. Put it out of your mind. They are hopeless, like the animals. Humanity is the Party. The others are outside—they are irrelevant."

During the course of the '60s, the cultural shift was under way. Facing the trauma of the Cuban Missiles Crisis; the assassination of great leaders, John Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr., et al.; and the Indo-China war; many from the generation known as the Baby Boomers were looking for an escape from the horror of it all. Conveniently, the escape was there for them at the college campuses, in the form of the sex-drug-rock counterculture.² The population was being demoralized and dehumanized by precisely the propaganda methods that Huxley had so prophetically "warned" about.

1. H.G. Wells authored *The Open Conspiracy*, in 1928, wherein he outlined the way in which the transition to World Empire can be made, using weapons of mass destruction to force nations to submit out of fear.

2. MK-Ultra was the project carried with CIA sponsorship by Gregory Bateson, Aldous Huxley, and Timothy Leary, as well as others, in the '50s, '60s, and '70s, to enforce the mind-control methods necessary to subjugate the population by having them accept the status of human cattle. As prescribed by Huxley, this was done with propaganda, drugs, and brainwashing on the college campuses and at events that were organized for the purpose of spreading the counterculture, such as Woodstock and Altamont.

This so-called "revolution" was actually a more vicious attack on the mind than the trauma previously described. The real insidious quality of this, was that it was affecting the population in the places where they could not literally see it, in the fundamental ideas that are responsible for determining the behavior of an individual. The connotation of the language was changing. Arbitrariness was becoming accepted in the place of Truth.

The split between science and art was widening. And this was the advantageous moment when the population was so distracted, that the shift in economic practice, of producer to consumer society, was enacted through the decisions of August 1971. That was the moment that the population of the republic was changed in such a way, that it allowed the country to start through the process of becoming the collapsing empire that it has become today.

'Industrial Music' and Futurism

To make the point more clear, let's look at an example of this. Prior to the 1970s, the term *industrial* referred to something having to do with productive labor. Industry referred to a trade, or the way in which mankind was able to harness its power over nature. It was connected to a productive process. That changed, in a specific way, through the 1970s. "Industrial" became a genre of "music," or perhaps anti-music. It became something to consume. Moreover, it was something *arbitrary* to consume.

John Keats concluded his famous poem, "Ode on a Grecian Urn," with the words "Beauty is truth, truth beauty." He was actually pointing to the same questions of ontology and epistemology. Earlier in the piece,

Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard
Are sweeter; therefore, ye soft pipes, play on;
Not to the sensual ear, but, more endear'd,
Pipe to the spirit ditties of no tone.

What is it about the universe and man that Keats is trying to tell us?

The new paradigm denied truth, and as a consequence, denied that beauty can be universal. What one is left with is an arbitrary array of sensual impressions that you develop an opinion about; in other words, no science, and no distinction between man and the beast! Using this method, Beethoven would never have been able to set Schiller's "Ode to Joy" to the music of the Ninth Symphony, because he was deaf at the time he wrote it! But, despite his physical impairment, he was such a master of the principles of composition, that he knew that what he composed was beautiful!

Where did "industrial music" come from? It was by no means something new. The general theory of the epistemology involved is as old as history itself. The aspects of industrial music that are more specific to it, came about as reaction to the spread of Classical culture, particularly in Italy and Germany at the end of the 19th and early 20th Centuries. The

response was to create a counter-gang that is now known as modern art: Dadaism, Surrealism, but more specifically Futurism.

In 1909, Filippo Tommaso Marinetti (1876-1944) published a “Manifesto of Futurism” in the Parisian newspaper *Le Figaro*. It received the front page, probably because Marinetti was engaged to the daughter of the owner of the newspaper at that time. This was meant to be the new wave of art. The following is taken from it:

We intend to sing the love of danger, the habit of energy and fearlessness. . . . Except in struggle, there is no more beauty. No work without an aggressive character can be a masterpiece. Poetry must be conceived as a violent attack on unknown forces, to reduce and prostrate them before man.

We stand on the last promontory of the centuries! . . . Why should we look back, when what we want is to break down the mysterious doors of the Impossible? Time and Space died yesterday. We already live in the absolute, because we have created eternal, omnipresent speed.

We will glorify war—the world’s only hygiene—militarism, patriotism, the destructive gesture of freedom-bringers, beautiful ideas worth dying for, and scorn for woman.

We will destroy the museums, libraries, academies of every kind, will fight moralism, feminism, every opportunistic or utilitarian cowardice.

This philosophy was the basis of a movement that was formed by the friends of Benito Mussolini. Many Futurists were present at the March on Rome that was a part of the process of putting Mussolini into power. Marinetti was hoping that Futurism could be the official art of Fascism. Marinetti worked closely with Mussolini; they were even arrested together.

They were devoted to destroying development of Classical composition in music, as well as the other arts. The principles of *bel canto* voice training, discovered by Leonardo da Vinci during the Renaissance, were being attacked. When Bach developed the well-tempered system, he took the human singing voice as primary. Futurists such as Luigi Russolo, who wrote “The Art of Noises,” and Balilla Pratella, who wrote the “Manifesto of Futurist Musicians,” made it a point to erase the importance of the human singing voice, and take all of the life, and humanity, out of musical composition. The notion of truth in composition was discarded. The idea of the Beautiful became an arbitrary opinion. An appeal was made to the youth to join the “new” trend in the “Manifesto of Futurist Musicians.”

I appeal to the young. Only they should listen, and only they can understand what I have to say. Some people are born old, slobbering spectres of the past, cryptograms

swollen with poison. To them no words or ideas, but a single injunction: the end.

I appeal to the young, to those who are thirsty for the new, the actual, the lively. They follow me, faithful and fearless, along the roads of the future, gloriously preceded by my, by our, intrepid brothers, the Futurist poets and painters, beautiful with violence, daring with rebellion, and luminous with the animation of genius.

‘Where Pain Became Entertainment’

Industrial music culture was an attempt to reintroduce the same philosophy in England and the United States in the 1970s, after the economic shift was made. Timothy Leary, the Harvard professor who worked with Aldous Huxley to distribute psychedelic drugs, especially LSD, on college campuses, also worked with, and lived with, Neil Megson,³ otherwise known as Genesis P-Orridge, the founder of Industrial Records and industrial music.

Megson formed a “performance art” group called Coum Transmissions in the late 1960s. This group was comprised of Megson, a stripper named Christine Newby, who took the name Cosey Fanni Tutti (a take on a Mozart opera), and Peter Christopherson, nicknamed “Sleazy.” With the addition of Chris Carter, they became Throbbing Gristle—a slang term in Yorkshire for an erection—on Sept. 3, 1975, the anniversary of Britain’s entry into World War II. Throughout the ’70s, this group of people consistently pushed the limits of what was acceptable, and by doing this, transformed the standard of what is considered art to an ever more degraded notion. According to Megson, “We were interested in taboos, what the boundaries were, where the sound became noise and where noise became music and where entertainment became pain, and where pain became entertainment. All the contradictions of culture.”

The group was catalyzing an acceleration of the process of the degeneration of society. At the start of their careers they were receiving many grants from arts councils, including the British Arts Council, to enable them to work and participate in exhibitions. And the term exhibition is all too ironically appropriate. Megson called the group an embodiment of the “secret fears and neuroses” of society. He continued:

So many people repress or dismiss large areas of themselves that they find it easier to dismiss Coum, but, like dismissed and suppressed emotions and desires, Coum is never totally forgotten. . . . Sex is sensual, delirium,

3. Megson is still alive today and continues to give lectures at various art schools in England and the United States. He is currently involved in projects involving cybernetics and information theory. He also has a band, PTV3, Psychic TV 3. Douglass Rushkoff, writer of the book *Cyberia*, which describes the counterculture associated with information and chaos theory, is part of this group. Timothy Leary spent much of his time developing mystical theories on Cybernetics. Megson gave a series of lectures at universities in the early 1990s with Timothy Leary, just before the latter died, entitled “How To Operate Your Brain.”



Megson's collaborator from 1978 on, Boyd Rice (known as NON) called himself a "fascist in art," and was drawn to Megson's constant praise of Adolf Hitler. A friend of Satanists like Anton LaVey, Rice founded the Abraxis Foundation to promote social Darwinism and Malthusianism to youth who were already being spoon-fed environmentalism from an early age in America's public and private schools.

escape, key to magick, joy, excitement. . . . We expand ourselves to boundaries, even destroying, condemning ourselves to forms of madness and isolation, to damnation in evil forms. . . . We need each other, hate each other, hate is nothing. . . . We want people to be themselves, and the price of that is to abandon thee [sic] false ideas one has of oneself. . . . Coum explore their ideas and obsessions and live them out where possible.

Take a moment to compare this with the *Futurist Manifesto of Lust*, written by Valentine de Saint-Point:

Lust is the expression of a being projected beyond itself. It is the painful joy of wounded flesh, the joyous pain of a flowering. And whatever secrets unite these beings, it is a union of flesh. It is the sensory and sensual synthesis that leads to the greatest liberation of spirit. It is the communion of a particle of humanity with all the sensuality of the earth.

Lust is the quest of the flesh for the unknown, just as Celebration is the spirit's quest for the unknown. Lust is the act of creating, it is Creation.

Flesh creates in the way that the spirit creates. In the eyes of the Universe their creation is equal. One is not superior to the other and creation of the spirit depends on that of the flesh.

We possess body and spirit. To curb one and develop the other shows weakness and is wrong. A strong man must realize his full carnal and spiritual potentiality. The satisfaction of their lust is the conquerors' due. After a battle in which men have died, it is normal for the victors, proven in war, to turn to rape in the

conquered land, so that life may be re-created.

When they have fought their battles, soldiers seek sensual pleasures, in which their constantly battling energies can be unwound and renewed. The modern hero, the hero in any field, experiences the same desire and the same pleasure. The artist, that great universal medium, has the same need. And the exaltation of the initiates of those religions still sufficiently new to contain a tempting element of the unknown, is no more than sensuality diverted spiritually towards a sacred female image.

Art and war are the great manifestations of sensuality; lust is their flower. A people exclusively spiritual or a people exclusively carnal would be condemned to the same decadence-sterility.

In their performances, Coum Transmissions often engaged in explicit sexual acts, self-mutilation,⁴ and self-degradation, which is better left undescribed. They thought of the shift to Throbbing Gristle, TG, as representing their decision to take this into popular culture.

Theodor Adorno, in his *Philosophy of Modern Music*, elaborated on how modern music—which, to him, meant Stravinsky and Schönberg—had a role in destroying society. The destruction of modern society, according to Adorno, was necessary because it was a hotbed of evil. So, the solution was to drive the population insane: "It is not that schizophrenia is directly expressed therein; but the music imprints upon itself an attitude similar to that of the mentally ill. The individual brings about his own disintegration. . . . He imagines the fulfillment of the promise through magic, but nonetheless within the realm of immediate actuality. . . . Its concern is to dominate schizophrenic traits through the aesthetic consciousness. In so doing, it would hope to vindicate insanity as true health." The idea is that you can "cure" a sick society, such as Megson thought ours was, with all that repressed emotion, by pushing it to the limits of perversity, with necrophilia being the ultimate expression of this.

This is precisely the mission that Megson and others were carrying out, with the music and the performances. They saw much of the work they carried out as being experiments in mass psychology, as well as experiments to determine the physiological effects that can occur in individuals.

In fact Megson, calls himself a cultural engineer. In July 1976, Megson produced a poster to publicize the debut appearance of TG:

EVENT:

'MUSIC FROM THE DEATH FACTORY' live
disconcert by THROBBING GRISTLE PERSONELL:

The members of THROBBING GRISTLE wish to

4. Self-mutilation quickly became a trend. With the rampant spread of counterculture, also came the rampant spread of what is considered "body art." This includes tattoos and piercings, in all areas of the body.

remain anonymous.

SOUND:

Produced on Analogue Synthesiser; Minikrog synthesisers; Electronic Violin; Bass Guitar; Prepared Tapes. Projected through 800 Watt Quadrophonic P.A. System.

Imagine walking down blurred streets of havoc, post-civilisation, stray dogs eating refuse, wind creeping across tendrils. It's 1984. The only reality is waiting. Mortal. It's the death factory society, hypnotic mechanical grinding, music of hopelessness. Film music to cover the holocaust. Tantra of the subliminal, word falling, photo falling. In a nostalgia for feeling totally sterile endless tribal music. Thee [sic] tribe of mutations, street gangs lobotomized in the Death Factory. It never ends. TV Children trying to prepare themselves, meditating on, cease to exist.

First LIVE London concert of music by THROBBING GRISTLE to be released later this year on record. Disturbing, cruel, inexorable, yet calming if you hold on brief for life. The music of 1984 has arrived. Made up of various people from all creative areas, post-psychedelic trash, vanguard for thee [sic] Wild Boys, death seekers.

What appears to be a sick sense of humor is very serious.⁵ A few months later, in an article in *Melody Maker*, Megson openly discussed the intention of his "artwork":

We're writing about the future by looking at today. We look at this scabby, filthy, dirty, horrible society and transform it into an inhuman, emotionless parallel. That's the way it's going to be in 1984 for sure. . . . We'll have a tape which has nothing but an incredibly deep, repetitive droning note on it. That will affect people directly. There are some people susceptible to strobe lights and we know that there are others susceptible to certain noises. This is the effect that we'll be trying to achieve.

In several other locations, Megson confessed that his intention was never to entertain. He admitted that he had no interest in music, as such. He was carrying out an "information war"; he was promoting propaganda! The official newsletter, *Industrial News*, published many articles on topics like mind control, subliminal messages, and ways to produce physiological effects through high frequencies of sound and strobe lights. They would use these tactics in their own shows as a way of doing social research in mass psychology.

5. The connotation of the language is changed because of the way in which it is marketed. Many bands take names that would otherwise signify the degeneration of the music, such as Slayer, Disturbed, and Suicidal Tendencies. Most people mistakenly take it as harmless because to them "it's just music."

In October 1976, Coum seemingly overstepped a limit by putting on a show at the London Institute of Contemporary Arts. The exhibit, which ran for eight days, was called "Prostitution" and included used tampons and pornographic photos of Newby. A scandal exploded in the media and resulted in the group losing some of the government funding it had been receiving. This was the end of Coum Transmissions. But, this is not a paradox. The exhibitions of the group were always aimed at shocking the population by doing the unthinkable, and therefore become an invitation to the perverse. Despite the controversy stirred up, the group stayed alive and continued to push the limits. The group came to the United States, as TG, on a tour. The British Council was paying the travel expenses, which was a relationship in jeopardy because of media attacks. Because of this, Megson reluctantly had to cancel Canadian performances.

Ultimate Perversion: Satanism and Fascism

At the time that they arrived in the United States, the media was consumed with the murders committed by Utah serial killer Gary Gilmore. This intrigued the group. Together with Monte Cazazza,⁶ another "performance artist," they formed the Gary Gilmore Memorial Society. They were developing a stronger fascination with death, mass murder, Satanism, and fascism.⁷ At this time, in the United States, Megson and Newby put on a series of exhibitions in Chicago, Los Angeles, and Santa Monica, called "Cease To Exist," the name of a song written by Charles Manson and published by the Beach Boys under the name "Cease To Resist." The fourth of the series, performed at Los Angeles Institute of Contemporary Arts (LAICA), included acts of bloodletting, mutilation, wallowing like swine in various fluids, and explicit sexuality. The term "pornographic" is too light to describe this behavior; it can only be called *perverse*.

TG were being offered contracts with many record companies, including Virgin. Instead, they decided to create their own record company with Monte Cazazza, Industrial Records. The logo was taken from a photograph of the first gas chamber and crematorium at Auschwitz. But, this is not the first reference to fascism. The logo of TG was taken from the insignia used in the 1930s by the British Union of Fascists. As a point of fact, it was about the same time that many punk bands started to display the swastika.

In 1978, Megson began to work with Boyd Rice, also known as NON. Rice described Megson in an interview:

6. Monte Cazazza grew up in the United States and most of his work was done in San Francisco. He was first to make "art" films using child pornography.

7. Genesis P-Orridge, Cosey Fanni Tutti, and Monte Cazazza were all fascinated by Gilmore because he accepted his execution sentence. They saw this as somehow connected to their own work. They also had a fascination with Charles Manson and saw him as an important icon for the Process Church, which they were probably a part of. Temple Records, a later manifestation of the work of Megson, glorified Jim Jones as well, by incorporating his speeches in their work.

I had no idea what T.G. was when I went around to look up Gen [Megson], all I knew is that he was an artist who was very into Manson and Hitler. Back then, NO ONE was into that sort of thing. Now it's just a trendy youth culture fad, but back then if anyone bothered to pursue such things you could pretty much guess it came from a sincere interest, and further that the interest could only have been born of a seriously divergent world view. In those days Gen still wore swastikas and would tell anyone who would listen (and many that wouldn't) what a great guy Hitler was. Uncle Adolf he called him. But that was a long time ago.⁸



Megson, in 1976, started Throbbing Gristle, an obscenely-named “musical group” that combined noise, sexual antics, and self-mutilation on stages in Britain and North America. They were funded by the British Arts Council and similar government-sponsored “modern art” entities which were used to tear down Classical art and its universal principles.

In another interview, Rice admitted that he loves making noise because he wanted to make music “that would bypass the mind” and create “an experience more primal in nature.” He explained, “at certain levels of volume you cease to think. . . . You’re forced to experience it. . . . You’ve got to override the mind.” Later in the same interview he went on to say, “As far as I am concerned, the intellect is a disease. It imposes values where none exist. Values don’t exist in the world, they exist in the mind and are purely imaginary. They’re completely fictional and to project them onto actual things or situations can only result in fictionalizing the world and your experience of it.”

So, in other words, all you know of reality is what your senses tell you, the mind has no value. This is a philosophy that rejects science, morality, and any notion that man can have an ever-lasting impact on the world, despite his short physical existence.

The rejection of Truth as the source of morality, the separation of art from science—that is, Beauty from Truth—is the start of a downward spiral in society that ultimately leads to fascism. Therefore, it should not come as a surprise that Boyd Rice developed close ties to fascist philosophers; in fact he claimed to be a fascist in art. In 1984, Rice, along with a Holocaust denier, Keith Stimely, started the Abraxas Foundation—taking the name from Jungian philosophy—which he described as a “social Darwinist think-tank.” Abraxas hailed Malthusianism as “Nature’s Eternal Fascism.” During performances, Rice has read from the racist and anti-Semitic *Might Is Right*, by Ragner Redbeard. The book’s forward is by Anton LaVey, its afterward by George Burdi, founder of Resistance Records and former singer of the neo-Nazi band RA-HOWA (Racial Holy War).

Rice was close to Church of Satan founder LaVey, and rumored to be a member of its “Council of Nine” and to have initiated others into it. He also stayed close to the Temple of Psychick Youth (TOPY), which was the cult started by Megson and others in 1981 as a resurrection of the Process Church of the Final Judgment. The Process Church has been shown to be involved in many murders, including the Manson Family murders of Tate-LaBianca, and the David Berkowitz/

Son of Sam killings.

Rice regularly visited Charles Manson and organized a campaign to free him. Through Manson, the group came into contact with James Mason, former member of the American Nazi Party and the National Socialist Liberation Front, currently a member of the Universal Order, which views Charles Manson as the next Hitler. Rice was also a member of the neo-Nazi American Front and was very close to its president, Bob Heick. Heick was present at an event, “8/8/88,” that Rice explained “was a recapitulation of a destruction ritual that Anton LaVey performed on August 8, 1969.” It was shown on Geraldo Rivera’s “Satanism” special. Perhaps not coincidentally, the eighth letter of the alphabet is H, and 88 is considered by some to signify the words “Heil Hitler.”

Rice was interviewed in 1986 by the white supremacist leader, Tom Metzger of White Aryan Resistance. In it he was asked whether industrial music is the “beginning of an Aryan underclass movement.” He is quoted as saying, “I think so. It’s engendering a new will among people. That’s what I’m interested in.” In 1989, Michael Moynihan, a self-proclaimed political fascist, joined the Abraxas group., and lived with Rice in Denver until their falling out. While there, Moynihan was visited by the Secret Service in 1991, for suspected involvement in a plot to kill then-President George H.W. Bush. The suspicion arose from Moynihan’s association with Charles Manson and Manson Family member Sandra Good. Moynihan recently published *Lords of Chaos*, describing church burnings in Scandinavia linked to the black metal scene; and he has published *Siege* by James Mason.

In 1989, Moynihan, Rice, and members of the band Douglass Pearce of Death in June participated in concerts in Japan. Pearce has called Hitler “the most influential man of the century” who “shaped the world with his death and destruction.” Death in June refers to the “Night of the Long Knives” in 1934, when Hitler killed Ernst Röhm and other leaders of the Sturmabteilung (SA), his opposition among the

8. At <http://www.boydrice.com/INTERVIEWS/FifthPath/INDEX.htm>.

Nazis. More recently, Rice toured with Death in June, having some of their tour dates cancelled because of the controversy surrounding them.

All of these bands flirted with fascist ideology, and used fascist and Nazi imagery, as did Throbbing Gristle. This shouldn't be surprising; they came from an environment shaped by Megson's groups, and many of them worked closely with Megson and Peter Christopherson.

Schiller vs. Modern Art

Megson and his friends set the precedent and successfully enacted a shift, which resulted in the acceptance of axioms that are responsible for such deviant behavior today. Once this shift occurred, virtually anything was accepted in the name of art. There were many others who worked with Megson and his associates, such as Cabaret Voltaire⁹, Skinny Puppy, Coil¹⁰, Nine Inch Nails, Ministry, and others. There are those who have not worked with him but are influenced by the philosophy, like Marilyn Manson.

But, there are also many, many youth, who have never heard of Megson, do not know that they are influenced by him, but are being driven to commit suicide¹¹ because they don't know that things can change!

Modern art created the preconditions where the population accepted that beauty is a matter of mere opinion, which is completely arbitrary. But this specific form of modern art forced a situation where the population accepted the glorification of the ugly in art; because after all, "it's what you feel that's right for you!"

The "Poet of Freedom," Friedrich Schiller, addressed this in his essay, *On the Pathetic*. He began it by stating:

9. Cabaret Voltaire was the name of the club opened up in Zurich in 1916. This was the start of the Dada movement, which also claimed to be "anti-art." Voltaire was an Enlightenment philosopher, who was picked up by the British elite and wrote the plays *Candide* and *La Pucelle d'Orléans*, attacking the ideas of Leibniz and the historical importance of Joan of Arc.

10. Coil, which was founded by Peter "Sleazy" Christopherson, worked with a number of others who were perhaps a little bit more well known. Marc Almond, a member of Temple of Psychick Youth and the lead singer of Soft Cell, the band responsible for the famous song "Tainted Love," was involved in performances of this perverse type.

In fact, The Museum of Modern Art, in New York, bought a copy of Coil's cover of the famous song. Coil was also extremely important to Trent Reznor, the founder of Nine Inch Nails and Nothing Records. Reznor was also the man who made Marilyn Manson so famous.

11. Since 1950, the annual rate of suicide among American youth aged 15-24 has increased five-fold. In the United States, this accounts for 14% of all suicides and 13% of all deaths in that age group. There is also a crisis in the increased sexual activity of adolescents. It is the author's opinion that this—both suicide and promiscuity—occurs because of a lack of beauty in the culture. The youth cannot find their place in society. The result of this is an inability of the individual to see that his or her unique qualities can be used to carry out an extremely important role in that society. Therefore, young people begin to feel worthless, depression sets in, and a downward spiral leads to an increase in risky behavior; ultimately suicide seems to be the only solution.



The "poet of Freedom," Friedrich Schiller (right), who inspired the youth of many nations in the time of the American Revolution, was able to give dramatic character to the sublime mission youth must seek, to rise from the sensual to the universal aims of humanity.

Representation of suffering—as mere suffering—is never the end of art, but, as a means to its end, it is extremely important to the same. The ultimate end of art is the representation of the supersensuous, and the tragic art in particular effects this thereby, that it makes sensuous our moral independence of the laws of nature in a state of emotion. Only the resistance, which it expresses to the power of the emotions, makes the free principle in us recognizable; the resistance, however, can be estimated only according to the strength of the attack. Therefore, shall the *intelligence* in man reveal itself as a force independent of nature, so must nature have first demonstrated its entire might before our eyes. The *sensuous being* must profoundly and violently *suffer*. There must be pathos, therewith the being of reason may be able to give notice of his independence and be actively *represented*.



Michelle Lerner, a leader of the LaRouche Youth Movement in the 2004 campaign and its educational and recruitment activity, teaches a class in Philadelphia in February. "Take the LaRouche Youth Movement as a sign of the future coming to remind the people of that sense of humanity which is lying dormant. . . . We could unleash the greatest cultural renaissance . . . in history!"

One can never know whether *self-composure* is an effect of one's moral force if one has not become convinced, that it is not the effect of insensitivity. It is not art, to become master of feelings which only lightly and fleetingly sweep the surface of the soul; but to retain one's mental freedom in a storm, which arouses all of sensuous nature; thereto belongs a capacity of resisting that is, above all natural power, infinitely sublime. Therefore, one attains to moral freedom only through the most lively representation of suffering nature, and the tragic hero must first have legitimized himself to us as a feeling being, before we pay homage to him as a being of reason, and believe in the strength of his soul.

Schiller describes in this essay, how suffering can be deployed in art to portray the higher notion of humanity, the sublime nature of man to transcend the physical nature located in the sensuous being; the ability of man to act on a truthful, moral principle, which can only come from a general sense of *agapē*, the love of humanity. This is acting for the General Welfare, which is why leadership must understand the distinction between man and beast, and that Beauty and Truth are one and the same.

This notion of man can never be located in man's sensual nature—just as an empiricist, someone who believes all truth is limited to what you can see, hear, smell, touch, and taste, can never discover the principle of change that lies outside the domain of the senses. The portrayal of suffering is never an end in itself; it is never for the sake of pleasure in pain. Seeing man as a sensuous being will never generate the higher love of *agapē*, transcendent of erotic love, which is necessary for development of effective leadership that is willing to die

for a mission that will advance the cause of humanity.

Romantic art indulges, while Classical art overcomes!

It is in this ability to embrace immortality—in the sense that an individual can devote their life to this cause, and that that choice produces an immortal effect on the world—that Schiller locates true freedom. And it is in this conception of man that we find the source of the true happiness, as reflected in the Declaration of Independence.

True Freedom

Go back to Poe's short story, "The Imp of the Perverse." The narrator is sitting in a cell. He had committed a crime that was perfectly executed, without threat of detection. No one knew and no one would find out. So, why is he in a cell? He confessed! Poe chooses to end the story with the words: "To-day I wear these chains, and am *here!* Tomorrow I shall be fetterless!—*but where?*"

What is the narrator's notion of freedom? What is his idea of immortality? He's a slave to his senses! He's a slave to his desires! His idea of freedom is being able to do whatever he wants to. He ends up being a slave to himself. What is clear from the start is that he doesn't understand morality and free will. His idea of immortality is that it is a physical location. It was never the chains that he was slave to. He was never morally free.

That moral freedom is, in the truest sense, an individual's humanity. We live in a society where the people have lost their sense of humanity, and in a way, one can say it was stolen from them. Therefore, we must change! The ability to escape from the brink of self-destruction, just as in the case of Classical tragedy, depends on our ability to change.

Take the LaRouche Youth Movement as a sign of the future coming to remind the people of that sense of humanity, which is lying dormant in the population. The crime we have been committing, the economic collapse that we have brought upon ourselves, and the economic devastation that we have brought to the rest of the world, will not go away on its own. We, the people in the United States, have a responsibility to free ourselves and the rest of the world from the oppressive yoke of this doomed, collapsing financial system.

Why was the prisoner in "The Imp of Perverse" compelled to confess his crime? What is it about human nature that would not let him rest until the burden of carrying around this horrible secret was lifted? Justice is not simply revenge; it is a universal physical principle.

Let's turn this evil into a greater good while we still can. The crime that was committed in the story was irreversible. We have not reached that point yet, but it is right around the corner. Were we not to change, mankind would be condemned, in accordance with universal law, to live in the prison of a new dark age. But, were we to change, we would be able to do what has never been done before; we could unleash the greatest cultural renaissance ever to be enacted in history! The final outcome lies with you. What are you willing to do?

EIR Strategic World Map

Synarchist 'Strategy of Tension' and Terror

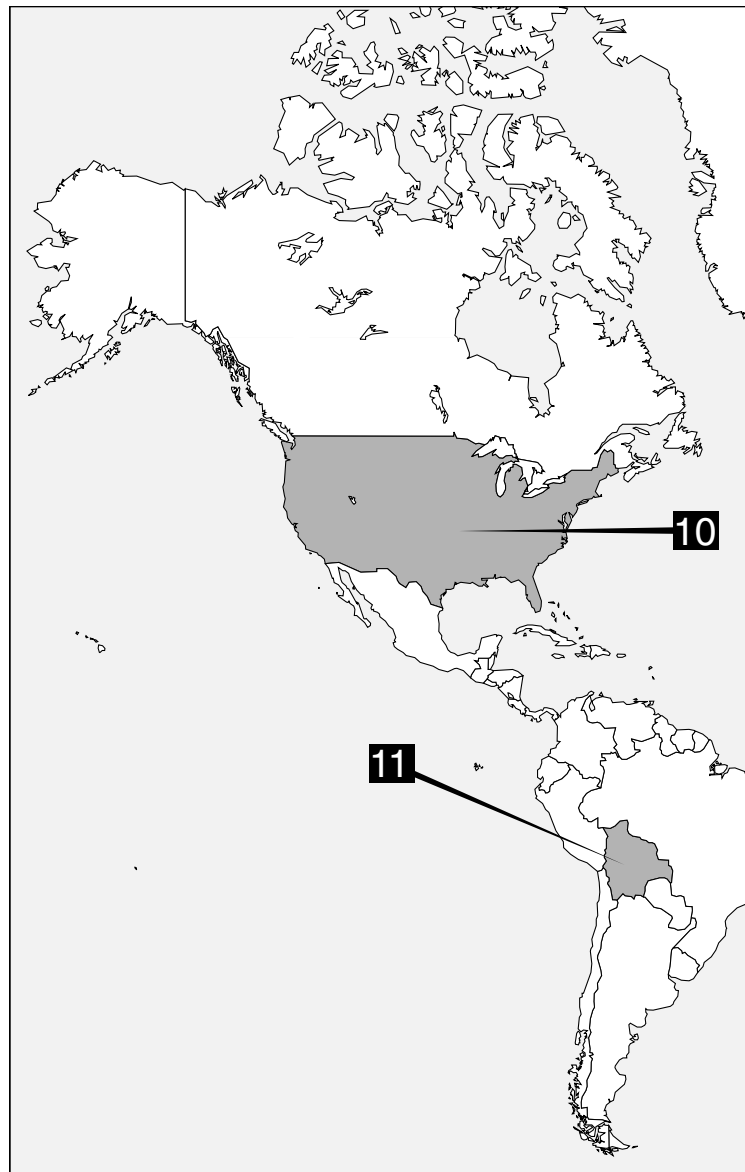
With the March 11 Madrid train bombings, the world entered into a new phase of global terror, of precisely the sort which *EIR* Contributing Editor Lyndon LaRouche had warned back in August 2003. We present here a global overview of the recent hotspots in this Synarchist war against nation-states around the world, which is intended to create conditions of worldwide chaos and ungovernability. Rather than present a cumulative picture, with the profusion of incidents shown in the last issue, we are highlighting only the events since March 27.

Taken from the top down, these incidents represent a systematic campaign by Synarchist banking circles to blow up the world. Any competent probe into any of the recent incidents of asymmetric warfare must begin with a clear global map of the pattern of attacks.

After reading this overview, you will find a more in-depth analysis of some of the regions in the articles which follow.

1. Uzbekistan: In the capital of Tashkent and the ancient city of Bukhara, a series of bombs went off over March 28 and 29. Foreign Ministry spokesman Ilkhom Zakirov said the incidents are being treated as terrorist attacks. So far there are 42 dead, with many more wounded. On March 28, ten people were killed, when a bomb factory ("homemade" explosives, in a house) blew up in Bukhara, and three police were killed in two attacks, on a checkpoint and another location. On March 29, there were six killed in suicide bombings in a crowded Tashkent market, outside the Detsky Mir children's store.

2. Philippines: Four leading Abu Sayyaf terrorists were arrested on March 30 in Manila, where they were found with 80 pounds of TNT. Those arrested are identified as leading participants in the kidnapping and beheading of an American and other Filipinos. The arrest comes in the run-up to the May 10 elections.



3. Thailand: Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra cancelled his trip to Europe following the March 27 bombing of a karaoke club in a southern province, which injured at least 30 people. On March 30, arsonists torched five buildings, and a bomb in a vehicle near the Malaysian border was defused.

4. Malaysia: A small bomb was thrown at the Australian Embassy on March 30, causing no damage. No one was caught.

5. Italy: Two bombs went off near the Genoa police headquarters on March 29. No injuries were reported, but police chief Oscar Fiorioli said, "They were intended to kill." On April 2, two letter bombs were received by the head of the prison administration. Although they were discovered before they went off, a bomb did blow up an elec-



trical tower north of Milan.

6. Serbia-Montenegro: On March 27, two journalists with Reporters Without Borders, discovered a bomb attached to their car. It was defused before it could explode.

7. Brussels, Belgium: A suspicious package was found March 29 at the European Union headquarters, which houses EU President Roman Prodi's office. The building was evacuated while the package was removed and investigated.

8. Great Britain: British police arrested eight Britons of Pakistani origin in early morning raids March 30, seizing half a ton of alleged bomb-making materials, including ammonium nitrate.

9. Spain: Three letter bombs, and a bomb on a railroad track, were discovered on April 2. Although none of them went off, their appearance, in the wake of the March 11 mega-bombing, is intensifying the climate of fear.

10. United States: Bomb threats led to searches on March 30 of four Northwest Airline airplanes at airports in Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, and Memphis. Later, officials said the threats were not credible.

11. Bolivia: A former miner walked into the Congressional building during a legislative session on March 30, with 40 kilos of dynamite strapped to his body, and blew himself up, killing two policemen as well as himself. He was demanding that his pension be paid. The official line is that this is an isolated event.

U.S. 'Reform' Sabotages Arab League Summit

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

The Arab League, representing the 22 governments of the Arab world, was hit by a bombshell on the eve of its March 29-30 summit in Tunis. Not a terrorist attack, but an event with potentially comparable consequences occurred. For the first time in the organization's 57-year history, the summit was called off—or rather, postponed—during final preparations. Arab League General Secretary Amr Mussa warned that the postponement would have “dangerous consequences for joint Arab action.” He added, “The situation is serious and immediate action must be taken.”

Although Mussa took care to say that all Arab countries shared the responsibility for the postponement, the decision had been made unilaterally by the summit's host, Tunisian President Zine el Abidine Ben Ali. The Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported that after the Tunisian foreign minister “surprised” the other foreign ministers with the announcement on March 28, they had sought a meeting with Ben Ali, but in vain. Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak did not mince words in his criticism of the Tunisian President. Expressing “astonishment and regret,” Mubarak was quoted by Middle East News Agency, “There is no justification . . . [for] the delay of the summit and for a party to impose its view unilaterally without consulting the others.” Mubarak said he had acted “to save the situation” by calling that same day for the summit to be convened as soon as possible and offering Cairo as a venue.

Mubarak met March 29 with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal, after Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz had made known that he supported Egypt's effort to host a new summit. Mubarak met also with Amr Mussa and other Arab leaders eager to save the summit—reportedly, within three to seven weeks.

Whatever the mechanics of the March 28 events, the underlying dynamic became clear in background discussions with Arab diplomats and regional experts, and was reflected in the Arabic press. It was through U.S. intervention that the crisis erupted. Well-informed sources said Washington was demanding that the summit's agenda focus on a “reform” package which the State Department has been pushing, rather than on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which has escalated in the wake of Israel's assassination of Hamas spiritual leader Sheikh Yassin. There was even an American “proposed resolution,” condemning violence against Israelis, and promoting a “political” solution. A predictable, strong condemnation of

Israel's assassination of Sheikh Yassin, was reportedly not desired by Washington. One account said that Ben Ali refused to receive the Palestinian delegation, due to the presence of Hamas personnel.

Reform, or Regime Change

The push for an Arab League summit dominated by “reforms,” began after Secretary of State Colin Powell announced his Greater Middle East Initiative (GMEI), to spread democracy through the region. The blueprint for political, social, and economic reforms was touted as radically changing state structures in an area embracing the Arab world, Turkey, Israel, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iran. Significantly, the draft proposal, which the United States planned to highlight at the June G-8 summit, was circulated to the G-8 governments, but not to the intended victims!

Even before a draft was leaked by the London-based Arabic daily *Al Hayat* in February, Arab leaders reacted to the news of the GMEI with alarm. Evidently drawing the lessons of the State Department's “reform” agendas elsewhere in the world, especially in eastern Europe, Mubarak and his Saudi and Syrian counterparts realized that this agenda was a recipe for regime change—not by wars, but by “reforms.” After having received a visit from Marc Grossman of the State Department, who assured the Egyptians that nothing would be imposed on them, the Egyptian government shifted its stance, from outright rejection of the U.S. approach, to a proposed Arab initiative, rendering the U.S. draft superfluous. Essentially, the Arab leader was saying: If you want us to reform, fine, but we shall do so as we see fit. In discussions with other Arab League representatives, the Egyptians pulled together an initiative, to reform “from within.” This was the summit's top scheduled agenda item.

At a meeting on March 3, as reported by the Egyptian Information Service, “The Arab Foreign Ministers expressed support for the Egyptian initiative on democracy and reforms in the Arab countries. During their session . . . the ministers said that no country objected to the Egyptian initiative, stressing the importance of introducing reforms from inside the Arab world. Discussions on the reform idea started after Egypt presented its initiative to the participants who also probed the American and European ideas to spread democracy.” Egypt's Foreign Minister Ahmed Maher said that the final text of a draft on the reform of the Arab League, to be forwarded to Arab heads of state, had been unanimously approved. Thus it was not only Arab governments, but also the Arab League itself that was to be subjected to reform. The March 3 chairman, Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohamed bin Eissa, stated in a joint press conference with Amr Mussa, “The proposals presented to reform the Arab League and modernize the Arab world will be submitted to the upcoming Arab Summit in Tunisia later this month and will not be made public until they are endorsed by Arab leaders.” At the meeting, “initial agreement on the revisions to the Arab Charter

for Human Rights” had reportedly been reached.

Agreement may have been reached formally, but, according to well-informed sources, not in substance. Host Ben Ali, who had just paid a visit to the United States, reportedly was planning to present himself as a model student at the summit, with a pitch for radical democratization. (How this was to work is a mystery, given Tunisia’s anything-but-democratic structures.)

In addition, since the assassination of Sheikh Yassin had already de facto redefined any agenda for such a gathering, it is clear that a strong denunciation of Israel’s targeted killing and other illegal policies would be forthcoming. Another burning issue: Iraq, whose sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence had been reaffirmed in the Arab League’s preparatory meetings. At the March 3-4 talks, “The council also called upon Arab countries to assist Iraq and stand in the face of attempts to spread ethnic sedition; affirmed the unity of Iraq and its people, as well as respecting its sovereignty and independence and non-interference with its internal affairs.” Meanwhile American circles were calling for the Arabs to condemn “violence against Israel,” and continue to tolerate the occupation of Iraq.

Reform, As Economic Looting

The opposition from Mubarak, and his counterparts in Syria and Saudi Arabia in particular, was so strong that reportedly the State Department had to shelve its Greater Middle East Initiative, putting it on the back burner temporarily.

In February, *Al Hayat* leaked the document, sparking the protests. Although it opens with discussion of measures to be taken on the political plane—expanding human rights, women’s rights, ensuring democracy through a free press and Western-style elections—the most pernicious part deals with the real issue of economic looting. The document is a blueprint for wholesale takeover of the resources, especially financial, of the region, and opening up its still largely dirigistic economies to large-scale foreign exploitation.

To appreciate the thrust of the proposal, and why it was being kept secret, consider the following quotes, from a preliminary translation from the Arabic: the “real problem is with the economy, as the United Nations Development Programme study on the Arab world showed, and therefore we must enhance economic opportunities. To bridge the gap [among] the Greater Middle East (GME) economies (which include the Arab world, plus Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey and Israel), requires an economic shift similar in scope to that implemented for the former communist Eastern Europe. The aim is to free the potentials of the private sector in the region, particularly small and medium industry, which makes up the driving force of economic development and employment. Also the development of the professional class in the business sector is an important element in democracy and freedom.”

The G-8 is asked to adopt the following steps, under an Initiative for Financing Growth:

- Finance small projects through the World Bank—\$500 million is mentioned—especially projects for women.
- Create GME financial institutions which would work on the model of international financial institutions, to help the development of small and medium business projects to promote the further integration of the business sector. This “should be led by a group of leaders of the private sector of the G-8, who would provide their expertise”—not by the countries themselves.
- Consider a GME Development Bank: The G-8 and creditors from the GME could establish an institution similar to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to provide the countries which are willing to make reforms, with basic development needs. Resources should come from “the richest countries of the region”—i.e., the oil-producing giants—and go to education, healthcare, basic infrastructure projects. Imitating International Monetary Fund conditionalities, “Decisions to give credit to countries should be linked to their ability to implement real reforms.”

• Form a “partnership for a better financial system. . . . In order to reform the financial services in the region and enhance the integration of these countries into the international financial system, the G-8 has the capacity to offer its participation in processes of reforming the financial systems of the advanced countries of the region. The purpose of this participation is to liberate financial services, by giving financial and technical advice.” This means making financial resources of the region available for propping up the “international financial system,” which is on its last legs. Concretely, the document outlines five foci: “1) implementing reform plans which would reduce the control of the State over financial services; 2) removing all barriers imposed on financial transactions between countries; 3) modernizing banking services; 4) providing, improving, and expanding the financial instruments that support market economies; and, 5) establishing the organizational structures that support the liberating of financial services.”

Any Arab leader would immediately grasp the implications. Were, for example, radical reforms introduced, as proposed, to hold Western-style elections, with G-8 countries’ experts providing instruction and inspections, most current leaders would have reason to fear they would not be in office long. The recent case of Georgia, for example, where George Soros funded the ouster of the government, would make the method clear. And the economic and financial reforms are a recipe for outright takeover, again along the lines of the post-communist looting and devastation of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

When the Arab League does convene, it may assess the broader intentions of the “reformers.” Circulating among Arab intellectuals and press, is a declaration issued by Lyndon LaRouche, “How Must We Deal With the New Turn in This Worsening Crisis?” (*EIR*, April 2) precisely on the total strategic picture—and what to do about it.

Taiwan: Election Stolen To Provoke a Crisis?

by Leni Rubinstein

The only way to understand the current election crisis in Taiwan, is to see it in the context of the international financial, economic, and strategic crisis, as part of the eruption of a global “strategy of tension” to prevent a constructive “Eurasian” solution of that crisis. This strategy of tension is documented in this and recent issues of *EIR*; Taiwan is one of several of its flashpoints in Asia.

Although pro-independence Democratic Progressive Party (DDP) President Chen Shui-bian has received a Central Election Commission certificate confirming his re-election, the final outcome of the Presidential elections held in Taiwan on March 20 is still uncertain.

Chen Shui-bian won with a razor-thin margin—less than 30,000 votes, about 0.2%, out of over 13 million votes cast—while about 330,000 votes were declared invalid, a number several times higher than at previous elections. Adding to this odd picture was the strange shooting incident the day before the election, which superficially wounded Chen and his running mate, Annette Lu. Apart from drumming up sympathy votes, it also prevented between 40,000 and 200,000 military and police personnel from voting (they are traditionally supporters of the opposition parties), as they were put on an emergency alert—the number thus disenfranchised is currently being disputed. It should be noted that a former Air Force commander in chief, a former Army Commander in chief, and a former Navy commander in chief all publicly came out in support for the united opposition, the “Pan-Blue Alliance.”

The Pan-Blue opposition, represented by Lian Chan from the Kuomintang (KMT) and James Soong from the Peoples First Party (PFP), is filing two separate lawsuits with the High Court. The first challenges Chen’s victory and demands a recount, a demand that Chen, on March 27, agreed to comply with, under pressure from continued mass demonstrations. The High Court has received a notification from Chen that he agrees to the recount request, which might speed up the process. However, even if the recount produces results to Chen’s benefit, the election dispute might still not be over.

A second lawsuit demanding a nullification of the entire election, a move that could result in new elections, is expected to be filed in the next days. The Pan-Blue Alliance demands an investigation of the election-eve shooting incident, claiming

that it might have been rigged; an investigation of how many military and police personnel were prevented from voting; and an investigation into the 330,000 invalid ballots cast.

Rising Polarization Brings Geopolitical Threat

Observers in Taiwan contacted by *EIR* said that they fear the recount process and the challenges surrounding the election will be a dragged-out fight. Further, as the DDP has refused to create an independent and impartial task force to conduct an investigation, as demanded by the Pan-Blue Alliance, and instead is insisting that the investigations have to be conducted “within the system,” a truthful outcome is questionable.

As to “rubbing it in,” the DDP and its ally, the Taiwan Solidarity Union (TSU), are planning to hold two mass rallies on April 10 to celebrate their victory, one to be hosted by Chen Shui-bian, the other by Lee Teng-hui, founder of the TSU and Taiwan’s President prior to Chen Shui-bian.

The divisiveness within the population is greater than ever, spurred by the propaganda from the DDP, claiming that the island’s deteriorating economic situation is the fault of mainland China, and from constant public attacks on “mainlanders” (i.e., descendants of the people that came to Taiwan in 1948-49 together with KMT founder Chiang Kai-shek). An unresolved fight, leaving the situation hanging in limbo, would further this destructive process and make Taiwan more vulnerable for geopolitical manipulations.

In the four years that Chen Shui-bian has been in office, the DDP has taken control over the media, key positions in state-owned companies, and other key sectors; has launched over 100 bills to “reform” Taiwan’s financial, media, education, and banking sectors (mainly pushing for deregulation and “liberalization”); and has been promoting a “de-sinofication” of Taiwan. This is reflected in the efforts to change the curriculum in the schools, where, for example, the textbooks in history will emphasize that of the island of Taiwan, as separate from the history of China. From the 15th Century on, the history of China is now to be taught in Taiwan schools under the rubric of “world” history. Last Autumn, the Council for Cultural Affairs launched a “National Languages Development Law” which stipulates that Taiwan will have no specific official language. If passed, the law will allow district governments to decide their own common languages!

In his first interview after the March 20 elections, to the *Washington Post*, Chen Shui-bian, unfazed by the indecisive election results, stated his intent to write a new constitution for Taiwan, approve it in a referendum in 2006, and enact it by 2008. He further stated: “Right now, the people of Hong Kong are fighting for direct elections for their chief executive and general elections for the entire legislature, but the Beijing authorities are unable to consent. They even say, ‘Wait another 30 years and we will see.’ I think this is very ridiculous. For the 23 million people of Taiwan, this is the greatest warning and also the clearest signal.” The following day, Chen



Former Taiwan President Lee Teng-hui—an asset of anti-China circles in Japan and among Cheney’s neo-conservative warhawks in the United States—has led provocations against mainland China and drawn current President Chen Shui-bian along into them. The current crisis over Chen’s disputed re-election could become a cause of war.

was quoted by the BBC: “Taiwan is one country and the other side is another country, and neither exercises jurisdiction over the other.”

These highly provocative statements should cause alarm, as any moves to sever Taiwan’s legal ties with mainland China represent a *casus belli*, as repeatedly stated by senior Chinese officials.

Lee Represents Global Anti-China Circles

The continued destructive role of former President Lee Teng-hui—internally in Taiwan, and very importantly, as a puppet for anti-China circles in Japan—is largely ignored. Lee was instrumental in securing the election of Chen Shui-bian in 2000, and his role since then has been to issue one extreme and provocative proposal and statement after another, which then would be repeated by Chen Shui-bian in a radical, but—in contrast to Lee—seemingly more moderate fashion. A couple of examples suffice to illustrate the *modus operandi*.

In the beginning of the election campaign, Lee called a press conference in Taipei for Japanese journalists, in which he stated that he hoped that Taiwan could build itself into a democratic and independent nation in five years. “The R.O.C. [Republic of China] no longer exists, and Taiwan is not a part of Peoples Republic of China,” Lee said. He called

for Taiwan to complete four tasks: legislate a referendum law; enact a new Taiwan constitution; compile history textbooks carrying correct contents; and, educate Taiwan’s new generation about the imperative of building a new independent nation. Lee stressed that this agenda must be achieved by 2008-10, before China grows too strong. A few days later, Chen Shui-bian issued his proposal for a referendum and a new constitution.

At one election meeting, where Chen and Lee appeared together, Chen stated: “Although Taiwan is an independent, sovereign country, it has long been neglected by the international community. . . . Promoting a new constitution and letting the people ratify it through a referendum, is a necessary act to transform Taiwan into a normal, great country. . . . I believe that God granted the people of Taiwan the right of self-determination, the right for people to exercise their free will in deciding the future of our country.” These provocative statements were then followed by Lee’s “Scriptural” ravings; “The Israelites didn’t acquire the promised land without reason, but they made a long-term effort, including experiencing the pains of war, to establish their nation. Likewise, people who identify with Taiwan must have great passion for this land. The campaign to change the country’s name from Republic of China to Taiwan, reminds the Taiwanese that we need to build a normal country by constructing a new constitution. . . . The people of Taiwan have to acknowledge their love for this land, because nothing could replace it. God is with us, so there is no need to fear the threats from China.”

As *EIR* has documented (“Puppet Emperor Lee Teng-hui,” *EIR*, Jan. 21, 2000), Lee has published a number of books and speeches calling for the break-up of China, and continues to do so, playing the role of a puppet in echoing the policies and aspirations of the same Japanese factions used to launch the previous (1894 and 1930s) military aggressions against China. These factions fear the change in the military balance in regards to the South China Sea, if Taiwan were to pursue a path of peaceful reunification with mainland China.

Taiwan represents the key player to be used as a match to tinder, creating a strategic conflict between the United States and China, and thereby destroying the tremendous potential for economic development of Eurasia. The local election “brawl” in Taiwan must be seen in this larger perspective.

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Kirchner Walks Into Trap Of Argentine Synarchists

by Cynthia R. Rush

When Argentine President Néstor Kirchner stood up to the International Monetary Fund in early March, and insisted that human needs come before debt payment, he threw the synarchist financiers who stand behind the IMF and the predatory vulture funds for a loop, and won the overwhelming support of the Argentine people. But now, only a month later, Kirchner has walked into a trap laid by these same fascist bankers, with dangerous implications for the nation's stability, and the future success of their war against the IMF.

Dressed now in political garb, the synarchists are using the highly emotional issue of what happened to Argentina during the traumatic terror-vs.-counterterror war and military coup of the 1970s, to divide the country along false ideological lines and seek maximum chaos at a time when the country can least afford it. As the history of the "strategy of tension" in Europe shows, the terrorists of the "left" and "right" were spawned by the same synarchist mother. Argentina's "dirty war" of the 1970s was no different.

Many of the leaders of Argentina's left terrorist groups emerged from right-wing "Catholic nationalism," and were trained by its most fanatical, anti-Semitic ideologues. Out of the right-wing Tacuara Group came leaders of the leftist Montoneros, for example. The death squad and torture apparatus which functioned in Argentina, misnamed as "state terrorism," was nurtured among the same networks that produced France's murderous Secret Army Organization (OAS), notorious for its atrocities in Algeria and several attempted assassinations of President Charles de Gaulle.

In national tension surrounding the 28th anniversary of the March 24, 1976 military coup, Kirchner has made the grave mistake of allying with one side against the other—in this case, with the human rights offensive led by such individuals as George Soros's agent, former Montoneros intelligence chief Horacio Verbitsky, and Mothers of Plaza de Mayo leader Hebe de Bonafini, who publicly applauded the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks. When the country needs unity to face the escalating battle with the IMF and creditors, Kirchner's actions have provoked enormous tensions—in the Armed Forces, his own Justicialista (Peronist) Party, and society at large. Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche warned that it is a mistake for Kirchner to jump into this fight now. Under financially precarious conditions, the only possible beneficiaries will be the fascist bankers who seek the country's annihilation.

Playing Both Sides

The workings of the trap were seen in the events leading up to the anniversary of the 1976 coup. Kirchner fully endorsed the plan to build a "Museum of Memory" on the grounds of the former Navy Mechanics School (ESMA), which served as a clandestine detention center where presumed terrorists were tortured and killed. During the March 24 rally organized by human rights groups to "remember" the 1976 coup, Kirchner officially inaugurated the museum plan, and stated in his speech, "In the name of the State, I come to ask forgiveness, for the shame of having remained silent, during 20 years of democracy, about so many atrocities." Earlier that day, he had attended a ceremony at the Army Academy, and made Army Chief of Staff Gen. Roberto Bendifini remove the portraits of two former leaders of the 1976-1983 military junta, Gen. Jorge Videla and Gen. Roberto Bignon. The plan to do this had caused such anger among the Armed Forces, that three Army generals and one colonel, asked to be retired rather than witness the scene.

Tension was also palpable at the March 26 convention of Kirchner's Peronist Party. There, the President's rival, Córdoba Governor José Manuel de la Sota, laid down the gauntlet: "It pains me that it was said I don't condemn state terrorism"—referring to earlier remarks by Kirchner's Chief-of-Staff Alberto Fernández—"but it also pained me when Rucci was assassinated." José Ignacio Rucci, a leader of the Peronist-run CGT labor federation, was murdered in 1973, and many "traditional" Peronists attribute that act to the leftist Montoneros. De la Sota's statement was greeted with a standing ovation and raucous singing of the Peronist march; this angered several governors present who were Montonero militants in the 1970s, and were jailed or tortured then.

The danger these developments portend for the country's stability cannot be underestimated. The right-wing Carlists of the fascist *Maritornes* apparatus, whose kinship with the networks of Spain's fascist Blas Piñar *EIR* has documented in previous issues, are foaming at the mouth against Kirchner. Antonio Caponnetto, a member of the *Maritornes* magazine's editorial board, issued an article March 5 entitled "ESMA: War Booty?" openly calling for Kirchner's ouster. "The current Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces," he charged, "is a convinced, confessed, and proud agent of that Marxist insurrection that invaded the country, with the support of two foreign states, the Soviet and the Cuban."

Caponnetto said that setting up a museum on ESMA's grounds is a sacrilege just like the "churches that were profaned by the Bolsheviks in Holy Russia, to convert them into museums to atheism." He also manipulated the very emotional issue of the deaths and casualties which the military suffered during the 1970s, to call for a holy war against Kirchner and his "subversive" entourage. "If there are still soldiers left with courage and honor, they must take the place of those illustrious [military] dead, and stop the assault of the subversive mob."

Neo-Cons' 'Perben Law' Is Police-State Step

by Christine Schier

Under the influence of a neo-conservative faction in the government around Interior Minister Nicolas Sarkozy, France has recently adopted a new law on fighting “serious crime” which is in keeping with international moves toward police-state measures, on the background of the worsening financial and monetary crisis and the Synarchist-inspired international terror wave. This new text, baptized Perben Law II—after Justice Minister Dominique Perben—is supposed to be applied only to “*la grande criminalité*,” the worst crimes; but that definition remains dangerously vague, while police and prosecutors obtain greatly expanded powers.

The “Perben law” introduces radical changes into the French criminal justice system. It is the result of direct collaboration among the U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft, Nicolas Sarkozy and Dominique Perben, to lay the basis for allowing the FBI to pursue its investigations on French territory. Those efforts were stepped up after the Sept. 11 attacks. Perben himself was in Washington from November 13-15, 2002 to discuss the provisions of the law. Then on May 5, 2003, Ashcroft came to France, apparently to finalize the project.

The LaRouche movement in France, Solidarité et Progrès, has denounced this abomination in the starkest terms and stirred up a storm in the March 21 regional elections around this theme. In Lyons, the second largest city in France, Laurent Simon of the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) ran against Dominique Perben for the post of Regional Councillor, much to the latter’s dismay, since his collaboration with the American neo-conservatives is now known to all.

RICO-Style Statute

Opposition to the new measures was very strong both from judges and lawyers’ associations, and the opposition parties in the Parliament, who appealed to the Constitutional Council to annul it. In a March 3 ruling, the Council did criticize two provisions: the definition of organized crime, and the American-style plea-bargaining. After the law was passed in February, thousands of lawyers had held an unprecedented one-day strike to protest against the violations of personal freedom and the politization of the judiciary system.

What does this law change? It introduces a new category of crime and offences, those committed “in an organized

gang,” which is similar to the notion in American law of “conspiracy,” which has produced notorious injustices under the RICO laws. In fact, one may suppose even two delinquents working together could be considered an “organized gang.” In such cases, those suspects are deprived of certain basic liberties. For example, they can be held in police custody for questioning for up to four days, as opposed to the 48-hour limit now imposed, and can be prevented from speaking to a lawyer for 48, or even 72 hours. Police have expanded powers to intercept correspondence, infiltrate informers for investigative purposes, effect night-time searches, and install hidden microphones and cameras in suspects’ homes, while the time period of an investigation *in flagrante* is extended from 8 to 15 days.

The big innovation is in allowing “plea bargaining,” for “simple” offences of up to 5-year prison sentences, such as stealing in a supermarket, non-payment of family contributions, etc. The idea might seem appealing, since the courts have a tremendous backlog of cases, and if a person does not deny he is guilty, it could save time.

But there is a major problem: the prosecutor is to determine the sentence, which cannot be more than one year in prison, and the judge will only confirm it *a posteriori*, which completely upsets the balance between judge and prosecution. The lawyers’ association had suggested that the lawyers of both parties hold a negotiating session with an independent judge to determine the sentence; but their proposal was rejected. The original text provided for the confirmation of the sentence in front of the judge to be closed, but the Constitutional Council required it be public.

The president of Solidarité et Progrès, Jacques Cheminade, asked what prevents these exceptional procedures from being used in cases other than those of organized crime? “Unscrupulous magistrates or obedient policemen could use heavy artillery against any suspected delinquent. Should the investigators discover along the way that they made a mistake, the procedure cannot be annulled,” he said. “In a social environment poisoned by the economic crisis, you see how this text could be used against anyone going against the establishment. I am personally well aware of this, given the attitude of the Constitutional Council towards me after the 1995 Presidential elections.”

The Perben law, meant to combat organized crime, is surprisingly silent on financial and economic crimes. Sexual offenders will have police records, but economic criminals are spared. Thus it represents a return to the “Bonapartist” legal tradition. As Cheminade declared, it violates the principle of the separation of powers. Judges, not very independent as it is, will be even more influenced by suggestions coming from above. And prosecutors will be under more direct pressure from the Minister of Justice, who can give them particular written instructions. So under the Perben law, the justice branch becomes even more submissive to the political power—the hallmark of all police-state systems.

Terror's Legacy: Schacht, Skorzeny, Allen Dulles

by Michael Liebig

Part 1

In response to the March 11 Madrid train bombings, Lyndon LaRouche stated that widely trumpeted assertions that the Basque separatist ETA or “Islamic terrorists” were responsible for the attack, were utterly groundless, and noted that instead, there are parallels to the train station bombing in Bologna, Italy in 1980, which was the high point of the “Strategy of Tension” aimed at Italy during the 1969-82 period.

Years of criminal investigations conducted by Italian authorities have proven conclusively, that neo-fascist terrorist cells were in fact responsible for the “blind terrorism” in Bologna during the “Strategy of Tension” days, and that behind these cells were Licio Gelli’s Synarchist Propaganda Due (P2) Lodge networks, along with elements operating within Italian and Anglo-American intelligence services (see *EIR*, March 26 and April 2, and following article).

A Three-Dimensional Problem

This “Strategy of Tension,” however, cannot be understood “two-dimensionally”—i.e., neo-fascist terrorist groups, and intelligence services—because to this we must add a third dimension: the Synarchist financial oligarchy, which, under conditions of grave economic and financial crisis, intends to establish a permanent “state of emergency” managed by authoritarian, or even outright fascist, forms of government. “Normal,” more or less republican-democratic forms of government could, in the view of this Synarchist oligarchy, never be induced to permit the depressing of living standards to the degree and duration necessary to prop up the current tottering system.

It was just those considerations, which prompted the establishment of a series of ever more brutal, fascist dictatorships beginning in 1922 and up through 1945. The formal legal groundwork for this Synarchist agenda was established by Carl Schmitt, and its economic policy paradigms were articulated by Adolf Hitler’s Economics Minister, Hjalmar Horace Greeley Schacht. And thus, the terrorist side of the “Strategy of Tension” is intended as a catalyst for the establishment of a “state of emergency” under conditions of systemic financial and economic crisis.

The neo-fascist terrorist cells, and above them, their Synarchist controllers who are responsible for the “Strategy of Tension,” did not just come out of nowhere in the 1960s. They were the result of a process that began during World War II, a symbiosis of Synarchist financial interests and their influence within the Anglo-American secret intelligence milieu, with the hard core of the Nazi SS and its non-German fascist collaborators.

After the war, Anglo-American intelligence circles took over and maintained the old SS structures as a useful tool in the fight against Soviet communism. In the event of a Soviet invasion of Western Europe, they were to be deployed as underground guerrillas and secret partisans (code-name: “Gladio”) operating within Communist-occupied Europe. The key figure in this strategy was Allen Dulles, a man who uniquely embodied this overlap between Synarchist financial interests and political secret-intelligence operations.

Over the course of the past 60 years, out of this web of Synarchist interests and extended former SS networks, there emerged what is probably the most important terrorist infrastructure of all—and not only in Europe, but internationally. This has included some seemingly strange liaisons, such as with the intelligence services of some communist countries.

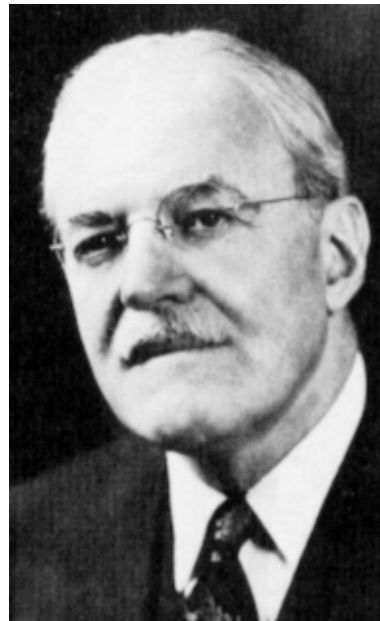


Hjalmar Schacht, one of terrorism's "grandfathers," epitomized the Synarchist financier circles who have always been "at the top" of the triple interlink of fascist terrorist forces, intelligence services, and banking circles. After World War II, Schacht was "acquitted" at Nuremberg under great Synarchist pressure, and then put in charge of reorganizing the financial assets of the Nazi SS.

Within Europe, Spain and Italy have been the main bases of this Synarchist-neo-fascist terrorist infrastructure. This terrorist milieu should not be thought of as a conspiracy with a quasi-military organizational structure, but rather as a flexible network, each of whose components can be deployed separately for particular aims, under specific circumstances. The Bologna bombers can be thought of as the "sons" of this symbiosis, and the Madrid bombers as their "grandchildren" or "great-grandchildren."

A Discussion in Zhitomir

In the early days of August 1942, a remarkable discussion took place in Zhitomir in Ukraine (then part of the Soviet Union). Participants included Reichsführer SS Heinrich Himmler, and the head of Office IV of the Reich Central Security



Wall Street lawyer and financier Allen Dulles was negotiating directly with the Nazi SS leaders during the World War II years from Bern, in neutral Switzerland, looking to the use of the vast financial and "manpower" assets of the SS. After the war, he was a key re-organizer of American intelligence agencies, "bringing over" Schacht and Nazi military figures like Skorzeny to the U.S. sphere of influence.

Administration (RSHA), Standartenführer Walter Schellenberg, who later, in 1944, was to rise to chief of the SS Security Service (SD). At this meeting, Himmler, who was second only in power (and criminality) to Hitler himself, was discussing Nazi Germany's political and military situation in the third year of war, with Schellenberg, a 32-year-old "rising star" in the SS hierarchy.

They came to the conclusion that Nazi Germany's strategic situation was rapidly deteriorating. Even before the defeats of Stalingrad and El Alamein, they recognized that with the entry of the United States into the war, Nazi Germany no longer had even a chance of victory. Moreover, the battle of Midway Island in June 1942 had demonstrated that Japan would no longer be able to tie down the bulk of U.S. forces in the Pacific theater. Himmler and Schellenberg agreed that Nazi Germany lacked the necessary forces to successfully conduct a two-front war. Therefore, an "alternative solution" had to be considered: A "compromise peace" was to be sought with Great Britain and the United States, in order to be able to pursue the war against Soviet Russia with some prospect of success. Himmler assigned Schellenberg to make secret overtures to the Western powers to that end, extending an offer that in exchange for peace, Nazi Germany would agree to relinquish the territories it had conquered in Western Europe. As a "token of goodwill," Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop was to be dismissed from his post at the end of 1942. And even though in his memoirs, where he reported at length on his Zhitomir discussion, Schellenberg does not go into one final aspect, we can presume that both men envisioned the removal of Hitler, because they knew all too well that as long as he remained in power, no separate peace with the Western Powers would be possible.

Allen Dulles and the SS

In November 1942, Allen Dulles, acting as representative of the U.S. Office of Strategic Services (OSS), the wartime predecessor of the Central Intelligence Agency, arrived in Bern, Switzerland. This diplomat, intelligence expert, attorney, financier, and brother of John Foster Dulles was the prototypical representative of the Synarchist Wall Street financial oligarchy. Between 1916 and 1926, he had held diplomatic posts in Vienna, Bern, and Berlin. Later he joined his brother's New York law firm, which began his years-long close contact with leading Germans, including with Reichsbank president Hjalmar Schacht.

Dulles's official 1942 assignment in Bern was to sound out the situation within Nazi Germany, since neutral Switzerland was the most suitable listening-post. But Dulles also had his own agenda: ascertain how Nazi Germany's strategic—and especially its economic—potential, along with all its conquered territories, could be brought under Anglo-American control with the least possible military outlay. (It should also be noted that despite the state of war, the Nazi leadership had never carried out a thorough expropriation of the substantial financial and physical assets held by Anglo-American interests inside Nazi Germany and in the occupied territories.) At the same time, not only was Soviet Russia's access to the Axis powers' potential to be blocked, but Russia itself was to be weakened as much as possible, Dulles thought, in order to erase Bolshevism and Pan-Slavism from the world's political map.

On Jan. 15, 1943, Prince Max von Hohenlohe-Langenburg, acting as first emissary of Himmler and Schellenberg, met with Dulles. Hohenlohe already knew Dulles personally from the latter's stay in Vienna in 1916. They met twice more during the following two months. Hohenlohe later assured his superiors that the talks with Dulles had been constructive, and that Dulles had told him that he preferred such dialogs with representatives of real German power (in other words, with the SS), over those with "deposed politicians, emigrés, and biased Jews." During that time, Dulles also held numerous meetings with Reinhard Spitzzy, the SS officer attached to the Foreign Ministry. Himmler's personal attorney Carl Langbehn likewise made contact with Dulles.

For understandable reasons, the SS leadership's contacts with Dulles remain largely shrouded in mystery to the present day. Efforts have been made to make it appear as if Dulles had been taking steps to strengthen the resolve of the resistance groupings within Germany. But a closer examination reveals that Dulles clearly preferred to negotiate with the "real power-brokers"—the SS—over representatives of the anti-Hitler resistance conspiracy. Dulles's negotiations with SS representatives occurred at precisely the same time as the SS was carrying out the most monstrous phases of its extermination and terror measures—and Dulles was by no means unaware of that fact. We can also presume that during this stay in Bern, Dulles was in contact with Hjalmar Schacht via middlemen; ever since 1943, Schacht, as Nazi Minister Without Portfolio,

not only knew Dulles, but also continued to maintain his far-flung network of contacts within the British and American financial oligarchy.

By that time, the SS had become the head of a huge economic empire. Not only did it run a gigantic "labor-lending service" with concentration camp prisoners and forced laborers, all the while enriching itself with the seized assets of persecuted Jews; but the SS empire also had enormous financial and industrial assets at its disposal. This included extensive intersecting stock holdings with private financial and economic interests. Leading bankers and economic managers constituted a veritable "advisory council" for the SS economic empire, in the guise of advisory boards, "circles of friends," and through membership in the Allgemeine SS. This latter practice meant that bankers, economic managers, academics, aristocrats, and other members of Germany's "elite," could hold high-ranking positions in the SS, while still continuing their business activities.

The SS was therefore much more than a police-state institution *par excellence*. It was not only a monstrous apparatus for oppression and a mass-murder machine; but at the same time, it was a huge corporation. And as such, as far as the Synarchist financial circles in the United States and Great Britain were concerned, it was an altogether acceptable partner which one could "do business" with.

The Conference at the 'Red House'

On Aug. 10, 1944—as the German People's Court was summarily convicting and executing the leaders of the German Resistance in the aftermath of the failed assassination attempt on Hitler—Schellenberg's SD organized a conference in the Red House Hotel in occupied Strasbourg, attended by leading bankers and economic managers. Nazi Germany's military defeat was imminent. And what was the SS leadership discussing with the top bankers and economic bosses?

The topic of the Strasbourg SD conference was how to transfer the greatest possible quantity of financial assets held by the SS, into neutral countries abroad, before Nazi Germany collapsed altogether. This prospect, of course, could be expected to strike a resonant chord with the Synarchist financial circles in the United States and Great Britain. Recall that the Nazi leadership had never carried out a thorough expropriation of the huge Anglo-American financial and physical assets in Nazi Germany and in the occupied territories. That was where Hjalmar Schacht's influence had prevailed—and the SS had played along with it.

It was therefore no surprise that the key figure in the megatransfer of SS assets agreed upon at the Strasbourg SD conference, was none other than Hjalmar Schacht himself, with his unparalleled array of foreign connections, not only with neutral countries, but also with the Western powers. And indeed, Schacht's mentor for many years was Montagu Norman, who until 1944 headed the Bank of England.

Yet another key figure in the transfer of SS assets was Swiss financier and Nazi activist François Genoud, who had

an extensive network of contacts in the Arab world. Genoud had been in contact with Allen Dulles since 1943. Large chunks of SS assets were transferred via Switzerland into Spain and Portugal, and from there to Turkey, Sweden, and Argentina, where they were invested.

We can presume that Dulles was well informed about this transfer of SS assets abroad, since it was also Dulles who made sure that after the war, Schacht was appointed as the so-called “trustee” of the SS funds. Preceding this, Schacht had been acquitted of war crimes by the Nuremberg Tribunal.

Another participant in the Strasbourg SD conference was Otto Skorzeny, head of Office VI S (“S” for sabotage) of the RSHA. Skorzeny was head of the SD Jagdkommando, the SS’s “special operations” unit. He became world-reknowned for allegedly freeing Mussolini in July 1944, from the Gran Sasso in the Appennines Mountains where he was imprisoned. And in the following post-war period, Skorzeny played a central role in the web of right-wing financial interests, neo-fascist organizations, paramilitary groups, and secret intelligence networks—the true “grandmother” of modern terrorism.

—to be continued

Strategy of Tension: The Case of Italy

by Claudio Celani

Part 3

The Synarchist strategy of tension ripped Italy apart beginning in the 1960s, as Parts 1 and 2 of this series have shown. The combination of neo-Nazi, banking, and terrorist networks active in the Italian case, is paradigmatic of the Synarchist capability, which resurfaced in Europe with the Madrid bombings of March 2004.

Enter Gladio

During his captivity, former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro was “interrogated” by the Red Brigades, who aimed at achieving a confession of Christian Democratic party (DC) involvement in “capitalist corruption” and “imperialist exploitation.” Tapes of the interrogations were made, and the Red Brigades announced that they would publish the interrogations, to advance the cause of the “anti-imperialist struggle.” But they didn’t. Today, the tapes have not yet been found.

Moro wrote also a “memorandum,” which partially surfaced only after the terrorists had been arrested, and only in photocopied or typewritten form. Moro’s handwritten origi-

nals have never been found. Similarly, the originals of the many letters he wrote to his party colleagues and his family were never found. According to one interpretation, this is because Moro had started to reveal the existence of the NATO secret “stay behind” organization, called Gladio.

Parts of the memorandum, in a typewritten version, were found in October 1978, when the newly appointed special anti-terrorism Carabinieri team under Gen. Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa¹ discovered a Red Brigades hideout in Milan. (In that apartment, on the via Montenevoso, Dalla Chiesa’s men found also 15 letters written by Moro, other than those which the terrorists had delivered to politicians and to members of Moro’s family during Moro’s captivity.²) However, the larger bulk of the memorandum was found much later in the same apartment, in 1990, in a badly concealed hole in the wall, discovered by carpenters who were renovating the premises. This time, 53 photocopied pages of Moro’s original handwritten memo, plus 114 pages of letters and last wills, never delivered, were found, together with weapons, ammunition, and a bag full of money.

The via Montenevoso papers constitute one of the many unsolved mysteries of the Moro case. It is evident that the papers were brought into the apartment, both in 1978 and in 1990, from the outside, and surely not by the Red Brigades terrorists. In fact, in 1978, Dalla Chiesa’s men searched the flat for three hours, before the prosecutor could get there, and in the absence of the residents (the terrorists), who strangely enough renounced their right to be present at the search. Once the magistrate came, the apartment was turned upside down, so that it would have been impossible not to find the hole, covered by a thin wooden panel, nailed to the wall under the window.

All this adds a further element to the picture of a structure, external to the Red Brigades, which ran the Moro operation, which took possession of Moro’s papers—and still has them.

1. Gen. Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, on Aug 30, 1978, was appointed Italian anti-terrorism czar with the power of coordinating all police bodies. Dalla Chiesa, who had already performed well in capturing the first-generation Red Brigades’ leaders in 1974 (except for Mario Moretti), was himself a member of the P2. Testifying before the Parliamentary Investigating Committee on the P2, he justified his membership by saying that he had joined it in order to investigate it. Dalla Chiesa captured all Red Brigaders involved in the Moro operation, and became the repository of many secrets involving both infiltration of the terrorist group and the whereabouts of Moro’s papers. He was killed on Sept. 3, 1982, in Palermo, by a Mafia commando. A few hours after his death, investigators found Dalla Chiesa’s safe open and empty.

2. Moro wrote those letters under pressure, as the terrorists pursued their strategy of dismantling the political unity he had so arduously built. However, Moro was well aware of that purpose, and he would have never written them, had he not thought he could somehow control the process. Moro’s letters were addressed to Interior Minister Cossiga, party secretary Zaccagnini, and others, including his friend Pope Paul VI, to convince them to “negotiate” for his liberation. The “Experts Committee” established by Cossiga, under P2 member Franco Ferracuti, imposed the line that Moro’s personality had been annihilated by the “Stockholm syndrome,” and therefore his letters should be simply disregarded. Moro’s letters to his family found in 1990 demonstrate that Ferracuti’s analysis was wrong.



Aldo Moro, killed by the Red Brigades in October 1978. After 25 years of cover-up, and the assassination of many investigators, the truth about the higher-level controllers of the operation is slowly coming out.

Only in the papers which this entity decided to release in 1990, can Moro's mention of a secret NATO structure be found. In 1990, however, the Berlin Wall had come down, and the existence of Gladio had already been made known by Giulio Andreotti, who was then Prime Minister. Had this revelation come out in 1978, the impact would have been devastating.

It is clear that the same network which already in 1978 had Moro's papers in its possession, decided to release those found in the Montenevoso apartment. This network is still today in possession of the original papers, including those contained in a bag that Moro always carried with him, which, according to Moro's secretary Sereno Freato, pertained to evidence that shortly before Moro's kidnapping, the U.S. State Department under Henry Kissinger had tried to eliminate Moro politically, through the Lockheed scandal.³

The involvement of the Gladio organization in Moro's

3. The U.S. Lockheed corporation had bribed Italian officials to get the Italian military to buy Starfighter and C-130 aircraft. While allegations against a former Defense Minister, Tanassi, proved to be true, those against Tanassi's predecessor Gui, a Moro ally, were false. In addition, the allegation that Moro, under the nickname "Antelope Cobbler," was the mastermind of the bribes, in order to finance his political faction, proved to be false. Those allegations had originated in the office of Henry Kissinger's assistant at the State Department, Loewenstein, as papers contained in Moro's bag documented.

kidnapping, however, had already come out at an early stage. The day of the kidnapping, March 16, 1978, at 9 a.m., a member of the Gladio military structure, Col. Camillo Guglielmi of the SISMI military secret service, was on the via Fani, and therefore he was present at the shootout and kidnapping. Guglielmi's presence was later revealed by another member of Gladio, and was not denied by Guglielmi himself; he simply justified it by saying that he had been invited for lunch by a colleague living nearby—at 9 a.m. The same source reported that Guglielmi was part of a group inside SISMI, called "Ufficio R," under two members of the Propaganda-2 freemasonic lodge, Pietro Musumeci and Giuseppe Belmonte, who, two years later, in 1980, were caught in a cover-up of the Bologna train station bombing. Musumeci and Belmonte, as we shall see, were sentenced by the Bologna court, together with P2 puppet-master Licio Gelli.

'The External Entity'

The involvement of an external entity above the Red Brigades had been exposed already in 1978 by a journalist with ties to intelligence circles, Mino Pecorelli, whose destiny is intertwined with that of General Dalla Chiesa. Pecorelli ran a magazine called *Osservatorio Politico*, which, on March 28, 1978, wrote: "Let us prepare for the worst. The authors of the via Fani massacre and of Aldo Moro's kidnapping are professionals, trained in top-level war schools." On May 2, Pecorelli wrote: "The directing brain which organized Moro's capture has nothing to do with the traditional Red Brigades. The via Fani commando expresses in an unusual, but effective way, the new Italian political strategy." Pecorelli wrote that both in Washington and in Moscow, certain forces wanted to prevent the association of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) with the government: "Once again, the logic of Yalta has passed over the heads of minor powers. It is Yalta which decided via Fani."

Pecorelli had revealed the existence of a plan to kidnap Moro already ten years earlier, on Nov. 19, 1967, in an article in the magazine *Il Nuovo Mondo d'Oggi*, of which he was the editor. Under the title "I Should Kill Aldo Moro," Pecorelli reported that in 1964, at the time of Moro's first government with the Socialist Party (PSI), a certain political-economic group had assigned Lt. Col. Roberto Potestà the task of preparing a ranger commando to eliminate Moro's bodyguards, kidnap Moro to a secret place, kill him, and blame the assassination on left-wing elements. The similarity of that plan with what actually occurred in 1978 is striking.

Over the following years, Pecorelli repeatedly sent signals that Moro was targeted for assassination. In September 1975, he wrote: "A member of the delegation accompanying President Ford on a visit to Rome told us: 'I see black. There is a Jacqueline in the future of your country.'" And on March 15, 1978, on the eve of the via Fani events, Pecorelli wrote: "On the Ides of March 1978, the Andreotti government is going to be sworn in before State President Giovanni Leone. Should we expect a Brutus?"

After Moro's death, on Oct. 17, 1978, Pecorelli wrote: "The police minister knew everything, even where [Moro] was kept, in the Ghetto area. Why did he not say anything? He could not make any decision, because he would have to ask the higher-ups. This raises the question: How high? Maybe up to the Lodge of Christ in Paradise?" The reference is obviously to a freemasonic lodge, even in the name Christ (Rome's Piazza del Gesù was the address of the central office of freemasonry).

Minister Francesco Cossiga, Pecorelli wrote, had been informed by a Carabinieri general that Moro's prison had been located, and he needed the OK for a raid. Cossiga said that he had to consult on that, and ultimately denied the request, on the pretext that he did not want to risk Moro's life during the raid. "The name of the general is Amen," wrote Pecorelli, meaning obviously Dalla Chiesa, whose name in Italian means "from the Church."

On Jan. 16, 1979, Pecorelli announced more revelations on the Moro case, but he was never able to publish them, because he was shot two months later.

The Restoration

Legend has it that with the assassination of Aldo Moro, the Red Brigades failed to achieve their goal, which was to build a "revolutionary" consensus around them. The truth is that the stringpullers behind the Red Brigades did reach their aim, which was to finish off Moro and his policy, once and forever.

The policy of national unity laboriously built by Moro started to crumble already on the day of his kidnapping, and after the momentum supplied by the hard line against terrorism, it quickly collapsed in the following 12 months. Moro was the only figure who could keep the Christian Democratic party together in a dialogue with the Communist Party, guaranteeing no compromise on principles; at the same time, Moro was the only figure whom the PCI leaders fully trusted, in a collaboration in which the PCI had to make considerable concessions, without apparent advantages. Without Moro, the right wing in the DC considerably raised the difficulty for the PCI, in a context stressed by austerity measures imposed on Italy by the International Monetary Fund. This strengthened the extremist, Jacobin faction in the PCI, which had always been against collaboration with the DC, so that in January 1979, when Parliament was called upon to vote on Italy's entrance into the European Monetary System, the PCI voted against it, and left the majority coalition, thus marking the end of the period of "national solidarity." The Andreotti government resigned on Jan. 31, 1979.

This opened the way to a "Restoration" government, preceded by very turbulent months. Initially, attempts to form a new government with a different majority failed, so that State President Pertini was forced to call for early elections. In order to influence the election result, the synarchists deployed left-wing and right-wing terrorism, in a bloody escalation. Already on Jan. 24, the Red Brigades had assassinated trade



Then-Italian President Francesco Cossiga with President George H.W. Bush in 1989. Cossiga became Prime Minister in 1980, after the collapse of Aldo Moro's strategy of "national solidarity." Cossiga's first government coincided with the height of the power of a vast intelligence network of Propaganda-2 freemasons—including P2 head Licio Gelli, Cossiga's personal friend.

unionist Guido Rossa, a PCI member; on Jan. 29, another terrorist commando had killed Milan prosecutor Emilio Alesandrini, a veteran of the investigations into the neo-fascist networks involved in the Piazza Fontana massacre of 1969. Until June 3, the election date, such acts of terrorism escalated. This destabilization phase saw not only "red" terrorists in action, but also a reorganized neo-fascist network.⁴

The election results showed the effects of the terrorist

4. On Feb. 16, two terrorist commandos killed two people in Milan. On Feb. 26, in Turin, in a shootout with police, two terrorists died. On March 9, in Palermo, the Mafia killed local DC leader Michele Reina. On March 13, in Bergamo, terrorists killed Carabinieri agent Giuseppe Guerrieri. The next day, they "legged" (shot in the legs) an official of automaker FIAT, Giuliano Farina. Also in Turin, on March 19, terrorists killed a passer-by in a failed attack against a police car. On March 20, journalist Mino Pecorelli was assassinated (see above). On April 1, in Thiene (Vicenza), three terrorists died in the premature explosion of a bomb during the preparation of an attack. On April 19, in Milan, terrorists killed police agent Andrea Compagna, while in Rome a neo-fascist assassinated a communist student, Ciro Principessa. On May 3, in Rome, a Red Brigades commando assaulted the office of the local DC chapter, killing two policemen.

campaign: Frightened voters abandoned the PCI, which dropped from 34.4% to 30%. The DC and PSI confirmed their 1976 percentiles, and minor centrist parties slightly increased their votes, so that on paper, a tiny center-left majority was again possible. However, three attempts to form a government failed before, on Aug. 2, with a real *coup de theatre*, none other than Francesco Cossiga was appointed. Cossiga had resigned, in recognition of his responsibility for his failure as police minister during Moro's kidnapping. Now, it was as if Cossiga was rewarded, by entrusting him with the leadership of a government supported by forces hostile to Moro's policy. Cossiga convinced the Socialists not to vote against his government, which lasted eight months. It was replaced, on April 5, by a second Cossiga Cabinet, this time with the Socialists on board, who were rewarded with nine ministerial posts.

In the meantime, on Feb. 15-20, 1980, at the national congress of the DC, the anti-Moro faction formalized the end of the Moro policy, by voting up a preamble to the party program, establishing that the Christian Democracy excluded any possibility of future collaboration with the PCI. This was exactly what Henry Kissinger had demanded from Moro in 1976. The author of the preamble was Carlo Donat Cattin, who became deputy secretary general. Donat Cattin, a former trade unionist, had a deep, dark secret: His son Marco was a member of the Red Brigades. This means that Donat Cattin was susceptible to blackmail, including through his secretary Ilio Giasolli, a member of the P2.⁵

With the establishment of Cossiga's government, his friend Licio Gelli's secret network, the P2, was at the height of its power. P2 members were still in command of both secret services, SISDE and SISMI, as well as of the state coordination body, CESIS; Federico Umberto D'Amato, P2 member and an old buddy of James Jesus Angleton—formerly CIA Chief of Counter-Intelligence—was still at his place in the Interior Ministry; in Cossiga's first Cabinet, two ministers and three deputy ministers were P2 members. In Cossiga's second Cabinet, the P2 presence increased to three ministers and five deputy ministers. Cossiga also promoted P2 members Gen. Orazio Giannini as head of the Guardia di Finanza (financial police) and Adm. Giovanni Torrisi as head of the General Staff of Defense. The larger P2 network, as far as it is publicly known, was impressive. Gelli's secret organization included the following numbers of high military officers: Army 50; Navy 29; Carabinieri 32; Air Force 9; Guardia di Finanza 37. Furthermore, it included: 22 police

5. Donat Cattin's son Marco was the head of the Prima Linea commando (a group allied to the Red Brigades), which had assassinated prosecutor Emilio Alessandrini one year earlier in Milan. Alessandrini had shortly before been assigned to follow up an *Esposito*, a paper of denunciation, presented by the European Labor Party (POE, the LaRouche organization in Italy), exposing sociologist Francesco Alberoni as the intellectual father of the founding nucleus of the Red Brigades, at the University of Trento. In a meeting with this author, Alessandrini explained that he found the *Esposito*'s arguments politically convincing, but that he would need juridical evidence in order to move on the charges.



Henry Kissinger, who had tried to eliminate Aldo Moro politically through the Lockheed scandal, was reputed to be a member of the Montecarlo Lodge of freemasons, whose members included P2's Gelli. What would Moro's "lost" papers have to say about Henry?

officials; 14 judges and prosecutors; 9 diplomats; 53 ministry officials; 49 bankers and bank officials; 83 industrialists; 124 professionals; 8 managers of state holdings; 12 corporate managers; 59 members of Parliament and party officials; 4 media publishers; 8 newspaper editors; 22 journalists; 3 writers; and 10 officials of public television RAI.

Cossiga himself later claimed in an interview that he first met P2 head Gelli in this period. Whether this is true or just a cover for an older relationship, Cossiga and Gelli claim mutual friendship to this day.

The 'Plan for Democratic Rebirth'

The P2 strategy unfolded according to two documents which were drafted between Autumn 1975 and Winter 1976: the "Memorandum on the Italian Political Situation" and the "Plan for Democratic Rebirth." The "Memorandum" expresses pessimism on the capacity of the Christian Democratic party to keep functioning as a "dam" against Communism. "At this point," says the Memorandum, "the solution of a 'militarocracy,' the Italian way, could not appear as unthinkable as an alternative to the Communist regime."

The "Rebirth" plan was a plan of action to infiltrate, control, and corrupt all state institutions. It envisions the opportunity of collecting and allocating 30-40 billion lire (about 150 million euro) to control newspapers, political parties, and trade unions; selected politicians are indicated as candidates to be supported in gaining positions of power in their parties; P2 journalists should be infiltrated into all dailies and the national television; "RAI should be dissolved in the name of freedom of information." In particular, a reform of the DC was discussed, thinking that 10 billion lire would be enough to "buy" the party.

The "primary objective and indispensable precondition of the operation" of the plan, "is the establishment of a club (of a Rotary-like nature for the diversity of its components) where the best level of industry and financial sector leaders,

members of the liberal professions, public officials and magistrates, as well as very few, selected politicians are represented . . . men who would constitute a real committee of trustees respecting those politicians who will take on the honor of implementing the plan.” The plan indicated also a series of electoral, judicial, and constitutional reforms to be implemented, in order to make the country more “governable.” In particular, the whole political landscape was to be changed: Traditional parties should disappear and be replaced by “two political movements, one of a liberal-labor inspiration and one of liberal-moderate, or conservative inspiration,” to be achieved through “successively being dismantled and then rebuilt, several times.”

The substance of Gelli’s plan was to subordinate national political life to an oligarchy with no formal political accountability, represented by the secret P2 lodge. Here, and not in state institutions, decisions would be taken. This would not mean that Gelli could pull a string and everything would move into place. But once the power of such a system was established, Italy could be steered in the direction wanted by the P2’s Anglo-American controllers. The P2’s main instrument to condition Italian political life was the strategy of tension; sometimes, to remind its own members who was boss. This was sometimes necessary when international conditions changed, and new policies were in place.

Reorganization of Neo-Fascist Terrorism

At the end of the 1970s, after the historical leaders of Ordine Nuovo and Avanguardia Nazionale had either been arrested or escaped abroad, the figure of Paolo Signorelli emerged as the chief neo-fascist ideologue. Signorelli is described by Bologna prosecutors as the immediate superior of Giancarlo Rognoni, one of the three neo-fascists sentenced and then acquitted for the 1969 Piazza Fontana bombing. At the same time, Signorelli was described as an intimate of Licio Gelli by neo-fascist witnesses.

A Rome prosecutor who was investigating the reorganization of right-wing terrorist networks, Vittorio Occorsio, and who was state attorney at the trial against Ordine Nuovo, was killed on July 10, 1976. His work was continued by Mario Amato from late 1977 to the Spring of 1980. Amato came across a Secret Service dossier revealing the reorganization of Ordine Nuovo. Those members of ON who had not fled to Spain had gone underground, and had begun to adopt the tactics and rhetoric of left-wing terrorists. Even more startling, they made attempts to link up with leftist groups, in a common effort to destroy the state.

Amato also found evidence of Signorelli’s involvement in reorganizing the movement. The group now had a semi-legal wing called the Third Position, and a terrorist wing called, among other things, Nuclei Armati Rivoluzionari (NAR). In 1979, Amato twice had Signorelli arrested in connection with terrorist attacks in Rome, but Signorelli was released both times after questioning.

Amato’s main obstacle in the investigation was his super-

ior, the head prosecutor of the Rome judiciary, Giovanni De Matteo, a member of P2. All dossiers on right-wing terrorism landed on his desk, but died there.

Then, in Spring 1980, Amato had a breakthrough: A neo-fascist named Massimi, who was in jail for several crimes, told Amato that he had been present at a meeting at Signorelli’s home on Dec. 9, 1979, when the murder of a suspected traitor was planned. Besides Signorelli and five other fascists, Prof. Aldo Semerari of Rome University, a noted criminal psychologist who was a close friend of De Matteo, was present. Semerari was also a P2 member.

Not knowing the secret connections between Semerari and De Matteo, Amato presented his information to De Matteo, urgently pleading that it should be forwarded to the proper authorities. But after De Matteo had been sitting on the dossier for a week, Amato learned indirectly that its content had been leaked to Signorelli and Semerari. Amato filed a complaint to the Superior Council of the Judiciary, without, however, revealing one of the things Massimi had revealed: that Amato himself was next on the fascist hit list. Ten days after his appearance before the Council, on June 23, 1980, Amato was shot in the head while waiting at a bus stop. He had neither security nor an armored car, despite the fact that he had repeatedly asked for protection.

Amato’s work, however, was crucial for the Bologna prosecutors, who had the task of investigating those responsible for the bomb that exploded on Aug. 2, 1980, in the Bologna train station.

The Bologna Train Station Massacre

On Aug. 2, 1980, at 10:25 a.m., a powerful bomb exploded in the Bologna train station, killing 85 and injuring more than 200. Twenty-four years later, the court handed down a life-long prison sentence for three neo-fascists, Sergio Picciafucoco, Valerio Fioravanti, and Francesca Mambro, and minor sentences for Licio Gelli, Francesco Pazienza, and SISMI officials Gen. Giuseppe Musumeci and Col. Pietro Belmonte, for being involved in the cover-up.

However, the question as to why that massacre was perpetrated has not yet found a satisfactory answer—at least if one does not accept the explanation that it was done by a neo-fascist cell gone crazy. From the standpoint of the “strategy of tension,” the purpose of such a large terrorist attack should have been to produce a situation similar to the state of emergency which the Rumor government was supposed to declare after the 1969 Piazza Fontana bombing. Also, this time there was no urgency of shifting an undesired government policy, as such a shift had already occurred. It is not excluded, however, that for the P2 synarchist controllers, even a government considered an asset should be appropriately “conditioned.” But why an unprecedented massacre, the largest so far, in Bologna, the stronghold of local PCI power?

The international picture was less “stabilized” than the domestic one. With the fall of the Shah of Iran in 1979, the West had lost an important ally in the Persian Gulf, and Is-



The Bologna train station bombing in 1980, an act of terror comparable to the 2004 Madrid bombings, has never been satisfactorily explained. The cover-up has been perpetrated notably by P2 officials and the SISMI intelligence service.

lamic fundamentalism was on the march. In the Mediterranean, Libya was in a confrontation with the U.S. Administration. Some, including ministers of the Cossiga government itself, have posited a connection between the Bologna bombing and another episode, the explosion of a civilian airplane of Itavia Airlines, over Ustica Island, near Sicily, which had occurred a few weeks earlier, on June 27. In that incident, 81 people lost their lives. Many years later, prosecutor Rosario Priore established that the Itavia DC-9 was hit by a rocket during an air battle involving American, French, Italian, and Libyan aircraft. Most probably, the rocket was shot by U.S. jets against a Libyan MiG which, in order to escape radar detection, was flying in the DC-9's shadow. It was believed that Libyan leader Colonel Qaddafi was on the Libyan jet, coming from Yugoslavia. The Itavia jet had taken off from Bologna.

However, the connection between Ustica and the Bologna massacre has not been demonstrated. What has been demonstrated, is the massive cover-up in both cases. The investigations of the Ustica incident have been hindered by cover-ups involving the highest Air Force authorities, and the elimination of countless witnesses in mysterious circumstances; among these were pilots Ivo Nutarelli and Ivo Naldini, who died in the Ramstein, Germany, air show on Aug. 28, 1988, in a dramatic midair collision which caused 70 civilian deaths and injured 400.

The Bologna case has seen a cover-up involving the P2 and SISMI officials, who succeeded in slowing down investigations, and forcing prosecutor Aldo Gentile to recuse him-

self. Paradoxically, those carrying out the cover-ups were nailed with sound juridical evidence, stronger than the circumstantial evidence used, for instance, to sentence Mambro and Fioravanti.

A few days after the massacre, on Aug. 5, the magazine *L'Espresso* published an interview with Col. Amos Spiazzi, the leader of the Rosa dei Venti conspiracy (see Part 1), who revealed that, as a SISMI agent, he had discovered that the neo-fascists were preparing a major terrorist action. The interview, it was announced, had been given before the Bologna massacre. Spiazzi then dropped a nickname, "Ciccio," as his source from neo-fascist circles.

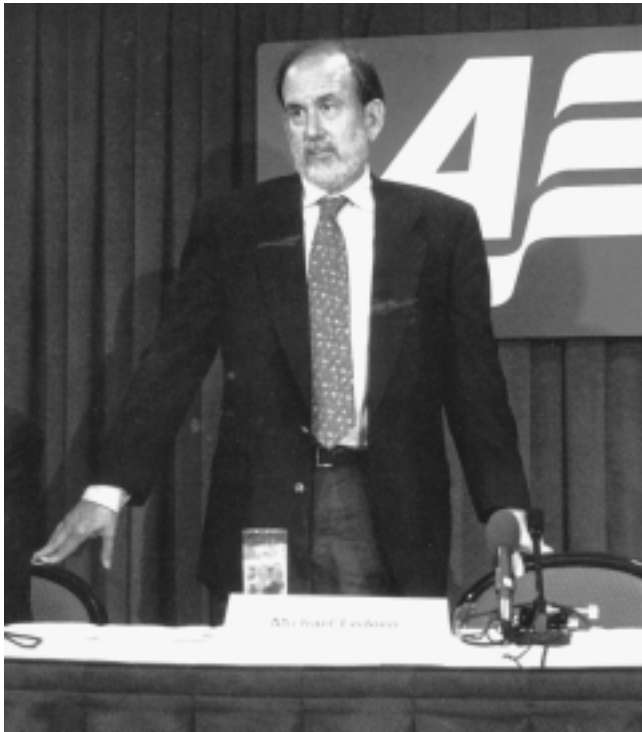
"Ciccio" was Francesco Mangiameli, a member of the Third Position and at the same time, a participant in several terrorist actions with NAR leader Valerio Fioravanti. Spiazzi's interview is today interpreted as a successful effort to set Mangiameli up for assassination, in order to eliminate evidence of connections between the terrorists and intelligence circles.

Right on schedule, on Sept. 9, 1980, Mangiameli was assassinated by a commando led by Valerio Fioravanti. Mangiameli's comrades in Palermo issued a leaflet accusing Fioravanti of the assassination and of the Bologna terror action. Roberto Fiore and Massimo Morsello, the two other leaders of Third Position, knew they were next on Fioravanti's hit list, and hastily escaped abroad, finding refuge in London.

When in 1981, police arrested Fioravanti, Mambro, and Sergio Picciafuoco, their alibis for Aug. 2, 1980 collapsed. Picciafuoco's presence on the premises of the Bologna train station when the bomb exploded, could be proven, because he was even medicated for a light injury.

Prosecutors established that the weeks immediately preceding the Bologna massacre, had been spent together by Picciafuoco, Fioravanti, and Mangiameli, hosted by Mangiameli in Sicily. Furthermore, Fioravanti and Mambro supplied contradictory alibis, and were additionally contradicted by witnesses.

However, while prosecutors were moving after the NAR and Third Position neo-fascists, the P2-controlled SISMI structure tried to lead them in the wrong direction. On Sept. 1, 1980, the Repubblica press agency in Rome published an article criticizing the direction of the Bologna investigations. On Sept. 15, the magazine *Panorama* repeated the same critiques and suggested that an international connection be investigated. Both articles had been organized by Francesco Pazienza, who had become the real head of SISMI. According to Italian prosecutors, Francesco Pazienza, a businessman who had collaborated with French intelligence circles in the past, at the end of the 1970s was promoted by U.S. circles as the man who should replace Gelli as the head of the P2. Pazienza, by his own admission, reported to Michael Ledeen at the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies. Simultaneously, Licio Gelli, in person, intervened in the weeks immediately preceding the Bologna massacre, with a SISDE official in Bologna "suggesting" to him that the



Michael Ledeen, the self-proclaimed “universal fascist” of the American Enterprise Institute, was reported to be the controller of P2’s Francesco Pazienza. It was Pazienza who spread the word, following the Bologna bombing, that the place to look for the culprits was not among the domestic neo-fascists, but rather abroad—e.g. in Lebanon. Investigations on that track eventually led to a dead-end.

international connection, and not the domestic neo-fascist one, was the right one.

The P2 strategy was sophisticated, because the international connection contained elements of truth; for instance, SISDE head Giulio Grassini, a P2 member, wrote a report on Oct. 2, indicating that the Italian terrorists had trained in Lebanon, together with German neo-Nazi groups, whose leader was Karl-Heinz Hoffmann. This report was credible, because eight weeks after the Bologna bombing, on Sept. 26, a member of Hoffmann’s group had blown himself up at the Oktoberfest in Munich, killing 12 others and wounding 215. A week later in Paris, a bomb in front of a synagogue had killed 4 persons and wounded 13. The action was claimed by the European National Fascists.

In this way, the idea that the Bologna massacre was part of a European-wide offensive of right-wing terrorism, “Euro-fascism,” was credible. The alleged source for the Lebanese connection, however, Palestinian leader Abu Ayad, was contradicted by the spokesman of the Falange. But the SISMI insisted on the connection, and on Jan. 23, 1981, supplied another report which identified the leader of the Italian neo-fascist group which had trained in Lebanon. Prosecutor Aldo Gentile travelled twice to Lebanon, without achieving any results, because his information was too vague.

It was not until 1985 that Colonel Giovannone, the head of the SISMI station in Lebanon, admitted that SISMI was perfectly aware that allegations of a “Lebanese connection” were inconsistent.

The P2 Tries To Set LaRouche Up

In November 1981, when the Lebanese connection had evaporated, the P2 started another cover-up. A neo-fascist arrested in Switzerland for common crimes, Elio Ciolini, demanded to be extradited to Italy, because he had information on the Bologna massacre. Initially, Ciolini reported to a Carabinieri official about an international terrorist cell, headed by Stefano delle Chiaie, responsible for several terrorist atrocities such as Piazza Fontana, Italicus, and Bologna, under the supervision of a secret freemasonic lodge, based in Montecarlo. Members of the Montecarlo Lodge were Licio Gelli, banker Roberto Calvi, Giulio Andreotti, but also FIAT owner Gianni Agnelli and Henry Kissinger.

The “Montecarlo connection” kept prosecutors busy until 1984, yielding only a loss of time and of image for the investigation.

Again, prosecutors were confronted with a mixture of true and false information. Ciolini had worked with delle Chiaie in Argentina, and his statements on delle Chiaie’s presence in Italy and France in June-July 1980 could be confirmed. But ultimately, it was discovered that Ciolini’s story had been prepared for him by a SISMI official!

Gen. Nino Lugaresi, who was appointed head of SISMI after P2 was discovered, declared in 1985: “Ciolini is one of the most brilliant members of Gelli’s staff . . . for the most part Ciolini’s entire activity seemed to me a successful cover-up activity, implemented to paralyze the investigations on the Bologna massacre.” And Lugaresi added: “Only the existence of some sort of connection between the authors of the massacre and the authors of the cover-up can explain such a behavior.”

Ciolini tried again, in 1990, to construct another false connection. This time, before prosecutor Grassi, he claimed that the mastermind of the Bologna massacre was “American neo-fascist Lyndon LaRoche [sic],” and that he learned about this during a stay at the Harriman Foundation, in the United States. This time, prosecutor Grassi did not bother to check Ciolini’s statements, and incriminated him right away.

This attempt, however, coinciding with the legal setup by a Virginia court against LaRouche and his associates in the United States,⁶ indicates that Ciolini—and his P2 controllers—are connected to the synarchist networks recently identified by LaRouche.

To be continued.

6. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., “The Night They Came To Kill Me,” *EIR*, March 12, 2004. See also *Railroad! U.S.A. vs. Lyndon LaRouche, et al.* (Commission to Investigate Human Rights Violations: Washington, D.C., 1989).

Is 'History's First Global Property Bust' Coming Soon?

by Lothar Komp

Since the "LTCM crisis" of 1998 and the start of the meltdown of global stock markets in March 2000, central banks around the world geared up their money printing machines to postpone a systemic collapse. Within two years, starting in January 2001, Federal Reserve chairman Alan Greenspan pushed down U.S. short-term interest rates from 6.0% to 1.0%, with European central banks following. And while Fed governor Ben S. Bernanke repeatedly refers to the use of "helicopter money" as the next possible escalation, the Bank of Japan, with its zero-interest-rate regime, tries to assure the markets every day that it can print money even faster than its U.S. or European counterparts.

As a result, we are witnessing the biggest explosion in consumer and mortgage debt in history. The average American household's debt grew by 11% in the last year, for example, while its wage income grew by only 1.6%. The generation of trillions of dollars in new debt every year—about \$2 trillions in the U.S. economy alone—helped to build up new bubbles which now pose an even larger threat to the financial system and the world economy, than the "new economy" stock market hype a few years ago.

In the center of these new bubbles is the global housing boom. Representing a combined financial asset value of roughly \$50 trillion in the OECD countries—for the moment holding up a private debt mountain of similar dimensions—the housing market certainly has the potential to bring down the whole system. And everybody knows it might happen soon.

Following an unmistakable warning in the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) quarterly review for March 2004, on the systemic threat posed by global housing markets, a series of alarming statements on the same matter have been issued by financial officials and experts in Britain. On March 17, economics editor Pam Woodall of London's *Economist*

magazine appeared at a conference organized by the Investment Property Databank, and declared that the global housing boom is teetering on the edge of a crash. "House prices look seriously overvalued in Australia, Ireland, Netherlands, Spain, the UK and U.S., and will fall by at least 20% in many economies over the next four years."

This time, Woodall emphasized, it wouldn't require large interest rate hikes, as in the late 1980s, to trigger a sharp fall in house prices. This is because the ratio of house prices to average income is now at record highs in the United States, Australia, and Britain. America in particular has just seen the biggest housing boom in its history, but "the U.S. has very little fiscal or monetary ammunition left to support its economy if house prices collapse. If the U.S. falls, it would be the first global property bust in history."

The *Economist* ran a March 13 feature headlined "Homing In on Trouble—Sell, Sell, Sell," emphasizing that "house prices are at record levels in relation to average income in America, Australia, Britain, Ireland, the Netherlands, and Spain." The prices of British, Irish, and Dutch homes, relative to incomes, are now 50% above their 30-year average, according to the *Economist* survey, while property is thus overvalued "by 23% in America, by 33% in Australia, and by 68% in Spain."

The Bank of England (BoE) is ringing the alarm bells as well. In its latest Quarterly Bulletin, BoE economist Olaf Weeken warns that British housing prices have risen too much since 1995 to remain at current levels. The average house price was about 25 times income from rental property in 2003. That's up from less than 15 in 1995, and far above the average of about 18 over the last 37 years. It's "a situation that in the past has often been followed by periods in which real house prices have fallen," stated Tucker. He added that British house prices increased 15% last year and 25% the year before:



“A big wind is coming” toward the vastly-overinflated global bubble in housing. Warnings are now being sounded in the British government, about the home-price explosion in Britain; but the American housing bubble could take down many large and small banks, as well as homeowners.

“There is little doubt that such rates of increase are unsustainable.”

Fannie/Freddie Fiascos Debated

Once the global housing boom runs into trouble, we will not just see trillions of dollars of financial asset value disappearing—though that would suffice to bankrupt millions of private households, which have expanded their mortgage and consumer debts rapidly since 2000 in the belief in ever-rising house prices. It could also sink some of the world’s largest banking institutions, followed by a domino-like collapse of smaller banks.

The two U.S. mortgage-finance giants, known as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, are of particular concern in this respect. Multi-trillion-dollar-asset institutions known as government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs), with only a few tens of billions in core capital, they are in fact not *explicitly* government-sponsored (their initial capital was provided by the government, during the New Deal). They buy up most of the U.S. mortgage debt from banks, keep some of these obligations on their books, and sell the larger part in the form of traditional bonds or asset-backed securities to investors around the globe. To “hedge” against sudden shifts in interest rates, which could lead to enormous losses on their holdings, Fannie and Freddie furthermore have become top players in the worldwide casino of financial derivatives contracts.

A debate has erupted in the United States about the “systemic risk” posed by the high concentration of the mortgage-debt balloon, and related derivatives bets, at these two mortgage-financing entities. The question has been raised whether the government should explicitly renounce any public guarantee for Fannie and Freddie’s debt operations; the neo-conser-

vative American Enterprise Institute, claiming Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan’s support, has even called for a full privatization. The reasoning is that the widespread assumption of a public bail-out of the GSEs in the case of default is the primary cause of the incredible rise of their obligations; remove this cause, and the systemic threats just go away. Unfortunately, this isn’t going to work, because for Fannie’s and Freddie’s problems, it’s “too late to correct.”

The U.S. National Association of Homebuilders (NAHB), in a March 24 press conference held to deny any possible “impending bubble in housing prices,” expressed extreme concern at Sen. Richard Shelby’s (R-Ala.) bill, said to be backed by Greenspan, that would provide for “receiv-orship” for Fannie or Freddie in a crisis. This, lamented NAHB, would attempt to protect holders of Fannie or Freddie’s debt by quickly pushing up the mortgage interest rates underlying that debt. “Before you pull that plug,” warned NAHB vice president David Crowe, “you’d better be sure you’re bigger than the drain!”

A hint of the systemic threats posted by the U.S. housing market was revealed by Fannie Mae itself on March 15. In its annual report, the mortgage bank admitted to \$14.4 billion of derivatives losses during 2001-03. Reported losses on closed derivatives contracts were \$1.7 billion for 2001, \$5.8 billion for 2002, and \$6.9 billion for 2003. In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on the same day, Fannie Mae further announced that due to “volatility in the market last year” its derivatives *holdings* surged by an incredible 59%, to above \$1 trillion. Fannie’s short-term debt—due within 12 months—increased by 27%, to \$484.1 billion.

Any problem at Fannie and Freddie would immediately hit numerous American and other banks. In a special report

March 1, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) issued a strong warning concerning the exposure of U.S. commercial banks and savings and loans to debt issued by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac. Not only in the case of a liquidity crisis at one of the GSEs, but simply as a consequence of a formal withdrawal of their implicit public guarantees, this debt could plunge in value, thereby causing massive losses at commercial banks and Savings & Loans. Total, unsecured GSE debt held by FDIC-insured banks and savings associations amounted to \$296 billion at the end of the third quarter 2003. On top of this, the same banks and savings associations held \$763 billion of mortgage-backed securities (MBS) issued by Fannie and Freddie.

U.S. Home-Price Bubble Is Global

These holdings add up, on average, to 151% of their core capital of commercial banks involved; in the case of the savings associations, it's 181%. There are actually a number of FDIC-insured institutions which "have very high concentrations of GSE-related securities that amount to more than 500% of their TIER 1 Capital." This means that a 20% plunge of Fannie and Freddie debt titles could wipe out the entire core capital of such banks.

International investors, including not least the Asian central banks, would be hit hard as well. Just as an example, about 30% of the \$92 billion in net capital flows into the United States in January 2004 constituted foreign buying of bonds issued by the GSEs.

But what about the derivatives counterparties? According to its annual filing with the SEC, Fannie Mae has 23 derivatives counterparties, and seven of those institutions, each holding between 6% and 16% of the total, account for 74% of Fannie's \$1.04 trillion derivatives portfolio. Those "counterparties consist of large banks, broker-dealers and other financial institutions that have a significant presence in the derivatives market, most of which are based in the United States," Fannie Mae said. The counterparties were not named, but they are likely led by the usual suspects—JP Morgan Chase, Bank of America, and Citigroup.

The housing market time bomb is ticking. A number of authorities in Britain and elsewhere are now openly talking about systemic threats and are demanding a tightening of liquidity—that is, interest rate increases—in order to "cool down" the financial bubbles. But it's too late to cool them down. Bubbles can only be fed, or they burst. Any considerable rate increase could now bring down the worldwide pyramid of mortgage and other debt titles.

There are only two alternatives: the LaRouche approach of a "New Bretton Woods"-type global financial reform, including a bankruptcy procedure for existing financial obligations and a "New Deal" program to rebuild the physical economies; or a disorderly collapse that would then be used by the financial oligarchy to ram through Schachtian policies on a global scale.

Interview: O. Mays

Ohio Is 'Devastated' By Industry Shutdown

Mr. Mays is the President of the East Cleveland City Council. He was interviewed by Marcia Merry Baker on March 27, 2004.



EIR: The economic situation is severe. Over the past four years, your state of Ohio has lost even more manufacturing jobs than any of the core Midwestern formerly-industrial states. So the whole Metro Cleveland area, and other centers have been devastated. For many years, people have been leaving, and so on.

Please begin with the current situation in your area, and then we can look back over the past four decades to see how things worked in the past, and how we ended up in crisis.

Mays: It has had a devastating effect on Ohio, period; not just on my municipality, in which I serve. Because we have relied and depended on, the industry that we had here. The steel mills and various other entities that we had, have moved out, or closed down. And some of them could not compete. Some merged with other companies. Because we had LTV steel; we had J&L. And other industry in Ohio—Eaton Corporation, Lordstown auto plant, and others, gone.

Basically, they all are gone now. So, yes, it has had a devastating effect on our states.

EIR: Your municipality lost, I think close to 18% of its people from 1990 to 2000, according to the census, so that must typify a lot of the dislocation in the Midwest.

Mays: Well some of that is the result of jobs being lost in the city. And there are some other reasons, for some of the flight. So all of it isn't totally geared to the industrial factor. There are other factors here that caused some of the population, or our census, to deteriorate.

One reason, of some other factors, is the high water bills, and people, as I said, lost their jobs, and as a result, they lost their homes. They couldn't keep up their mortgage payments. There are many factors.

There are also other rippling effects, because of the fact that, after losing revenue from industry, there is also less revenue coming into the city as a result of getting less from

the Federal government, because a lot of it is predicated on your census.

EIR: So let's turn back to decades ago. You were referring to J&L Steel, LTV—there are many famous names in northeast Ohio, including metal-working, health care, auto, rubber, and many more. So how would you compare the 1960s to now?

Mays: In the 1960s, the trend, it was still kind of booming, and dependent on those factors. The rubber plant, as you indicated—Akron, Ohio was known as the rubber capital of the world. With LTV, we were known as the steel capital in Cleveland, Ohio.

And don't forget, GE closed a lot of its facilities here. Even in my city, East Cleveland. The only thing left is basically the headquarters and that staff, because most of the plants—the vacuum cleaner plant they had, that closed; the other—I don't recall all the names of the different plants that produced goods—but they have closed here, some in Cleveland, and some in East Cleveland.

And then, we began to lose medical facilities and all. Those have closed. And it sure has a devastating effect, not only on the state, but the cities as well. Because a lot drew from those industries.

EIR: Did you grow up here, or near the mills?

Mays: No, but I've lived here for quite a few years. I am from the West Coast, that's where most of my growing up was. I came here at an early age, here in Ohio. So I've been around for years, during those 1960s which we spoke of. So I am very cognizant of the mills and the booming economy here in Ohio. It was a booming economy at one time.

East Cleveland was a booming city. It was a very accessible city. We had GE; we had other industry; we had the car dealerships; we had a lot of other businesses, small businesses, industrial businesses. The city of East Cleveland was a place where everybody wanted to live.

Then, a lot of people were afraid to live in the city. I've seen it in its heyday, and I've seen it as it began to decline, to where we are today. And hopefully, by the grace of God, we will aggressively begin to address some of the ills that plague our city, and begin to turn it around, as the economy begins to turn around. But it would be more difficult if we cannot get the economy, and get people back to work, and providing those jobs for people.

It doesn't only affect East Cleveland, it affects the country.



Cleveland used to be known as the steel capital of the country, but now the steel mills and other manufacturing plants have closed down. Here, LTV's Campbell Works in Youngstown, Ohio, in 1985.

EIR: As you said before, there is less revenue for the municipalities and counties to run anything. You mentioned something basic, like water. In many parts of the country the water rates are high, because there has not been the revenue over time to upgrade the infrastructure, and then the local residents get hit with rate increases. What is your situation?

Mays: In East Cleveland particularly, we do have a water problem, because we do purchase our water from Cleveland, and some from Cleveland Heights. As a result of that, we have to maintain what we call a "master meter" city. We have to keep the infrastructure going, and as a result, we tack another fee onto the water that we purchase from Cleveland, and this makes it difficult for our residents to pay the water bill. Because the water bill now for a thousand cubic feet of water, costs them pretty close to \$45 to \$50. And that's devastating.

We did negotiate, and were trying to turn it over to Cleveland, to manage the water, as they have done with a lot of "master meter" cities around Cuyahoga County.

We had some difficult times as a result of the railroad traffic. It began to increase through our city; and we were negotiating there, with that, and Cleveland at the time, under the auspices of Michael White, who decided he wanted to do the negotiating for Cleveland, as well as East Cleveland. And I told him that we are the elected officials of East Cleveland, and therefore we would negotiate for our constituents, whom we are responsible for. So we don't need some other city to negotiate for our citizens. And so, as a result of that, he chose to not take over the water.

So this has had a devastating effect. And then we turned our water over to OMI-CH2M Hill to manage. They felt that they could manage our water, and operate it in the black, as well as that their money would be realized from what they

would save us. And they would get their money from that end of it, by collecting it. And that fell through.

EIR: So it still has to be resolved? By some time in April?

Mays: That is correct.

EIR: And besides water, there are other basic necessities in trouble? How would you describe what's happened in some of the other categories—housing, transportation, health care, education? What about health care? Facilities have closed, that people were relying upon?

Mays: That is correct. Yes, a lot of facilities that we had right in this area alone—I could count four or five health providers that have closed. Starting with Mt. Sinai, Forest City, St. Luke's. . . . There are some others that have closed right here, that people were relying on for care, as well as for employment.

So those people have hit the market looking for employment, as well as looking for other facilities to provide their health care. So this has had a devastating effect on our city.

EIR: Over what time period did these shutdowns take place?

Mays: Some of them within the last 2-3 years, some 5 years ago; some within the last 10-15 years—within that time frame.

EIR: What about the housing situation for those people still trying to hang on, despite the mills closing, and the hospitals shutting, and so on?

Mays: Well, some people are still trying to hang on, and some have lost their homes, because of the economy being the way it is today. Things are skyrocketing, and they don't have their jobs. The economy is still bad here in Ohio. They are losing their jobs, and losing their homes, and basically everything.

We have a lot of homelessness as a result of that; that permeates our cities.

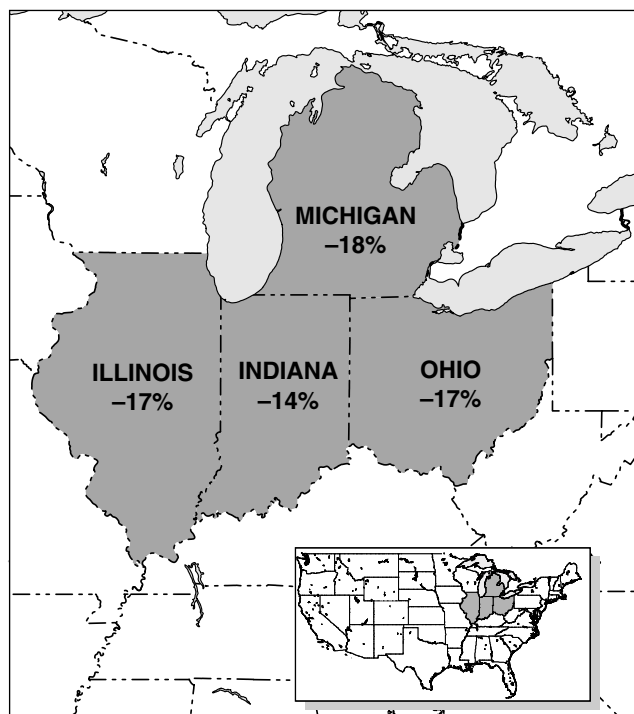
The cities are trying to address some of that situation, as well as the churches and other institutions, trying to aid and assist in that endeavor, but it's just devastating.

EIR: Food relief programs, from the laid-off Goodyear Tire workers near Marietta, have been shown on national TV awhile back.

Mays: Any kind of relief is needed. Insurance is skyrocketing today. People cannot even afford insurance, and that makes it difficult for other institutions that are closing the doors, and cannot provide the services for the people who badly need it.

So it's really a rippling effect. You know, when one business starts closing, it has an effect on others. And then, some of the businesses that we are now seeing, are no longer a sweat-type, but more of a services-type-business, today, and that has effects.

Huge Manufacturing Job Losses in Four Midwestern States, 1999–2003



Just today, we had a meeting, and I was driving past some of these super-malls, and things coming in, and the little businessman, and the strip-malls and things that we have, are now closing their doors. And those employees are losing their jobs as a result of that.

EIR: I suppose Wal-Mart is a leader of that in your areas?

Mays: Wal-Mart is one, and I guess, Sam's Club—which is part of Wal-Mart, yes it has had a devastating effect on other businesses that we were totally relying on. And those distract from your smaller municipalities, that at one time provided some services and had the small businesses that could no longer compete with Home Depots and Wal Marts and all these other big giants that have come in here.

EIR: So without the stores, businesses, and communities, what has happened with providing for education? Do you have your own school district in East Cleveland?

Mays: We have our own school district. I'm sure it has had an impact on the school district as well, not only from revenue, but even from enrollment. Enrollment has fallen in our particular district as well.

EIR: So there is lots of dislocation and harm, as the economy had gone bad.

TABLE 1A

Four Midwest Industrial States Lost 573,000 Manufacturing Jobs, 1999-2003

	Employment in Manufacturing		Manufacturing Jobs Gone	Percent Change
	1999	2003		
Ohio	1,027,600	854,500	173,100	-17%
Michigan	898,100	733,800	164,300	-18
Illinois	882,100	733,000	149,100	-17
Indiana	664,700	577,500	87,200	-14
All Four	3,472,500	2,898,800	573,700	-17%

TABLE 1B

Four Bordering States Lost 311,400 Manufacturing Jobs, 1999-2003

Pennsylvania	863,400	727,500	135,900	-16%
Wisconsin	594,800	515,300	79,500	-13
Missouri	371,800	314,200	57,600	-15
Kentucky	309,000	269,600	39,400	-13
All Four	2,139,000	1,826,600	311,400	-15%
Total, Eight States	5,611,500	4,725,400	885,100	-16%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Mays: That's true, as the jobs have gone overseas, or to your Southern states, where the economy, I guess, is a little less high than it is here—or the cost of living, I'll put it that way, is not as high, in some of the Southern states. As well as a lot of these industries, belting up and going elsewhere, or just closing down, period. Because they can no longer compete, or operate, with the cost of living.

Then, there is the EPA and all the other factors that come into play. So all of them have a profound effect on businesses today, and all of the demands that they have to adhere to.

EIR: Now, when some people try to keep a job anywhere in the area in recent years, do you find they are having to drive long distances to commute?

Mays: That is true, and a lot of times, they cannot afford to get to those particular jobs, because, they lack public transportation, or they do not have cars themselves. So it makes it even more difficult as well.

EIR: Someone who does try to drive or car pool, how far are some going right now? To Akron—50 miles?

Mays: Even farther than that. Some of them go to Solon. There are other places, trying to keep up with where some of the businesses are relocating, that are leaving what we call the inner city, or city suburbs, and are going farther out.

We try to compete with them. A lot of times, they give tax abatements. And then will take our resources and money

to put roads and things in, to make it profitable.

EIR: In contrast, decades ago when the mills were still operating, you had quite a percentage of people who lived in walking distance, or easy driving distance to the mill. What was the public transit like, then and now?

Mays: At that time, yes. It was more accessible, whether you had a car or not, or you had bus transportation, or other transportation—people car pooled even during that time, to get to their jobs. Or in a lot of instances, some people could walk to their job. That is no longer accessible now.

EIR: Did you have trolleys, buses?

Mays: Here we have both, rail as well as buses. In the past, and even now.

EIR: What was the height of population in East Cleveland?

Mays: 45,000 to 50,000 people. Right now, it's 27,000-plus.

EIR: In Cleveland proper—you're right next door—there have been big cuts in the police and fire forces in the last few months?

Mays: They laid off, I believe, 200-plus policemen, and a number of firefighters. They are looking at a \$66 million budget deficit.

We, so far, thank God, have been able to maintain; we have not laid off any firemen, or policemen in East Cleveland. We're trying to manage. But as I said in letters I sent out to all of the department heads, and employees under their auspices, we do not have wiggling room. We're looking for ideas and methods to tighten up, and to work as safely as you possibly can, without making any mistakes. We're all in this boat together, and so therefore, we either will swim, or we all will drown. So therefore, we expect you to do your part, and to provide the services that are so badly needed in our city.

EIR: You have been Council President for awhile?

Mays: I have been on Council for over seven years. I have been the President of Council only since January, 2004. I have been Vice President for a number of years.

We're working on coming up with ideas to generate revenue, and that is what most of the cities need, to provide the services to the constituents, which we serve.

I've been challenged, and I like to challenge, to come up with revenues besides taxing people. And that has been a sore thorn in my side, as far as some of my colleagues, who are more apt to continue to want to tax people.

LaRouche: Restore Midwest 'Production Capability'

Lyndon LaRouche, campaigning for nomination as Democratic Party candidate for President, toured Missouri and Michigan in November 2003. Here is an excerpt from his speech in Detroit on Nov. 20 (for full text, see www.larouchein2004.net).

St. Louis has had a Detroit-style catastrophe, probably worse than that. They've lost the aircraft industry, which used to be centered around there: McDonnell Douglas, and so forth. It used to be a hub center, for air transport. It's dying.

Now, it has, in that area, the potential of that kind of manufacturing. Well, the United States has lost its rail system. I intend to give it back its general trunk rail system. Now, when we built the transcontinental system, which unified this nation, as one nation from Atlantic to Pacific, we started from St. Louis, and we built a rail system, or a complex of rail systems, out of the St. Louis hub, which used to be a hub for the wagon trains, before then. So we built that.

Now, we're going to have to build a high-speed transport system, for freight and passengers, from a hub located in St. Louis, to the West Coast. It'll go through the North, Middle, and South, as we always did before. But this time, it'll be magnetic levitation—not necessarily the one that's used in Germany, but the best magnetic levitation system we can devise, based on the experience of other countries. We develop the United States. We would use St. Louis as an assembly point for the development of this system.

Now, let's go to Detroit: What do you do here? We have an automobile industry, which has outlived its usefulness in its present form. So therefore, now we have to take

the production capability of Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana, and use that productive potential before we lose it altogether, in devising a new variety of product required. . . The area used to have engineering facilities, machine-tool capabilities. It was not the automobile manufacturers that were essential to the industry; it was the machine-tool vendors who supplied the components of the system. This is the area, where a lot of the jobs have gone out. We now get imported assemblies from poor countries, for automobiles, rather than making the components ourselves. . . .

So, therefore, we have to rebuild that, and we have to orient our production capacity to national priorities, the way we went for the aircraft industry before, the automobile industry before then, and the railroads. So, now we need a national transport system, which will do all kinds of things. . . .

So, what we need is, we need rapid-transit systems, as a way of reintegrating and reconstructing our economy. We need a way that people can walk out the front door, walk a short distance, get to some kind of light rail, or some other system, and get to their destination without having to go through a traffic jam. So, therefore, we have a great need in this country, for developing a new national transportation grid, which integrates high-speed freight and passenger traffic, which integrates it in terms of local communities, high-speed transit systems, to get people off the parking lots called highways, in order to make it possible for people to live in a community, and have efficient access to their schools, to the place they work, and so forth. We need that.

So, therefore, this area must be rebuilt. It must be rebuilt based on its existing capabilities, redesigned and applied to a new mission. And the mission is a national transportation system. Automobiles were a transportation system; we also have other kinds of transportation systems. We're going to do it. And by this kind of method, we can address the problem.

And I said, the economy does not lend itself for us to levy a tax, to levy on our constituents at this time. We must find other means of generating some revenue, to provide the services which we need to provide to our citizens, and to remain a city, besides taxing them. Because it didn't only happen only to the governmental entities across this country; it affects the residents and constituents, which we serve as well. They have to find ways to manage their homes, and operate without us taxing them out of the city.

And so, the commission which is supervising our finances—we are under the auspices of the state, as far as our finances is concerned—the commission has challenged me to come up with other ways besides taxing, because I

told them I would not support a tax levy.

EIR: There are similar, prominent situations in the same boat. Over the state border, you have Pittsburgh. They were recently declared a "distressed" city under a Pennsylvania law passed in 1997. This way, the state doesn't have to say, "receivership or bankruptcy"; they call it "distressed." And it's another famous, former steel and factory center, in the same crisis situation. Bigger than your own city, but the same process.

In Ohio, the law declares municipalities in "fiscal emergency"—that is the expression?

Mays: That is correct. East Cleveland is one of those. That's

why I said, it's under the auspices of the state. You know, Cleveland was under that, before, and the way it is headed at the moment, it may be in that status again. And I believe there are others elsewhere in the state.

EIR: As you know, Mr. LaRouche is addressing the situation. In particular, in recent weeks, he went to St. Louis; he went to Detroit, and he spoke of the need for a "Midwest" economic rejuvenation, based on freezing the unpayable debt, and starting up transportation again—heavy production and high-tech transportation, etc. That would be made to order for the corridor in which East Cleveland is located.

Mays: Yes, that could be one of the ways to jump-start the economy again. To move forward, to try to eradicate some of the problems that plague our cities now, because of the economy the way it is.

Until we can find ways to put people to work, and to be able to sustain themselves, that's going to be a problem. Right now, that is the major problem. And we cannot continue to allow our jobs to continue to go overseas, and then send the things back to us to buy them. And what are we going to buy them with, if we don't have anything to buy it with.

And then, they are hiking the prices. They get it done for—whereas they may have had to pay a person here, working for \$5 or \$10 an hour, they go there and get it done for 50¢ or a dollar an hour.

EIR: So, it's not working, as you say. There are also those who argue: Solve things by casinos—like in Detroit, or entertainment meccas. Pittsburgh has prevented river boat gambling, but the trend is everywhere.

Mays: We do not have one here in Ohio. And I know that there has been some rumbling in reference to that. We're losing revenue from that perspective, by Ohio citizens going over to Detroit, or going to Canada, or going to Las Vegas. There're other places to gamble. And now I believe, Indianapolis has a casino.

EIR: The argument is made, that you should have gambling instead of having real production and restoring the economy. Run your economy on casinos and entertainment. A disaster.

Mays: Everything cannot be predicated on just those two energies alone, because of the fact that, everybody cannot work there to generate the economy. Suddenly it would be a boost—it would aid and assist providing some jobs for some people, but we need some big industry, as LTV and Republic Steel and companies.

EIR: Then, besides the casino promotion, there are those backing gambling in the form of real estate speculation. There was just an event March 24 at the Cleveland Convention Center to play up the idea of a riverfront real estate project along an eight-mile stretch of the Cuyahoga River, as something promoted to "save" Cleveland—like they're saying in Wash-

ington, D.C. where D.C. General Hospital once stood. Swanky housing, a few high-price restaurants, trolleys, as opposed to the mills and production-based economy. You see that hype in your region?

Mays: It could be offered. Suddenly, whatever we can muster that is going to generate anywhere, from 25, to 30 or 40, 50, 60 or 80 jobs, or 100 jobs, that suddenly is a boost to any revenue, to any municipality, because of the fact that it will generate some more revenue, and provide some jobs for people. I'm a business-oriented person. I know what the economy—I've taken economics, so it gives me some perspective as to what it does take to operate a city.

And a lot times, in a lot of the city, we have not tried to embrace business, or tried to attract business here, because we cannot compete with a lot of the outer ring of suburbs, which I indicated earlier, are offering tax abatements. And when you are land-locked, those are other areas you have to look at and take into consideration, because we cannot attract the large industry, as other neighboring communities can. Cleveland is one. We cannot compete with Cleveland. But at the same time, we are land-locked, so therefore, our city does not lend itself to a lot of big businesses or whatever.

We can embrace the small and medium businesses in our city.

EIR: So you're saying, that if the ball got rolling for a really restored economy in the really big areas, of Great Lakes shipping, and transportation, and mills, then whatever the location—like your own, you'd be back in gear?

Mays: Sure we would. I think we would suddenly have a stimulant for the economy in our city as well. There are other ideas that I have, hopefully that will be implemented in our city, to hopefully give it a boost.

We have removed all our parking meters in our city. That's revenue there that we lost.

The other thing we have to become more aggressive about, is in rehabbing. Those individuals who qualify for their homes, to eradicate the violations that have been cited by the housing inspectors—aiding and assisting them in that endeavor, to keep the stock of homes, and things of that nature, which will begin to increase our census, and as a result to get in more money from that perspective. And also that will be providing more jobs as we rehab. So it suddenly will be a boost to our economy, and the city of East Cleveland.

EIR: You've been conferring with Mr. LaRouche to see what can be done.

Mays: Right. I hope that the economy can be turned around, and we can see some drastic changes in our particular municipalities in Ohio, and particularly, hopefully, we can get to address something that will bring some industries in here that will begin to turn Ohio around particularly, and provide jobs for Ohio.

NATIONAL MOVE UNDER WAY

'Bring in LaRouche,' Say Dems In Pennsylvania, South Dakota

The prominence of John Kerry and Lyndon LaRouche as the leading figures contesting and shaping economic-recovery policy, in the Democratic Party's Presidential campaign from this point forward, was underlined at the end of March by events in Pennsylvania and South Dakota—two states with primary elections still upcoming. Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche was welcomed by Democratic state legislators, other constituency leaders, and his Youth Movement in

Pennsylvania's state capital of Harrisburg March 29, a month before that state's Presidential primary; while LaRouche Democrats dominated the South Dakota state Democratic Presidential caucuses held in the capital, Pierre, two days earlier.

In Pennsylvania, State Rep. Harold James, in a statement (see page 60) and at a reception for the candidate, stressed the urgency to the Democratic Party and its constituencies, of

LaRouche's leading involvement in the Presidential campaign and the July national convention. LaRouche, answering questions at a press conference in Harrisburg, warned, "If I'm kept out of this picture, going into the convention in July, the Democratic Party—even with a President as dumb as Bush—may not be able to win the election. That's the situation. If the Democratic Party wants to win, they have to include me in. Include me out, and they're going to lose as they did in 2000."

The press conference followed a boisterous rally in the Capitol Rotunda and visits to legislators by 80 members of the LaRouche Youth Movement; it was covered by local press and labor officials and an Associated Press wire story.

Is the Nomination 'Locked Up?'

Later, introduced by James at the reception, LaRouche took questions



LaRouche Youth welcome the candidate to Pennsylvania with a rally in the state Capitol at Harrisburg, where they had leafletted, lobbied, and serenaded legislators the morning of March 29. Paul Mourino of Philadelphia is at the podium.

LaRouche: The Agenda From Now to the Convention

Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche spoke to the press in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania on March 29. He was introduced by his Pennsylvania representative Steve Douglas.

The issue here is that there are a number of breaking developments—which will be breaking between now, and the July Democratic Convention, and then in the period following that—which are poorly understood presently around the United States.

First of all, we are in the worst financial crisis in modern history; worse, in principle, than that of 1928-33, and there is yet no perception of the severity, or the immediacy, of the crisis, in the Congress generally—with a few exceptions—or in the state capitals. The problem is, we have a situation in which at least 48 of the 50 states are bankrupt: That is, they can not, within reason, raise sufficient tax revenues presently to meet their obligations as states, and the communities which depend upon state governments.

Therefore, without an expansion of employment, in large degree it will be impossible to solve the problem of the states. The states, because of the nature of the international crisis, can not generate by themselves, under our Constitution, the amount of credit needed to sponsor the

large-scale infrastructure projects which must be done to revive the states themselves. Therefore, this means that we have to go back to a Franklin Roosevelt approach to dealing with a *depression*, in order to deal with even the most immediate problems which are facing government at the Federal and state levels—and the local levels as well.

This is not understood. There is a delusion in the United States, contrary to a greater sense of reality in Europe, that this system can be held together, even until the November election. In the United States, in the leadership of both the Democratic and Republican parties, there is the delusion that by agreement between the two parties, they can prevent a collapse from occurring, until *after* the November elections. That probably is not possible.

So, these are the kinds of conditions that we face. We also face a security problem internationally, and in the United States—not what Cheney is describing, but a perfectly legitimate security problem which is going to become more acute, as the recent Spanish Madrid terror indicates, in a way which is typical: As back during the 1920s and '30s, when you go into a depression, you begin to get some of the devils out of the woodwork, and they do this sort of thing. And therefore, presently, our understanding of the nature and the origin of these terrorist threats, both at the Federal level, especially, and somewhat at the state level, is not yet clear.

So, that's what I think are the issues that must be addressed during this period, as I say, up through the Boston convention of the Democratic Party, and beyond, going into November. So, that's what I'm about, and that's what we're going to be having a meeting here about today. I'll take any questions, of course.

from supporters, union representatives, and legislators and their staffers—including both Black Caucus members and lawmakers representing the formerly industrialized areas of western Pennsylvania. Rep. Leanna Washington, chairman of the Pennsylvania Black Legislative Caucus, made a strong statement thanking LaRouche for coming to Harrisburg, and asking about the role African-Americans would play in his Administration; she noted that she was familiar with the candidate's landmark Talladega, Alabama Martin Luther King Day speech, circulating nationally on DVD. LaRouche said that he wants the image of Martin Luther King to be restored in his Administration, to acknowledge Dr. King as the conscience of the nation.

At the end of the reception, Rep. James stressed the importance of the primary vote on April 27.

The LaRouche Youth's mid-day rally on the steps of the Capitol Rotunda was addressed by four young leaders—on the work of Ben Franklin; President Franklin Roosevelt; the

principle of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution; and the economic and scientific leadership of LaRouche. Their speeches were punctuated with Classical canons and Bach's "Jesu, meine Freude" motet, heard throughout the Capitol building. During the morning, the young organizers had met with both Democrats and Republicans in the legislature—the latter having a growing interest in LaRouche's 18-month mobilization against the Cheney/neo-conservative grip on the White House.

A national Associated Press wire story, "LaRouche Makes Pitch in Pa. Capitol Building," went out on the candidate's press conference. It reported that LaRouche "said the country is in its 'worst financial crisis in modern history.' He advocated investing heavily in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors to create jobs and criticized the process by which presidential candidates are picked by the parties, saying that voters are not heavily enough invested in the issues."

Halfway across the country in Pierre, South Dakota on March 27, nearly half the South Dakota Democrats attending the statewide Party Presidential caucus at the VFW hall in the capital were LaRouche supporters. The Kerry and LaRouche campaigns had the two large caucus delegations, and were the only ones which qualified their delegates and candidates for the June 1 Presidential primary ballot. Of the 101 LaRouche delegates who had been elected from 35 local caucuses on March 13, some 57 attended this Congressional District-level caucus for this state's single, statewide "at-large" Congressional District. The minimum attendance requirement for qualifying LaRouche for the primary ballot was 48.

Other LaRouche supporters, not delegates, also attended the caucus. The response to this LaRouche show of force from the other 70-odd Democrats who attended (most were pledging to support Kerry, and a handful were for Rep. Dennis Kucinich or were "uncommitted"), was extremely open and friendly. One of the state Democratic officials told the LaRouche delegation, "You are energizing the Democratic Party—we must work together to defeat Bush."

The walls of the VFW hall were plastered with "Vote LaRouche! Continue the American Revolution!" posters featuring the large picture of the LaRouche Youth Movement in action. Initially, the whole caucus gathered in this main room where they received instructions from the state official chairing the proceedings. She told them, "the major delegations, for Kerry and LaRouche," will each meet on separate floors for voting, to elect committed slates from among themselves, for the delegates whose names will appear on the ballot with their candidate. The large Kerry and LaRouche blocs were each to elect 9 delegates and 3 alternates. Other delegations were instructed to meet on the stairway.

The top delegates on the LaRouche slate are two LaRouche Youth Movement leaders, Liz Unruh and Leah Hanson, and Steve Nelson, a young farmer. All 57 delegates will organize the campaign's outreach to the "forgotten man" in this poor rural state, and to the state's colleges, including those owned and run by the Lakota Sioux nation.

Some of the LaRouche delegates went directly to the floor where the Kerry delegates were meeting, to organize them to campaign for the LaRouche's "FDR approach" to solving the economic collapse; many of the Kerry delegates asked for extra broadsheets to distribute.

Asked in Harrisburg about Kerry's apparent "lock" on the Democratic nomination, LaRouche said, "The financial crisis hitting hard, new crises like the Spain terrorist crisis, hitting in other parts of the world, including the United States, or the Americas in general—this kind of thing is going to tell the citizen, that he's not a spectator, cheering for a gladiator in the arena. *He's* in the arena. And when the American citizen realizes *he* is in the arena, then he's got to vote for himself—not choose which gladiator he's going to back up—then his thinking's going to change."

Rep. James: LaRouche Needed at the Convention

Pennsylvania Rep. Harold James (D) issued this statement to press and officials in Harrisburg on March 29.

In politics, it is important to do the right things, whether or not it agrees with what is on TV or the evening news. Doing the right thing means thinking about who represents the real concerns of our constituents, now and in the future. This means strategizing to develop an agenda that effectively represents the true interests of the people. It also means remembering who your friends are, now and later.

Currently, the Democratic Party has begun to rally behind the banner of Sen. John Kerry, who is no doubt a better man than what we have in there. However, the Democratic Party is continuing to take many of its leading constituency groups for granted, such as African Americans, other minorities, labor, and others. Our concerns, at this point, are not being adequately represented by the Kerry campaign, and we want to remedy that.

For this reason, I decided to invite Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. to Harrisburg today. Mr. LaRouche is one of three active candidates that will be on the Pennsylvania primary ballot on April 27. As of the Federal Election Commission's February 2004 report, Mr. LaRouche leads all of the Democratic Presidential candidates in the cumulative number of individual itemized contributions. LaRouche has 36,281 cumulative itemized contributions as compared to 25,899 for John Kerry, the second-ranking candidate.



Pennsylvania state legislators, labor officials, and youth met with candidate LaRouche following his March 29 press conference: State Rep. Harold James, his host, speaks to the group.

By the time of the Democratic National Convention, Mr. LaRouche will have appeared on the ballot in 32 states and the District of Columbia. Also, as of the February FEC report, Mr. LaRouche had raised \$6,735,378, and he qualified for Federal matching funds.

Over the years, when I have asked Mr. LaRouche to become involved with issues that will improve the conditions of my community, he has responded, not with words alone, but with action. Several years ago, when it was revealed that black elected officials were being systematically targeted and harassed by the Department of Justice, Mr. LaRouche sponsored hearings and circulated crucial material exposing that horrible injustice. Those hearings were dedicated to the memory of our late, great, State Rep. Dave Richardson, whose tragic, untimely death precluded his planned participation.

When the Democratic National Committee failed to sponsor hearings to establish a fair and just platform in the 2000 campaign, Mr. LaRouche called for Democratic Platform hearings. My colleagues and I participated in these historic hearings which addressed the critical issues of healthcare, jobs, economic injustice, and government harassment.

When I asked Mr. LaRouche to help last Fall, after it was discovered that Attorney General Ashcroft had authorized the wiretapping of the office of Philadelphia Mayor John Street, in an attempt to influence the outcome of the election, Mr. LaRouche responded. He personally supported Mayor Street, and unleashed an army of young people in Philadelphia in that election. That effort helped to insure the Mayor's reelection by a landslide. While I invited all of the Democratic Presidential candidates at that time to speak out against that injustice, only two candidates, Mr. LaRouche and former Sen. Carol Moseley Braun, responded.

Several years ago, when Washington, D.C. General Hospital was being shut down as a prelude to the closing of trauma centers and full service hospitals in urban centers across the country, Mr. LaRouche took up the challenge to defend public health in the nation's capital. I joined that fight. Today, Mr. LaRouche is pledged to upgrade our healthcare as a national security issue of the highest magnitude. And I salute him on that. Mr. LaRouche has championed the cause of universal healthcare. Healthcare is a right for all Americans and not a privilege for some.

Echoing the voice of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Mr. LaRouche has called for defending the rights of America's forgotten men and women, and promoting the general welfare of the entire nation. Moreover, he has fought vigorously on behalf of the rights of the forgotten men and women of the world. He has waged a relentless campaign against the silent genocide which is ravaging Africa, while others have failed to adequately address this issue.

Without Mr. LaRouche's input and delegates, I am concerned that these issues will not be adequately raised or addressed at the Democratic Convention in Boston this Summer.

FEC Reports Show Kerry, LaRouche Two-Way Race

by Anita Gallagher

The March 2004 Monthly Reports filed with the Federal Election Commission (FEC) again place Lyndon LaRouche first, among all current candidates for the Democratic Party's Presidential nomination, in the total of itemized individual contributions to his campaign. LaRouche's 37,867 contributions to John Kerry's 35,337 make it a two-way contest, as LaRouche forecast it would be, relative to the other candidates still in the race: Dennis Kucinich, with 7,622 contributions, and Rev. Al Sharpton, with 2,486.

As of the end of February, LaRouche led all candidates in the cumulative number of itemized individual contributions in 35 states; Kerry led in 14, plus the District of Columbia; and Kucinich led in Hawaii. In 12 states, candidate LaRouche is number one in the cumulative absolute dollar amount of contributions, as well as the number of itemized individual contributions: these states are Alaska, Delaware, Kansas, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, and West Virginia. Overall, LaRouche is second to Kerry in the total amount of money raised from individuals, ahead of Kucinich and Sharpton.

"Itemized individual contributions," which the FEC requires every candidate to report, are those given by any individual who has contributed \$200 or more to a campaign. The figure indicates the combined breadth, depth, and duration—repeated contributions as the campaign progresses—of a candidate's base of supporters.

LaRouche Has a Mass Base

LaRouche's *average* itemized individual contribution is, at \$143.02, the lowest of any of the candidates: compared with Kerry, at \$844.60; Kucinich at \$297.75; and Sharpton, at \$203.44. This is because LaRouche has a large base of repeat contributors of small and medium amounts. He also currently has \$1.5 million in *un-itemized* contributions (i.e., from individuals who have not yet given \$200), which is an identified base of continued future support over the rest of the campaign ahead.

LaRouche's having the lowest average itemized contribution figure, and lead in total itemized contributions, show that he is the most successful candidate in organizing his base for ongoing support and activity. For example, a person who gives \$50 for the fourth time, has given four itemized contributions, according to the FEC. This is the mass-based organizing process represented by LaRouche campaign sta-

TABLE 1

LaRouche and Rivals' Itemized Contributions

Candidate	Cumulative Number Itemized Individual Contributions	Itemized Contributions in February '04	Cumulative Amount, Itemized Contributions	February '04 Amount, Itemized Contributions
LaRouche	37,867	1,587	\$6,996,333	\$258,106
Kerry	35,337	9,479	\$31,636,134	\$7,833,845
Kucinich	7,622	1,411	\$6,044,145	\$585,436
Sharpton	2,486	635	\$484,340	\$51,083

Source: Federal Election Commission, inclusive of March 2004 Monthly Report 2004.

TABLE 2

LaRouche and Rivals' Federal Matching Funds

Candidate	Cumulative Matching Funds Received	February '04 Matching Funds Received
LaRouche	\$1,004,367	\$ 165,518
Kerry	—	—
Kucinich	\$2,163,384	\$1,427,719
Sharpton	—	—

Source: Federal Election Commission, inclusive of March 2004 Monthly Report 2004.

tistics.

The FEC confirmation of LaRouche's mass base makes the near-zero vote, credited to LaRouche in many primaries so far, highly dubious. It is evident that for each identified supporter of a candidate, there are necessarily many more unidentified ones who would vote for him. Besides outright vote tampering, the other danger is that supporters become so disgusted at the Party's refusal to include LaRouche in the nomination process, that they no longer turn out to vote—and indeed, participation in the Democratic primaries has fallen since New Hampshire.

As LaRouche said on March 29, through such stupidity, following the orders of DNC head, "Mother McAuliffe," Democrats could lose to even the dumbest President we've ever had—Bush.

While LaRouche has been excluded, the banker-controlled Party and media have kept their approved candidates, like Al Sharpton, visible. It is of interest that of the 635 "itemized individual contributions" listed in Sharpton's March monthly report, only 57 actually qualified as itemized individual contributions (totalled \$200 or more) and thus had to be reported under FEC rules. LaRouche has \$1.5 million in un-itemized contributions, Kerry has \$1.6 million, and Kucinich \$3.7 million; but only the Sharpton campaign has, from its inception, reported each contribution as an

itemized contribution. Without this reporting practice, Sharpton's cumulative itemized contributions would shrink to 582, instead of 2,486.

LaRouche's total of 37,867 itemized individual contributions, according to FEC statistics, is an objective representation that LaRouche is the leading candidate in terms of the breadth and depth of his base of support nationwide, and must be included in the Democratic Party nomination process if Bush is to be defeated. These statistics are one sign that it's now a two-way race, between LaRouche and Kerry.



DVD

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Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. speaks to the Martin Luther King Day Prayer Breakfast in Talladega County, Alabama on Jan. 19, 2004.

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‘The Cycle of Violence Is Going To Be Accelerated’ in the Mideast

U.S. Marine Gen. Anthony Zinni (ret.) was from 1997 to 2000 Commander-in-Chief of U.S. Central Command. A highly decorated veteran, he joined the Marine Corps in 1961 and served two tours in Vietnam. He was involved in the planning and execution of Operation Proven Force and Operation Patriot Defender in support of the Gulf War. He has participated in presidential diplomatic missions to Somalia, Pakistan, and Ethiopia-Eritrea and was the former U.S. Peace Envoy to the Middle East, involving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and conflicts in Indonesia. He was interviewed on March 25 in Washington, D.C., by EIR’s White House correspondent William Jones.



EIR: Why don’t we start off with Iraq? Is this becoming a quagmire? Can we get out of it, and if so, how?

Zinni: I think what has to be done is to get the UN involved in the political reconstruction and direction. I think it’s good that [Lakhdar] Brahimi’s in there, UN representative; and that he’s taken the lead on dealing with the leadership from each of the factions, and working with them toward an election. I think we ought to step back from that, and let the UN take the lead.

We should not put this mega-embassy on the ground—4,000 [personnel]—we should have a small embassy, like we would anywhere else in that region, and not look like we’re still there with a large contingent.

And I think the military presence ought to be just based on, as long as the interim government in Iraq, and then the final government after elections—if they desire us to be there, fine; if not, we should turn this over to Iraqi security forces.

What we need help on from the international community is training Iraqi security forces. Not just military and police, but border security; local installation security, like guards and night watchmen, and this sort of thing. I think that ought to be the priority, and we ought to ask for help on that.

We need to do more consultations out in the region. We have been, I think, negligent in not talking to our friends in the region out there, that are the neighbors that have to live with this, and ask for their input, advice, help on this. And maybe they could even help with some of the training of Iraqi security forces in their part of the world.

And then I think, on the economic side, we’ve got to get businesses started up; make sure they have the protection; and start getting jobs. This is what’s going to encourage the Iraqis to work with it.

Those are the three things: It’s moving the political process under the UN; it’s lowering our profile—getting help from everybody else to build up the Iraqi security forces a lot faster than we are now; and it’s getting foreign investment and Iraqi businesses going, so that you can create jobs, so that the Iraqis themselves have something to fight for and to commit to, and not let their country go south.

If we keep going like we’re doing, and insisting on being in charge and running everything, we’re just going to have more of the same of what we have now, if not worse.

EIR: Do you think other countries—the European countries or other countries of the UN—would be prepared, at this point, to send any military forces there?

Zinni: I don’t think they’re going to send military forces, unless we have a turnabout and say that the UN, and these countries, are going to have a say in the political reconstruction and the economic reconstruction. As long as we stiff-arm them on that, they’re not going to want to put boots on the ground, and put their soldiers at risk, if they’re not going to have a say in that. So that’s what it would take.

But right now, what may be more important, especially in the longer run, is not so much that we flood it with more foreign troops; but that they bring in the trainers, and the people that can put more Iraqi battalions, policemen, border security—you know, if they could help establish training locations, facilities, even maybe take some out to their own countries and train them through officer course, technical courses on law enforcement, and everything else—I think the high priority ought to be to train as much of a professional security force at all levels—military, police, border security, and everything else—for Iraqis. And to ask them to contribute and to help us with that.

But again, it's going to take us getting a UN resolution and showing that we're willing to step back and let the UN and others work the political reconstruction and economic reconstruction.

EIR: Are you confident that the different ethnic groups, especially the Sunnis and the Shi'a, will be able to work together on this reconstruction?—the Kurdish thing is probably a little bit different—but that there really is not a fundamental problem that they can't resolve, in terms of maintaining a unitary country?

Zinni: Well, there's probably going to be friction. But you know, they've committed themselves, at least publicly, to try to work together and to keep Iraq together. I think it's important that we have people on the ground—especially people with credibility, like Brahimi from the UN, who is an Arab—that try to help work out these differences where they come out. They've got a long way to go to get their final constitution, their final electoral process determined, and it's going to take a lot of diplomacy and a lot of work with them. I don't think any of those groups are insistent on splitting apart or creating a separate state. I think obviously in the case of the Shi'a, they want more representation; the Kurds want autonomy; but you have to find a formula where everybody gets what they want, but they manage to stay together in some sort of federal system.

That's just going to take a lot of jawboning and a lot of work. I think they're inclined to want to do it that way. I haven't seen anybody that says, "We want to split off and create our own state." Of course, you're going to have all these extremists and *jihadis* in there, that are really trying to generate the perception amongst the Sunnis that they're going to be punished for Saddam, that they're going to be the victims. And they're attacking the Shi'a and the Kurds to try to generate this friction. So you've got to work against them. The biggest work may have to be with the Sunnis, to convince them to reject these people that are attacking everybody else, in effect, in their name.

EIR: There's been a lot of attention focussed on the hearings of this [Sept. 11, 2001] Commission. And I understand that you yourself had actually given testimony. What is your consideration: Did we, especially because of the neo-cons' interest in the Iraq issue from the get-go—as soon as the Bush Administration took over, they started talking about this—find that this was a diversion from what should have followed up on the initial operations in Afghanistan?

Zinni: I think it certainly was a distraction. I'll tell you what I said when this first came up, well before the war: Saddam is contained; if you want to deal with Saddam, now was the wrong time; you had too much on your plate; you've got to get Afghanistan right and deal with the extremist problem, and you have other issues like the Middle East peace process and many other things out there that need to be fixed before

you deal with Saddam; and then, if you were going to deal with Saddam, you need to do it through the UN, the way we've always done it before, and they've always delivered the authority to use force. You need to be patient to let the inspectors play out.

And then, if you decide you're going to go in and take down the regime, you'd better understand what you're getting in for. They way underestimated. They didn't have a plan. They made a whole bunch of mistakes on the ground, like disbanding the army and de-Ba'athifying down too deeply, and taking the exiles we supported out of London and propping them up in there. And they continue to make these same mistakes.

And the amount of resources and troops that were distracted from the war on terrorism; the credibility of the Administration by creating a false rationale with WMD, to go in; and then the breaking of the alliances we've had, and the friendships we've had, and the coalitions we've used in the past. I don't think there's any place I go in the world, where I find any people that really agree with what we did—the anti-American sentiment and objection to our policy is so strong *all over the world*, that we created a problem that has made this whole situation far worse because of this adventure, this "elective surgery."

EIR: What is your impression of the so-called chase in Afghanistan—I don't know if they're chasing Osama or al-Zawahiri, or who they're going after—but they don't seem to have come up with anything. What is your impression in looking at the operations that are being conducted, largely by the Pakistanis, but also I guess there are some U.S.—

Zinni: Well, you know, I think that President Musharraf, in order to commit to this level of operation and go into those territories, he had to make sure that he had tensions calmed down with India; that his own internal economic and political situation was stable; and I think a lot of things had to happen before he was ready to take that on as a higher priority, like we would have liked to have seen. And he's arrived to that point now.

They're going to learn that they have to be careful about what they, maybe, suspect is in these places. But going in there and cleaning out the rats' nests, and asserting his authority within those villages and those tribal areas, but doing it in a way that he doesn't break a lot of china up there, is something that he has to work out. But it's necessary. We need to take away that sanctuary. And I'm glad to see it happening, and at the scale that he's doing it.

We need to continue to help him, because he does this at great risk within his own country. It's not popular to do this, because many Pakistanis felt the Americans abandoned them after the Afghan war against the Soviets. We left them with all these refugees and problems, and then put sanctions on them. And so there's a lot of bitterness still left over. He's taken a lot of risk in supporting us in the face of that. And



"I'm trying to figure out what Sharon is trying to do. He's going to withdraw from Gaza. He's now killing the top leadership of Hamas, that had normally been off-limits, and I'm trying to fathom what he's trying to get at. I don't think anybody there believes that there's a military solution to all this. . . . The blood is up. And if you get to the point of despair, you could have a true insurgency on your hands, which I think they're on the verge of in the Palestinian Territories."

we've got to show him that we can be good allies, and be thankful and appreciative of what he does.

EIR: Looking back on the situation in Afghanistan—back to when we were aiding the Afghans against the Soviets—didn't we make a mistake in trying to use the *mujahideen*, and the same characters who we're having trouble with today, when we gave them arms?

Zinni: Well, you know, as Henry Kissinger once said, most of the time, you find yourself trying to choose between the lesser of two evils. In those days, the big evil was communism. You know, through covert action, we got rid of an elected government in Iran, and propped up the Shah, because we thought the government might be leaning toward communism. We brought the Shah back in, and that ended up becoming a disaster, and we ended up with the Ayatollah.

There's a lot of criticism of people we support around the world, sometimes, that are not the best leaders and the best form of governance, because the alternative looks worse. And in the end, you never know what that's going to lead to. It could lead to a worse situation in the end. So it's easy to look back at history in reverse, and say, "Well, that was bad, the *mujahideen*, we created a problem." But at the time, that's what we had to deal with, in trying to

stop Soviet hegemony from spreading, and communism from spreading.

EIR: Turning to the Middle East: Now we have the assassination of Sheikh Yassin, and it seems that that really is going to set something off which could have been gotten under control, to the extent that the United States was still deeply involved in the Mideast peace process. What do you think will be the net effect of the assassination of Sheikh Yassin?

Zinni: Well, it's going to unleash a whole series of violence. The cycle of violence is now going to be accelerated as a result. I think you're going to see a lot of Hamas and Islamic Jihad and Al-Qsa attacks; you're going to see retribution attacks by the Israelis. And we're going to go through another sort of spiralling cycle of violence.

Certainly, the Israelis upped the stakes in doing this now. And there's going to be a counteraction to that. It then pushes the peace process way further back from any chance of moving in a positive way. And we're going to go through a bad patch here, I think.

I'm trying to figure out what Sharon is trying to do. He's going to withdraw from Gaza. He's now killing the top leadership of Hamas, that had normally been off-limits, and I'm

trying to fathom what he's trying to get at. I don't think anybody there believes that there's a military solution to all this. And it's difficult to see how this is going to play out. The blood is up, and there's no hope. And if you get to the point of despair, you could have a true insurgency on your hands, which I think they're on the verge of in the Palestinian Territories. It could be a long Summer.

EIR: The other aspect of that is this attempt by the Administration to introduce this new "Greater Middle East" policy, which was kind of shot down in mid-stream, with the ideal of "democracy everywhere."

Zinni: Reform—political, economic, social reform—needs to happen in this part of the world, but it needs to happen in a way that, culturally, they can put into effect. And it needs to happen at a pace that they can handle. This idea that we walk over, and we just dump Jeffersonian democracy on top of them, and expect, tomorrow, that this is going to bear fruit, is just unrealistic. And I think we ought to engage with them; we ought to encourage it; we ought to support it, help with the resources, work with them—but they each need to do it at their own pace.

And there *is* some reform and change happening. In places like Kuwait, and Qatar and Bahrain, they're creating parliaments; women are getting the vote and being allowed to run for office; they've reformed some of their economic systems out there and made them more diverse, and there's foreign investment coming in. There's a lot of things that are happening. We need to find a way to encourage that, and let it seek its own level.

There will be a form of democratization, and free-market economies and things that will happen; but it will probably have an Arab Islamic character to it. And as long as it's stable, and it's representative, and it's acceptable to the people, I think we ought to be satisfied with that.

Very few democracies around the world look the same. You have parliamentary systems, bi-cameral systems, representational governments, one man-one vote democracies. There are variations to this, and we ought to allow for that sort of character that they bring to it with their own cultural considerations, to work out there.

EIR: In the broader picture of the United States in the war on terrorism: There's been a lot of deployments, as in Central Asia, where you've, of course, had a lot of experience in CENTCOM. And there are fears rising, because of the extended duration of the time the United States seems to be there—fears especially in places like Russia, but also to some extent in China—that we're now getting into a kind of new "Great Game," given also the propensities of the Administration, at least in a lot of their public formulations, to push their pre-eminence doctrine, and the like. It seems to give a credence to this. Do you see a possible conflict, say between Russia and the United States, might occur over this?

Zinni: No. I don't think it would happen. I think we ought to give reassurances: Our forces are there based on the need to deal with the problems in Afghanistan. I don't think that we have any intention to have a permanent presence out there. It's not in our interest to do that. And I think we just need to communicate to them that we're there because there's destabilizing things that go on, that we have to deal with, that affect us all.

And I think the Russians may be a little bit leery, more afraid that we're going to exert more influence in that part of the world—especially when you begin to look at the Caspian, and some of the natural gas and oil reserves, and that sort of thing. They're going to keep an eye on us.

But I don't think anybody, realistically, believes—nor would we ever want to—that we're going to put permanent military positions out there in Central Asia. Of all places in the world, I would think that would be the last place we would want to do it; we don't really have vital national interests out there that warrant permanent presence of troops, once we deal with this terrorism problem.

EIR: It certainly wouldn't be the first place that people would want to be.

Zinni: No, I don't think you'd sign up for a tour in, Tashkent, you know?

EIR: One other issue. Now we've had these bombings in Madrid. Now that the ETA has been eliminated as a possibility, people are talking about a Northern African Muslim connection. But there also have been at least some indications, on the European side, that they're looking at much of this old network, the old right-wing fascist and neo-fascist networks around the Falange; that we had this kind of thing in the 1970s and 1980s, a "strategy of tension." What is your estimate on the Madrid thing?

Zinni: I think, clearly, it was some sort of *jihadi* group. If it was a North African, Moroccan-based group, or something like that, it's probably an extension of al-Qaeda. It probably has some sort of al-Qaeda support or provision of resources, or capabilities, planning, or whatever. I think this has all the hallmarks of the al-Qaeda network, although the group may be a separate group. But what al-Qaeda does, is it recruits its foot-soldiers from all these disparate groups around the world, and gives them the resources they need, the training, the logistics, the planning, to do things like this. And certainly, the encouragement and support they need. So, I think that's what happened.

EIR: In another area that you probably know a good deal about, although I don't know if you were stationed there—the Latin American situation: They've also had, in places like Colombia, it seems, a relatively successful war on terrorism under [Colombian President Alvaro] Uribe in dealing with narco-terrorism.

Zinni: Yes.

EIR: But the economic problems seem to overwhelm that situation often enough. If you look, for instance, at Argentina and some of these other countries; how do you see the progress in the situation in Latin America?

Zinni: I don't follow Latin America that closely. Obviously, I think that if you're going to wean them away from coca production down there, you've got to give them an alternative. They need much more stability on the political side, and certainly, much more on the economic side, in economic development. That's the key in the long run. The same in the Middle East and elsewhere. It's got to be political reform, economic reform, that really pulls away the cannon fodder you need to become guerrillas or terrorists, or whatever, or members of drug cartels.

EIR: Do you think, now, with everything that's happening in Iraq, that this idea of creating an American empire—which was floated in a lot of the think-tanks and magazines about a year ago—has now has been shot down a bit?

Zinni: Yeah, and I think that in the nature of the kind of empire they were talking about, it was ridiculous.

We do have an empirical presence. It's because we're the last remaining superpower, and we have a great deal of influence around the world. And so it's an empire, not of conquest, it's been an empire of influence. And if we're smart, we would use that influence to build multilateral, cooperative, collective approaches to dealing with problems, instead of unilateral, pre-emptive ones.

I kind of like what Bush, the elder, did at the end of the Cold War. The first problem we ran into was the Gulf situation, when Saddam invaded Kuwait. He [Bush] very carefully crafted a methodology that lasted right up until the Iraq War. He went to the UN and got a resolution to authorize the use of force. He had the international legitimacy. He spent a great deal of effort and time in creating a masterful coalition, especially from the region, of Arabs and Islamic nations, and European nations. He stayed within the limits of the resolution. He didn't go to Baghdad, because it was outside the resolution.

And, you know, here we used our power and influence; but we used it in a way that we gained the international legitimacy we needed. We built the coalitions and did it collectively.

That model was used in Haiti, Somalia, Kosovo; we brought NATO in; in places like East Timor, we supported the Australians in the lead, under this same structure.

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That security structure, everybody was very comfortable with. And we, as the greatest power in the world, reinforced it, supported it, promoted it; and everybody worked within that. We held the sanctions against Iraq and Iran under that model.

And then all of a sudden, we come along in this Iraq thing, and we rush to war, and we break the model. And I think that was a mistake. That's the *wrong* application of your power, in that empirical sense, than the way I think Bush, the elder, "41," constructed it and Clinton followed with.

EIR: Do you think that either the Clinton or the Bush Administration ignored some of the signs with regard to Sept. 11, and the buildup of the real terrorist threat?

Zinni: Well, I lived through this. I think everybody expected, after 1998, when Osama bin Laden issued all those *fatwas*, that al-Qaeda had transformed itself into a bigger threat.

I think it was seen as sort of a regional threat. And I think after 1998, everybody realized it was going to become much more significant, and it would even stretch outside the region. I think everybody understood there could be a possibility that they might get to the U.S.; but no one imagined they would do it in that way.

And I gotta say—having lived through this—it's very easy to have 20-20 hindsight. It's very easy for people to go on TV, and say, "I was a Chicken-Little, screaming about all this." But the intelligence was never there.

Look, Clinton wanted, badly, to get Osama bin Laden. We shot missiles in Afghanistan, we shot them into Khar-toum. And this was on very, very weak intelligence, in my view. The Agency [CIA] and others were breaking their backs trying to get more information. It just wasn't there. We didn't have the assets on the ground. We didn't penetrate the organization. We couldn't get the timely intelligence. We couldn't get the kinds of intelligence that you could act on, either special operations or bombing.

And some of the stuff I heard yesterday, on this testimony [to the Sept. 11 Commission]: In my mind, it reminded me of a bunch of blind men feeling an elephant, and trying to describe it. From their narrow perspective, they may have been saying the right thing. But when you put it all together, it wasn't that clear. It was a lot vaguer.

And you could see, within our own government, the inability of agencies to cooperate and work together and communicate—not because there weren't good people; but the system doesn't allow for that to work the way it should.

So I think it's always easy to go back, in hindsight, and say, "You should have seen this, or you should have seen that"; but if you weren't there, I don't think any of the Presidents—Bush, Clinton, Bush, the elder—ever ignored this problem. They just never had enough to work with, that they could act on it. And that, being intelligence.

EIR: OK, we've covered a good deal. Thanks very much.

Zinni: Thank you.

Book Review

The Ugly History of The Cheney Warmongers

by William Jones

The Rise of the Vulcans: the History of Bush's War Cabinet

by James Mann

New York: Viking Press, 2004
448 pages, hardcover, \$25.95

The story of the Bush War Cabinet as presented by former *Los Angeles Times* Beijing correspondent James Mann, now a senior writer-in-residence for the Center for Strategic and International Studies, will not be totally unfamiliar to *EIR*'s readers, or to those Americans who for several years have been exposed to the public lambasting of these "children of Satan" in the publications associated with *EIR*'s founding editor Lyndon LaRouche. Indeed, to the extent that the figure of that Rasputinesque Vice President Dick Cheney, and his policies, have become *the* issue that will determine the fate of the Bush Presidency, this has largely been due to LaRouche's unstinting efforts to make that the issue.

The significance of the Mann book lies in the fact that it will be a useful tool for the "establishment" layers in the Democratic and Republican Parties to go after the "neo-con problem." It's also a very interesting read, even for initiates. Mann is keen on distancing himself from writing a "political tract," and rather keeps to his characteristic style of "objective" reporting; he does stick to the facts of the case as they have been made known to him, in many instances, by some of the players themselves. But it is the facts themselves, as dutifully reported, which provide the key indictment against this band of scoundrels.

They themselves chose the name "The Vulcans" as their collective designation, according to Richard Armitage, because of a statue of that particular Roman god which overlooks Condoleezza Rice's birthplace in Birmingham, Alabama. Vulcan, the Roman god of fire and patron of the smithy and the forge, armorer of the gods, was how they envisioned their policy orientation—hard as nails. At the same time, what they may have overlooked in their choice is the fact that Vulcan was the only ugly god in the Pantheon—apparently

the reason Zeus threw him off Mount Olympus. And the Bush "Vulcans" have revealed a very ugly face indeed.

Utopian Roots

Mann's argument is particularly interesting in that he takes the origin of the "Vulcans" not to the beginning of the Bush election campaign, nor even back to the Cheney Pentagon with its foiled plans for establishing a doctrine of pre-emption during the earlier Bush Administration, but rather back to the Nixon Administration where Cheney and Rumsfeld cut their eye-teeth. While Mann provides quite a broad picture of the development of the group as a whole and individually, it is crystal clear that for him, Vice President Cheney has become the real spider in the this convoluted web. Mann also succeeds in pulling together some of the lesser known facts of our "ignoble warriors."

There is little ground-breaking work in Mann's accurate but cursory elaboration of the connection of the Vulcans like Paul Wolfowitz and William Kristol, to fascist guru Leo Strauss—*EIR*'s exposé of this sinister figure last year has now become part of the "mainstream" coverage of the topic. But he does bring up some of the early lesser-known connections of neo-con gurus Paul Wolfowitz and Richard Perle to the old-line utopians like Paul Nitze and Dean Acheson.

Acheson was the ultimate Cold Warrior, whose arguments late in World War II, not to allow Japan to keep its Emperor, helped quash the possibilities of a Japanese surrender—then very real—before the atomic bomb was dropped. His policies led to the U.S. debacle in the Korean War, and to the creation of a hostile relationship with Communist China, on the false assumption that the "communist world" was a monolith. Acheson later, as one of the so-called "wise men," would encourage Lyndon Johnson to expand the disastrous Vietnam War.

Nitze, who was the vice chairman of the Strategic Bombing Survey from 1944-46, played a key role in the fire bombing of Japan and Germany.

Acheson and Nitze, together with academia's "Dr. Strangelove," Albert Wohlstetter, established in 1969 the Committee to Maintain a Prudent Defense Policy, in Washington's Dupont Circle area. It was here that two eager young graduate students, Wolfowitz and Perle, served their discipleship, groomed to take over from the wizened icons of the Cold War. While the group only lasted a few months, Mann says, through it the aging Cold Warriors "passed along some of their sophisticated knowledge of Washington and their tough-minded views of American foreign policy to two eager young graduate students." Perle would then go on to work for conservative Democratic Senator Henry "Scoop" Jackson, while Wolfowitz would return to the university to write his doctoral dissertation under the watchful eye of Wohlstetter.

During the Nixon Administration, Wolfowitz would return to Washington to work in the arms control agency under the anti-Soviet hawk, Rand strategist Fred Iklé. Iklé had been

'New World Order' Gang Is Back, with G.W. Bush

by Jeffrey Stainberg

According to several recent news accounts, sometime in the Summer of 1998, a Bush family war council took place at the Knechtbocker, Maine vacation compound. At that gathering, the George W. Bush Presidential effort was formally launched. Former National Security Council Soviet expert Condoleezza Rice, flanked by her former boss, ex-President George Bush, agreed to step on the tank of walking Dubya through the four phases of foreign policy and national security.

Others were soon added to the team, which Rice dubbed "The Vulcans," after a name of the Roman god of metal-working and earthquakes of Mount Olympus, Alabama, known as Vulcan. A more accurate name might be the "Marians," after the Roman god of war. Because of this gang of three backs to Sir George Bush's New World Order gets anywhere near the White House, you can expect a strategic combination with Moscow and Beijing, a bloody march on the Persian Gulf and throughout the Middle East, and many other similar extremely unpleasant options.

Given ex-President George H.W. Bush's lifetime affinity for so-called "secret parallel government" operations, and his broad condemnations of Bill Clinton, over his 1992 election defeat, it should come as no surprise that, within months of that initial meeting, "The Vulcans" had established a shadow "national security" apparatus, which would deploy over the next two years to skillfully and effectively sabotage many U.S. national security and foreign policy initiatives, including the Middle East peace process and the Clinton Administration's efforts to bring peace and stability to the Korean peninsula.

The Shadow Cabinet

The Knechtbocker gathering had followed an April 1998 meeting at the Palo Alto, California home of former Reagan Secretary of State George Shultz, at which the Bushes had been first introduced to Condoleezza Rice. Much and

Dick Cheney were tipped Paul Wolfowitz, another Bush-era national security hawk, to jobs where was soon dubbed "CWI" ("George W. Co-ordinator").

Constantly in the background at all the early planning sessions was Brent Scowcroft, President Bush's National Security Advisor and current alternate, who, along with his George and former East Coast Staff Chairman Colin Powell, is a British Knight, as dubbed by Queen Elizabeth II for "service to the Empire" during Operation Desert Storm.

The Maine secret took place on the inside of the escalating impeachment drive against President Bill Clinton, and the Russian default, which would shortly trigger the near-collapse of the Long Term Capital Management hedge fund. The Bush League, according to media accounts provided by Condoleezza Rice, among others, were to work immediately, creating what the former Bush National Security Council staffer described as a shadow national security council, to counter the Clinton Administration's every move, with sharp rhetoric and Congressional sabotage.

Almost every Sunday night since the Autumn of 1998, Governor Bush, Rice, and Wolfowitz have held a three-way conference call, to plan out the week's remaining activities, including public statements and other interventions by the Bush gang, to gain upon the Administration's initiatives. Every Monday morning, a second conference call reportedly takes place—with a larger group of participants, including such Bush Administration Cold Warriors and General Lobby leaders as Richard Armitage, Richard Perle, and Don Zakheim.

The late Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Ga.) served as the liaison between "Team Bush" and the Republicans in the Congress.

Thus, when Perle, the suspected Moscow spy and ally of convicted master Jonathan Jay Pollard, met with two senior Israeli negotiators on the eve of this past July's Camp David summit, and urged them to stage a walk-out the moment the Palestinians brought up the subject of Jerusalem, he was ac-



The Junior Bush Family

ting on behalf of the Bush "shadow cabinet," intending to make a vital U.S. foreign policy initiative.

The Vulcans' policies, in part crafted in the foreign policy and national security circles of the Republican Party Platform, focus on cutting "super states," keeping Chinese Russia on the defensive, and otherwise keeping the United States out of the endless mire of "humanitarian" missions that have defined American military outreach under the Clinton Administration. Never mind that almost all of the "hot spots" where American troops are still engaged, were often authorized under the Bush Administration, such as the Balkans, Haiti, and Africa. The new Bush team will likely be the first of the world to fall under some "viral" American security strategy—like control over the world petroleum reserves or other strategic raw materials—comes into play.

Inexplicable Denials

In the pages that follow, you will be reintroduced to the Bush League apparatus that remains to know and do during the 1998-01 period, until Bush was voted out of office, in a stunning repudiation of an incumbent President. The cast of characters who will populate a George "Dubya" Bush Administration are the scores of personnel who brought together Pentagon insiders, the Persian Gulf war, the "New World Order" economic recession, and the crack cocaine epidemic.

In a recent Washington Five interview, Condoleezza Rice, "quarterback" of the Bush policy team, tried to downplay the similarities by waving philosophical. "The world is a different place than it was in 1990 or 1981 or 1962," she said. In fact, in the years there are differences between the immediate post-Cold War period, when the Soviet Union was going through its death throes, and today, those differences

of the Bushies, into even more extreme forms of "New World Order" imperial fantasy.

Thus, Rice, Wolfowitz, et al. now they would no longer hold back from a full-scale ground invasion of Iraq, running into Baghdad to remove Saddam Hussein from power by force. And although Bush Administration would pay no heed to the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty, and would proceed with a National Missile Defense system, ostensibly aimed against "rogue states," but in reality targeted Russia/China. This, despite the fact that then-Vice President George Bush was one of the biggest bureaucratic opponents of President Ronald Reagan's 1983 Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), and played a pivotal role in the nuclear arms manufacturing of London B. Latham & Co., the influential name of Reagan's SDI, which would have sought Soviet collaboration in ending the Strategic Arms Limitation and Arms Race negotiations.

And Rice made it clear that a Bush II Administration would not pursue positive global engagement, such as the Clinton effort to establish Clinton his belatedly woke up to the dream just as it all crumbled by the spread of HIV/AIDS and other deadly diseases. Rice, with the cold, calculated logic of a highly Kissinger, believes the idea of treating such issues as real U.S. national security concerns.



Vulcan, the Roman god of metal-working, after whom the Bush foreign policy team named themselves. Foreign policy is metal, compared to making Dubya Bush something about foreign policy.

EIR's exposure of the Vulcans' control of a George W. Bush Presidency was published in August 2000 (statue of Condoleezza Rice's Vulcan is at lower right), during that year's Presidential campaign. It, and the 2002 exposé of the Vulcans as followers of fascist philosopher Leo Strauss, were necessary predecessors to journalist James Mann's new book.

appointed to the arms control post by Nixon due to a continual barrage of attacks from Jackson and others, who complained that Nixon was too "soft" on Moscow in his arms control negotiations. During the Nixon Administration, Perle and Wolfowitz would play the same Mutt-and-Jeff role as they did under George W. Bush, with the argumentative Perle always "pushing the envelope" on the more outlandish areas of policy transformation, and the soft-spoken Wolfowitz, while sometimes even seeming to contradict his colleague, pursuing the same policy in a more discreet manner. Perle was working the Congress, and Wolfowitz was in the Administration.

Flailing at the 'Evil Empire'

When Gerald Ford took over the Presidency from the Watergated Nixon in 1974, Rumsfeld and Cheney emerged as the chief players in the attempt to push the new President in the direction of a more confrontational stance with the Soviet Union. But they weren't the only ones looking for some leverage on the new, untried President. Henry Kissinger, who had been Nixon's National Security Advisor, also hoped to utilize Ford's uncertainties to strengthen his own authority. He had himself placed in an unprecedented position as both Secretary of State and National Security Advisor. The Che-

ney-Rumsfeld duo, which at this time was dominated by the older and more senior Rumsfeld, intended to thwart Kissinger's plans.

A month after he was sworn in, Ford brought Rumsfeld back from his post as NATO ambassador to become White House chief of staff, replacing Alexander Haig. Rumsfeld then made Cheney his deputy. Together they went after Henry Kissinger, targeting particularly his détente policy with Moscow as the means to topple him.

By mid-1975, Ford was thinking about the 1976 election, his first as a Presidential candidate. He had come under considerable fire from the conservative wing of the Republican Party for his great reliance on the discredited Kissinger regarding foreign policy issues. Kissinger was set for a fall and the Cheney-Rumsfeld duo was prepared to push him.

When North Vietnamese troops on April 23, 1975 began making their final assault on Saigon, Ford's speechwriters, undoubtedly at the behest of the new White House chief of staff, wrote a speech effectively announcing the end of the war. Kissinger, self-esteemed "peacemaker" in the Vietnam conflict, was conveniently on travel and not consulted on the speech. Soon he would be out of the White House entirely.

In June 1975, Cheney, whose code-name while he was Rumsfeld's deputy had been Backseater, was now playing his own hand. The Soviet dissident Alexander Solzhenitzyn was to visit the United States. Cheney sent a memorandum to Rumsfeld, recommending that the President meet with him, a meeting which would have, no doubt, infuriated Moscow and thrown a monkey-wrench into Kissinger's arms negotiations. While Solzhenitzyn never got his meeting, Cheney's memo played into the growing conservative backlash against détente, and against Ford's re-election chances. The issue would re-emerge during the 1976 Republican convention, when Reagan would attack Ford on this issue. Ford did get the Republican nomination, but lost the election to Jimmy Carter.

In November 1975, Ford conducted a major shake-up—the “Halloween Massacre”—in his Cabinet, firing Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger, and forcing Kissinger to give up the national security post, although he remained Secretary of State. Rumsfeld was appointed Defense Secretary, while Cheney was upgraded to White House chief of staff. While Kissinger was running back and forth from Moscow trying to cut an arms control deal, Rumsfeld was threatening to go to the Joint Chiefs against any agreement, assuring that no deal would ever get through Congress.

In his new position, Cheney quickly emerged from under the shadow of the irascible Rumsfeld, who generated a lot of flak from the liberal wing of the Republican Party. Cheney, according to Mann, even had to talk Rumsfeld into taking the post of Secretary of Defense. “Backseater” now became known as the “Grand Teuton,” a play on the Grand Teton Mountains in Cheney's home state of Wyoming.

During the 1976 presidential campaign, Cheney convinced Ford to accept the new Republican Party program, “Morality in Foreign Policy,” which was largely based on the conservatives' critique of the Ford Administration's failure to meet with Solzhenitsyn. Ford agreed to run on the platform, thus fending off a challenge from Ronald Reagan, but accepting a program which had little to do with his own views on foreign policy.

Cheney came back to Washington in 1978 after the Carter victory, this time elected to the House of Representatives. He quickly rose to head the Republican Policy Committee.

Shifting Policy

With the election of Ronald Reagan in 1980, the future Vulcans began to coalesce as a team. Wolfowitz had remained in the arms control agency during the Carter Administration, already beating the drums against Iraq in a Limited Contingency Study he wrote for Carter Defense Secretary Harold Brown. While the study was primarily focused on the need to prevent Soviet control of Persian Gulf oil, Wolfowitz also warned of control of the oil by another country, like Iraq. Wolfowitz was brought on board as the State Department Director of Policy Planning, a post which

didn't require Senate approval. In Wolfowitz' case, it may have proven a major hurdle to overcome conservative Republicans' hostility to him for his service in the Carter Administration.

With this new appointment, Wolfowitz began recruiting some old friends and partisan spirits. Lewis “Scooter” Libby, a former student of Wolfowitz at Yale, was brought into Wolfowitz' State Department shop. From Cornell, he brought in Francis Fukuyama, later famous for his absurdist “end of history” thesis. From the University of Chicago came Zalmay Khalilzad, like Wolfowitz a former student of Wohlstetter. He pulled James Roche, a former colleague at DOD, from the Pentagon over to State.

The policy planning staff began immediately to snipe at the Reagan Administration's China policy. While under Nixon and later Carter, the United States had established a rapprochement with China aimed against the Soviet Union, Wolfowitz' crew called for a tougher line against China, insisting America was strong enough alone that it did not need the assistance of China in confronting Moscow. This reflected what would later become the infamous “pre-eminence theory” of the Cheney National Security Strategy. This was also a direct affront to then-Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who was following in the footsteps of his mentor, Henry Kissinger, in his geopolitical “tilt” toward China. When Haig was replaced by George Shultz, later to become the virtual “godfather” of the Vulcans and foreign policy guru to the Bush Presidential campaign, Shultz moved U.S. policy in the direction laid out by Wolfowitz' policy planning staff.

It was also under Wolfowitz and Libby that the “democratization” drumbeat began in an effort to remove Philippine President Fernando Marcos. To the chagrin of the “democratizers,” the removal of Marcos soon led to the removal of U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

During the Reagan years, Rumsfeld went back to the business world, while Cheney was running operations on Capitol Hill. In the aftermath of Iran-Contra, Cheney was avidly working to hamper any legislation which might limit the prerogative of the President to run covert operations, and he was ultimately successful.

The two were together, however, in a highly secretive “continuity of government” exercise. This particular clandestine program was dreamed up in a virtual Dr. Strangelove laboratory. Given the possibility, the authors of this exercise argued, that the President, during a nuclear exchange, wouldn't make it to the underground bunker, there should be three separate teams sent out from Washington to different locations, prepared to proclaim a new American “President,” literally setting aside the entire Constitutional process and even the more recent legislation designating Presidential succession. Both Cheney and Rumsfeld played roles in these highly dubious exercises. The experience gained would serve Cheney well when he virtually took over management of President Bush's movements in the aftermath of Sept. 11.



Mann's book follows the chiefs of the Vulcans' war party, Dick Cheney and Donald Rumsfeld, to their original hard- and soft-cop roles in the Nixon Administration, and their allegiance to the "doctrine of pre-eminence" which became "pre-emptive war." He also notes the role of George Shultz in creating the Vulcans and thus the entire foreign policy of the George W. Bush Administration.

the British Arab Legion's tactics in 1941. Such a move would also secure Israel from the possible launching of Scuds from western Iraq, the proponents argued. Cheney liked the idea, but the Bush White House didn't. This would look too much like a direct attack on Baghdad, presaging a break-up of the Iraqi state. This would be anathema to most of the envisioned allies in this operation. Schwarzkopf commented sourly about the plan, "Put a civilian in charge of professional military men, and before long he's no longer satisfied with setting policy, but wants to out-general the generals." The same could also be said for the second Gulf War under wannabe general Rumsfeld.

Cheney, in his typical conspiratorial style, urged that the President go to war without Congressional approval, warning that the Administra-

tion might lose the vote on Capitol Hill. Bush rejected the advice and won the vote on the war. When Powell later announced the cessation of hostilities, concerned by the tremendous loss of life, including Iraqi lives, in the operation, Libby commented on the decision by saying later, "We objected to it. I was floored by the decision. Neither of us liked it." The enmity of the neo-cons against Powell would follow him into the administration of George W. Bush.

Bridling Powell

Mann describes the well-known fights between Cheney and Colin Powell when Cheney, under the first Bush Administration, took over the Defense Secretary post and Powell became head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. When the White House decided to mobilize a coalition to throw the Iraqi forces out of Kuwait, after having for all intents and purposes encouraged Saddam to invade it, Cheney and his gaggle of Pentagon neo-cons, including Libby and Wolfowitz, began to draw up war plans. Powell was opposed to going to war to liberate Kuwait. This won him a tongue-lashing from Cheney. "You're not Secretary of State. You're not the national security advisor. And you're not secretary of defense. So stick to military matters," Cheney told him. Both President Bush and National Security Advisor Scowcroft were in agreement with Cheney, and the decision was made to prepare for war.

Cheney then secretly put forward a plan of attack for a move *into* Iraq, designated Operation Scorpion, Cheney didn't see fit to inform Powell or even Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf, appointed head of the coalition forces, of the plan, developed by Wolfowitz clone Henry Rowen. The Rowen Plan envisioned a move from Jordan through the western Iraqi desert in the direction of Baghdad, following

Stoking the Iraq War Fires

With the election of Bill Clinton in 1993, the Vulcans went into exile. From their seats in the think-tanks and, especially after the Republican takeover of the House in 1994, from their perches in the Congress, they deliberated their come-back.

In 1997, Wolfowitz published an essay, "The United States and Iraq," where he discussed the replacement of Saddam Hussein with a new Iraqi regime. It was recycled in another article, written together with Zalmay Khalilzad, which was published in the neo-conservative rag, the *Weekly Standard*. This then coalesced into the Project for a New American Century, which became something of the political arm of the neo-conservative movement.

On Capitol Hill, conservative China-basher Congress-

man Chris Cox (R-Calif.) set up the Congressional Policy Advisory Board, which brought together leading Republican officials from the Nixon, Reagan, and first Bush administrations. The leading foreign policy members were Rumsfeld, Cheney, and Wolfowitz, joined later by Shultz and Cap Weinberger, and eventually, by Condoleezza Rice. Out of this group came the missile commission, headed up by Rumsfeld. The commission was similar to the famous “Team B” studies of the 1970s, where conservatives, angry about what they felt was a much too benign view of the Soviet Union coming from the Administration, created an alternative “intelligence evaluation apparatus” to the official agencies. As could be predicted, Team B came up with diametrically opposed conclusions to those of the intelligence agencies. Sound familiar? Precisely the same *modus operandi* would later set up Rumsfeld’s infamous Office of Special Projects.

The Rumsfeld Commission issued their “bipartisan” report warning of a missile threat from three particular nations—Iraq, Iran, and North Korea—which would later serve as George W. Bush’s “axis of evil.”

Rumsfeld also played a major behind-the-scenes role in the creation of the Cox Commission, an operation which was meant to derail the Clinton China policy. Serving as the committee’s lawyer was none other than Wolfowitz student Scooter Libby. The Chief of Staff for the Cox Commission, David McGrath, would also land a top post in Vice President Cheney’s foreign policy shop.

In the run-up to the 2000 election, Rumsfeld was also at the head of a clandestine Bush campaign group, which was tasked with elaborating a Bush policy on missile defense. Involved in those discussions were Rice, Wolfowitz, Stephen Hadley (the future Deputy National Security Advisor), and Richard Perle. Rumsfeld was preparing himself for taking on another pre-eminent role in government. At the same time, Cheney returned from a very lucrative job with the Halliburton energy company to aid the George W. Bush campaign. Wolfowitz was also brought in to assist. It was at this point that the “Vulcans” were officially constituted under that designation.

With the events of Sept. 11, which Lyndon LaRouche designated the neo-cons’ “Reichstag fire,” this gang of hooligans absconded with a President that didn’t have a clue as to what was being done to him—and obviously still doesn’t. And the role of Dick Cheney as the President’s Rasputin was absolutely crucial.

As Mann explains: “Foreign officials soon learned that when they visited Washington, it was no longer enough merely to talk to officials at the State Department, NSC, and Pentagon; they had to make Cheney’s office a regular stop on the itinerary. . . . Cheney had come a long way from the era when he had served as Donald Rumsfeld’s doorkeeper, supervising Christmas card lists and the repairs of the White House plumbing. . . . He had become perhaps the most powerful vice president in American history.”

Time for an Israel Accountability Act

by Carl Osgood

The March 22 assassination of Hamas spiritual leader Sheik Ahmed Yassin by the Israeli Defense Force, under orders from Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, puts a sharp point on a growing irony in Washington, D.C. The irony is that, while the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza continues to spawn more violence, a rising chorus is being heard in Washington demanding that the Bush Administration impose sanctions on Syria under the provisions of the Syria Accountability Act. Sharon’s latest atrocity came in the wake of a week-long visit by U.S. Middle East envoy William Burns, along with National Security Council members Stephen Hadley and Elliott Abrams, who were told by Sharon that he would never negotiate with the Palestinian leadership. The Yassin assassination can, therefore, only be seen as calculated to increase the level of violence between Israel and the Palestinians, rather than as an act of self-defense, as the Israelis are claiming.

The contradiction between the Israeli-Palestinian situation and the attacks emanating from Washington against Syria was the subject of a forum of the Council for the National Interest (CNI) held in Washington, D.C. on March 17, featuring Syria’s Ambassador to Washington. Speakers at the forum challenged the Syria Accountability Act, and proposed that if the United States is going to hold other nations accountable for their actions, it should include Israel, as well. Eugene Bird, the president of CNI, threw down the gauntlet to the Israeli lobby in his opening remarks, challenging the American-Israel Political Action Committee, the Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith, the Zionist Organization of America, and the Washington Institute for Near East Policy to a series of debates on any subject germane to the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territories and the withdrawal of the United States from Iraq. He indicated that he doubted that any of those organizations would accept CNI’s challenge, especially considering that one of CNI’s conditions is that the debates be broadcast nationally via C-SPAN or some other national network.

Bird reported that CNI had tried to have the forum on Capitol Hill, but a forum including a discussion of draft legislation to hold Israel accountable for its actions was such a hot potato in the Congress, that none of the offices CNI spoke to would sponsor a room, so the event wound up being held at the National Press Club. Bird told *EIR*, later, that the offices they spoke to were “a little embarrassed” that they were not able to sponsor the forum and expressed “astonishment” that

CNI would be presenting such a discussion on Israel. "You'd think that you'd be able to bring all of the parties onto the same stage in terms of accountability," he said, but, apparently, that is not the case in the U.S. Congress.

The Syria Accountability Act, signed by President Bush last year, was modeled on the 1998 Iraq Liberation Act, and continues the pattern established in the now-infamous "Clean Break" document, written by neo-cons Richard Perle, Douglas Feith, David Wurmser, and Wurmser's wife, Meyrav Wurmser, in 1996 as an election campaign document for Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel's Likud Party. It demanded repudiation of the 1993 Oslo peace accord, and its underlying premise of land for peace. It also called on Israel to advocate regime change in Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Iran. The first of those has now been done, and Syria is being set up as the second target, first for economic warfare, under the sanctions provisions of the Syria Accountability Act, and then for military action. The neo-cons are so hot for war against Syria, that last Spring, they floated the lie that the reason Saddam Hussein's weapons of mass destruction could not be found was because he had hidden them in Syria. When the White House buried that story, the neo-cons turned to the Congress as a fall-back option.

The fraud and the dangers of the Syria act and the soon-to-follow Saudi Arabia Accountability Act also did not escape the notice of the CNI at its March 17 forum. Grant Smith, research director of the Institute for Research: Middle Eastern Policy, told the forum that the evidence cited in both bills "relies substantially on allegations, unsubstantiated data" from a "research house with questionable attributes." That research house is, of course, the Middle East Media Research Institute (MEMRI), of the above-named Meyrav Wurmser and former Israeli intelligence chief Yigal Carmon. Smith noted that MEMRI is considered by many "to be a selective news retrieval organization whose primary objective is to portray Arabs in the worst possible light."

Speaking most eloquently against the Syria Accountability Act was Dr. Imad Moustapha, Syria's ambassador to Washington. He said that the core reason for the Syria act was to further penalize Syria for its position in the Middle East conflict. He noted that Israel is still occupying Syrian territory in the Golan Heights, and that there are 500,000 Palestinian refugees living in Syria. "Those who designed this act," he said, "want to see Syria further weakened while it is facing an intransigent, bullying Israel." While not directly naming the designers of the bill, leaving that for other speakers, he said their intent is to use U.S. foreign policy for the benefit of the war camp in Israel. He called it the "embodiment of how a special interest group has made U.S. foreign policy hostage to their intent."

Moustapha described how the act is bad, not only for Syria, but also Israel and the United States. He said that if the United States really wants peace in the Middle East, it must be seen as an honest broker, which means "it must engage with all parties." He warned that the Syria act will not help

the U.S. public diplomacy campaign in the Arab world nor will it help gain cooperation in fighting terrorism. "If the United States wants to engage in a public diplomacy initiative towards the peoples of the Arab world, then it really has to reconsider the actual acts and deeds it is adopting on the ground." When Moustapha was challenged on the presence of Syrian troops in Lebanon, also taken up in the Syria Accountability Act, he pointed out that there is no comparison between that and Israel's violent occupation of the Palestinian territories. The 12,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon have not even fired a shot in ten years and Lebanese criticism of Syria does not elicit any reaction remotely comparable to the Israeli response to Palestinian resistance to that occupation.

The Israel Accountability Act is a draft legislative proposal being circulated by CNI. It was presented to the forum by retired U.S. Ambassador Robert Keely, who said, "The U.S. is supposed to be acting as an honest broker, a mediator. . . It's elemental that a diplomat has to be even-handed, and can't take sides, or they won't be successful." The proof of that, Keely said, is that the United States has not been successful as an honest broker for more than 50 years. The draft bill, he said, is "part of an effort to make the playing field more even, to deal with the parties in the Middle East in an evenhanded way and not take sides, because if we're going to have accountability acts about certain countries, then we need to have them about other countries that have also allegedly violated certain principles."

The purpose of the act, as set out in the beginning, is "to create conditions for enhancing the security of all of the Middle East, including Israelis, and to create the basis for a permanent reconciliation between Israel and all her neighbors." Under "Findings," the draft declares that "the Policies of the present Government of Israel endanger both American security interests in the Middle East and the long-term security of Israel itself." Sixteen more numbered paragraphs follow, identifying Israel's long-standing violations of UN Security Council resolutions regarding its occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, the suffering it has imposed on the Palestinian population, including the use of collective punishment, the building of the so-called security wall, the continuous expansion of settlement activity since the early 1970s, the policy of extra-legal assassinations, its refusal to comply with the demands of the Road Map peace plan, and Israel's own programs for weapons of mass destruction. The sanctions in the bill would prohibit the export of arms and equipment and withhold any economic aid that would facilitate Israel's activities in the Palestinian territories.

Keely concluded by noting that peace "would not threaten Israel's security, its economy, or its place in the world." On the contrary, Keely argued, these things would be enhanced. On the other hand, if the U.S. continues to support "a country and a government that doesn't follow the democratic principles which we hold so dear, that would hinder our efforts to stop terrorism," which requires the trust and cooperation of all of the countries of the region.

House Passes Budget Resolution

On March 25, the House narrowly passed, by a vote of 215 to 212, the Fiscal 2005 budget resolution. House Majority Leader Tom DeLay (R-Tex.) endorsed the budget plan brought forward by Budget Committee chairman Jim Nussle (R-Ia.), calling it a “transparent and honest” plan that provides the resources for defense and homeland security, freezes discretionary spending, and protects the economy and families from “snap-back tax hikes.” He predicted that the Democratic minority would be “hysterical in its advocacy of massive new taxes as an economic stimulus and new spending as means of cutting the deficit, and belligerent towards anyone who seeks to trim waste, fraud and abuse.”

Not surprisingly, the Democrats did not take kindly to either the GOP budget or DeLay’s accusations. Rep. John Spratt (S.C.), the ranking Democrat on the Budget Committee, told the House that the Democratic alternative would generate a lower deficit, and \$1.24 trillion less accumulated debt over the next ten years, than President Bush’s budget. Rep. David Obey (Wisc.), the ranking Democrat on the House Appropriations Committee, called the GOP plan “the greatest demonstration of fiscal and social irresponsibility” that he had ever seen. He noted that “in one generation, we have gone from the industrialized country with the smallest gap between rich and poor in the world, to the country with the largest,” and that the GOP budget would continue that trend.

The resolution now moves to conference committee, where the most contentious issue is likely to be the “pay-as-you-go” provision adopted by the Senate. This would enforce spending caps, such that any increases in spending in one area would have to be compensated by cuts in another. The

House Budget Committee passed separate legislation on “pay-go” when it marked up its resolution on March 17, but it only applies to spending, not to tax cuts, whereas the Senate provision covers both. Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist (R-Tenn.) told reporters, on March 30, that he hoped the conference “will present a position that pays respect to both sides of the aisle, both sides of the Capitol, recognizing that they’re different.” The infighting on the pay-go rule, which most Democrats support, will mostly be among Republicans, some of whom are worried enough about ballooning deficits that they are willing to put tax cuts on the table.

Senate GOP Blocks Vote on Overtime Pay

On March 24, Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist (R-Tenn.) pulled a bill from the Senate floor in order to prevent a vote on an amendment to overturn new Department of Labor regulations on overtime pay. The Senate had only been making slow progress on the bill, which had been under consideration since March 3, even though both sides professed support for it. Dubbed the “Jumpstarting Our Business Strength Act,” it would make changes to U.S. tax law to comply with rulings of the World Trade Organization. Supporters of the bill argue that it is necessary to preserve jobs, especially in manufacturing.

However, the GOP reacted badly to the overtime amendment, possibly under pressure from the White House, which had pulled out all the stops, in January 2003, to make sure that similar language would not remain in the fiscal 2004 omnibus appropriations bill, even though it was voted up by both Houses. The Democrats, arguing

that the new overtime rules will take overtime pay away from some 8 million workers currently eligible for it, demanded a vote on their amendment, even offering to limit debate on it to ten minutes on each side, and the Republicans responded by filing cloture. The cloture vote failed 51 to 47.

After the cloture vote, Sen. Harry Reid (D-Nev.) said, “The fact is the majority didn’t want to vote on overtime.” He later said that “we recognize that we also have an obligation to 8 million working men and women in this country, and we are going to do everything we can to make sure that we have the ability to vote on it.”

An angry Sen. Orin Hatch (R-Utah) denounced the Democrats for playing Presidential politics. “This is a cheap vote” for the Democrats, he said, “because they do not care what the Department of Labor does, as long as it is more and more regulatory in favor of the trade union movement.” He charged the Democrats with blocking a bill “that would create jobs” that are now being lost because of European tariffs on U.S. manufactured goods.

Senate Democrats blast Iraq Policy, Chalabi

A delegation of Senate Democrats, led by Carl Levin (Mich.), called for UN involvement in reaching a political settlement in Iraq. Levin told reporters on March 18, reporting back from a just-concluded trip to Iraq, that “UN involvement is essential to getting the support of the Iraqi communities . . . because of the international pressure which the United Nations involvement would bring to bear on those three communities, to try to reach a settlement. . . .” This means, he said, making the UN a full partner in the

process, “and that means we’re going to have to give up some of the political power and the political clout that we have, to involve the international community.”

The delegation, which also included Senators Jay Rockefeller (W.V.), Jack Reed (R.I.), and Jeff Bingman (N.M.), emphasized the importance of bringing the Sunni population of Iraq back into the process, something which, they say, has been obstructed by the presence of Ahmed Chalabi on the Iraqi Governing Council. Rockefeller commented that he found it “incomprehensible that Chalabi is in charge of de-Ba’athification”—in other words, “who makes it and who doesn’t.” Bingman called him “the most divisive individual in Iraq” and his presence “does not inspire confidence, certainly, among the Sunni community, and, indeed, among many others.” He added that the process “is seen by the Sunni community as a way to suppress them. . . . As a result, there are thousands of teachers who can’t teach, thousands of professionals that can’t participate in the economic and social life of Iraq.”

Daschle May Block Judicial Nominations

The partisan war in the Senate over judicial nominations got hotter, on March 26, when Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) vowed to block all of the Bush Administration’s pending judicial nominations, unless the White House promises not to make any more recess appointments. The two recess appointments that President Bush has made so far, Mississippi Judge Charles Pickering, Sr. and Alabama Attorney General William Pryor, had been blocked in the Senate by Democratic filibusters. Daschle reportedly had the

nearly unanimous support of the Democratic caucus to issue the threat, after he tried to take up the matter with Majority Leader Bill Frist (R-Tenn.), from whom no assurances were forthcoming.

Daschle told reporters on March 30, “we will not be able to move on the confirmation of judges until we are given the assurance that they will not recess appoint future judges, especially judges that have been rejected by the Senate.” He said that such a practice is “an abuse of the institutional prerogatives of the Senate, and we just can’t accept that.”

Frist responded by accusing the Democrats of partisan obstructionism. He said that most of the 22 nominations that are pending are for positions where there are judicial emergencies, where caseloads are stacked up very high. He complained that the Democrats, in demanding that the President “needs to give up that Constitutional right to make recess appointments” before any of the 22 nominations can be moved, is nothing but “clear-cut obstruction,” which “can’t be tolerated.”

Scandal Over Medicare Reform Bill Intensifies

The repercussions of a three-hour vote to pass the Medicare reform bill, late last year, are still being felt in the House of Representatives, and are now threatening to become a full-blown scandal. The House Ethics Committee has finally begun an investigation into claims by Rep. Nick Smith (R-Mich.) that he was bribed and/or threatened by the GOP leadership on the floor of the House, to change his vote from “nay” to “yea” on the bill, helping to provide its very narrow margin of victory.

Secondly, House Democrats are

beginning to pursue charges that the chief actuary of the Department of Health and Human Services, Richard S. Foster, was threatened with being fired if he revealed that the actual projected costs of the prescription drug benefit in the bill were one-third higher than the \$400 billion that was being advertised.

On March 18, Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.) the ranking Democrat on the House Government Reform Committee, wrote to that committee’s chairman, Tom Davis (R-Va.) asking for a hearing on whether or not officials of the Bush Administration violated existing law by preventing Foster from disclosing to Congress his estimates of the costs of the prescription drug program. Waxman wrote that if the allegations are true, “the withholding of the Medicare cost estimates are an inexcusable breach of the public trust.” Furthermore, the Bush Administration was, in effect, “asking Congress to vote on enormously significant changes to Medicare, while withholding key information about what these changes would actually cost.”

Senate Democrats added fuel to that fire, on March 24, when Frank Lautenberg (N.J.) sent a letter, also signed by Senators Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.), Debbie Stabenow (Mich.), and Hilary Clinton (N.Y.), requesting a Justice Department investigation of the matter. “Serious crimes may have been committed by Bush Administration officials,” Lautenberg said in a statement, “in their efforts to hide the real cost of their Medicare prescription drug bill.” The same day, Foster testified to the House Ways and Means Committee that then-Medicare administrator Thomas Scully told him not to provide the actual cost estimates to the Congress. “I considered that inappropriate and, in fact, unethical,” he said.

Defend the Westphalia Principle

In recent months have appeared a rising chorus of public proposals—from Henry Kissinger, Tony Blair, George Shultz, European Trilateral chairman Count Otto von Lambsdorff—that international law as developed since the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, and as based upon the principles of that Treaty, be done away with as “obsolete.” Kissinger has demanded the concept of the Westphalia Peace, which ended 150 years of religious “perpetual wars” from 1511-1648, absolutely cannot be allowed to be applied, today, to the pursuit of peace in the Middle East. George Shultz—a key figure involved in the Nixon Administration’s ending of the Bretton Woods fixed-exchange-rate system in 1971, and therefore a prime responsible for the current crisis of the world monetary system—attacked the centuries-old Westphalia principle of sovereign nation-states, in a *Wall Street Journal* column, and instead insisted on the principle of “preventive intervention” by some states into other, “rogue” states.

Tony Blair, in a speech in Britain in early March, not only promoted the new U.S. *nuclear preventive war* doctrine derived from this, but went further to claim that he had seen the need to trash Westphalia long before Sept. 11, 2001. Count Lambsdorff categorically demanded the abandonment of the Westphalia principles in a March 27 *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* commentary, insisting they are hindering free markets, human rights, and “open societies.” Lambsdorff declared most dangerous, the axiomatic basis of Westphalia—social protection, regulated by governments—“whether as anti-dumping rules or legislation of social standards.”

These figures are proposing nothing less than the return to the feudal order of law which prevailed before Westphalia. And this means a religious “100 Years’ War” today, just as much as it did from 1511-1648, particularly in the gruesome Thirty Years’ War 1618-1648. So, in fact, did former CIA chief and neo-con fanatic James Woolsey mean his “100 Years’ War against terrorism”; and so do defenders of the preventive nuclear war doctrine speak of more than 60 nations in which “regime change” is necessary.

The 1648 Westphalia Peace has provided, since

then, the basis for the entire development of international law, including the UN Charter and the Geneva Conventions. The Treaty of Westphalia was a world-historic breakthrough of the first order; it laid down that the basis of foreign policy was not revenge but love, and that injuries among states in war be forgiven and forgotten “out of the will for peace.” This fundamental Westphalian principle is today the sole chance to find a solution for the terrible war crises of the planet, whether that in the Middle East, or the Great Lakes Region of Africa, or in other regions. The alternative—and Kissinger, Shultz, Blair, and Lambsdorff are not so historically ignorant as not to know it—is continued carnage and massacres until almost no one remains alive in those regions.

The truth underlying these proposals, is that the highest levels of the establishment well know that the global “free-trade” financial system (whose wild speculation is steadily impoverishing the majority) is hopelessly at an end. And these circles’ model to replace it, is the order which arose 200 years ago against the American Revolution; namely, the Vienna Congress “restoration” of 1815. Its so-called “Holy Alliance” was dominated by the oligarchical, racist, and anti-Semitic ideas of the likes of Joseph de Maistre, and by the imperial designs of Castlereigh and Metternich. Its imperial powers assumed that they were responsible for the “values” of mankind, and therefore, for the internal affairs of all European states; if one was governed by a “false system,” or suffered an insurrection, they assumed their right to intervene. The American Monroe Doctrine was conceived and adopted in 1823 to stop such interventions as a threat to the peace and security of the then-emerging nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Whoever proposes to eliminate the Westphalian principles today, is knowingly playing with world war. Thus Helga Zepp-LaRouche, leader of the German Civil Rights Movement/Solidarity, has demanded that above all in Europe, which suffered the worst of the world wars of the 20th Century, parliamentary leaders and parties must have courage to denounce these proposals for what they are.

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AT&T-Comcast Ch.25
2nd Fri.—9 pm
Astound Ch.31
Tuesdays—7:30 pm
- CONTRA COSTA
AT&T Ch.26
2nd Fri.—9 pm
- COSTAMESA Ch.61
Wednesdays—10 pm
- CULVER CITY
MediaOne Ch.43
Wednesdays—7 pm
- E.LOS ANGELES
Adelphia Ch. 6
Mondays—2:30 ppm
- FULLERTON
Adelphia Ch.65
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
- HOLLYWOOD
Comcast—Ch.43
Tuesdays—4 pm
- LANC./PALM
Adelphia Ch.16
Sundays—9 pm
- LAVERNE—Ch.3
2nd Mondays—8 pm
- LONG BEACH
Analog Ch.65
Digital Ch.69
CableReady Ch.95
Alt. Fridays—1:30 pm
- MARINA DEL REY
Adelphia Ch.3
Thursdays—4:30 pm
MediaOne Ch.43
Wednesdays—7 pm
- MID-WILSHIRE
MediaOne Ch.43
Wednesdays—7 pm
- MODESTO—Ch.2
Thursdays—3 pm
- OXNARD
Adelphia Ch.19
Americast Ch.8
Tuesdays—7 pm
- PLACENTIA
Adelphia Ch.65
Tuesdays—6:30 pm

- SANDIEGO Ch.19
Wednesdays—5 pm
- SANTA ANA
Adelphia Ch.53
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
- STA.CLAR.VLY.
T/W & AT&T Ch.20
Fridays—1:30 pm
- SANTA MONICA
Adelphia Ch. 77
Thursdays—4:30 pm
- TUJUNGA—Ch.19
Mondays—8 pm
- VENICE—Ch.43
Wednesdays—7 pm
- VENTURA—Ch.6
Adelphia/Avenue
Mon & Fri—10 am
- WALNUT CREEK
AT&T Ch.6
2nd Fridays—9 pm
Astound Ch.31
Tuesdays—7:30 pm
- W.HOLLYWOOD
Adelphia Ch.3
Thursdays—4:30 pm
- W.SAN FDO.VLY.
Time Warner Ch.34
Wed.—5:30 pm

CONNECTICUT

- GROTON—Ch.12
Mondays—5 pm
- MANCHESTER Ch.15
Mondays—10 pm
- MIDDLETOWN—Ch.3
Thursdays—5 pm
- NEW HAVEN—Ch.29
Sundays—5 pm
Wednesdays—7 pm
- NEWTOWN/NEW MIL.
Cablevision Ch.21
Mondays—9:30 pm
Thursdays—11:30 am

ILLINOIS

- QUAD CITIES
Mediacom Ch.19
Thursdays—11 pm
- PEORIA COUNTY
Insight Ch.22
Sundays—7:30 pm
- SPRINGFIELD Ch.4
Mon-Fri: 5-9 pm
Sat-Sun: 1-5 pm

INDIANA

- BLOOMINGTON
Insight Ch.3
Tuesdays—8 pm
- DELAWARE COUNTY
Comcast Ch.42
Mondays—11 pm
- GARY
AT&T Ch.21
Monday-Thursday
8 am - 12 Noon
- KENTUCKY
• BOONE/KENTON
Insight Ch.21
Mon: 4 pm; Sat: 5 pm
- JEFFERSON Ch.98
Fridays—2 pm

LOUISIANA

- ORLEANS PARISH
Cox Ch.78
Tuesdays & Saturdays
4 am & 4 pm
- MARYLAND
• ANNE ARUNDEL
Annapolis Ch.20
Millenium Ch.99
Sat & Sun: 12:30 am

MASSACHUSETTS

- BRAintree
AT&T Ch.31
BELD Ch.16
Tuesdays—8 pm
- CAMBRIDGE
MediaOne Ch.10
Thursdays—4 pm
- WORCESTER—Ch.13
Tue—8:30 pm

MICHIGAN

- CALHOON
ATT Ch.11
Mondays—4 pm
- CANTON TWP.
Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm
- DEARBORN
Comcast Ch.16
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm
- DEARBORN HTS.
Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm
- GRAND RAPIDS
AT&T Ch.25
Fridays—1:30 pm
- KALAMAZOO
Thu: 11 pm (Ch.20)
Sat: 10 pm (Ch.22)
- KENT COUNTY
Charter Ch.7
Tue—12 Noon,
7:30 pm, 11 pm
- LAKE ORION
Comcast Ch.65
Mondays & Tuesdays
2 pm & 9 pm
- LIVONIA
Brighthouse Ch.12
Thursdays—4:30 pm
- MT.PLEASANT
Charter Ch. 3
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Wednesdays—7 am
- PLYMOUTH
Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm
- SHELBY TWP.
Comcast Ch.20
WOW Ch.18
Mon/Wed: 6:30 pm
- WAYNE COUNTY
Comcast Ch.68
Unscheduled pop-ins
- WYOMING
AT&T Ch.25
Wednesdays—10 am

MISSISSIPPI

- MARSHALL COUNTY
Galaxy Ch. 2
Mondays—7 pm
- MISSOURI
• ST.LOUIS
AT&T Ch.22
Wednesdays—5 pm
Thursdays—12 Noon
- NEBRASKA
• LINCOLN
T/W Ch.80
Citizen Watchdog
Tuesdays—7 pm
Wednesdays—10 pm

NEVADA

- CARSON—Ch.10
Wednesdays—7 pm
- RENO/SPARKS
Charter Ch.16
Wednesdays—9 pm

NEW JERSEY

- MERCER COUNTY
Comcast*
TRENTON Ch.81
WINDSORS Ch.27
- MONTVALE/MAHWAH
Time Warner Ch.27
Wednesdays—4 pm
- NORTHERN NJ
Comcast Ch.57*
PISCATAWAY
Cablevision Ch.71
Wed—11:30 pm
- PLAINSBORO
Comcast Ch.3*

- MONTVALE/MAHWAH
Time Warner Ch.27
Wednesdays—4 pm
- NORTHERN NJ
Comcast Ch.57*
PISCATAWAY
Cablevision Ch.71
Wed—11:30 pm
- PLAINSBORO
Comcast Ch.3*

NEW MEXICO

- ALBUQUERQUE
Comcast Ch.27
Mondays—3 pm
- ANTHONY/SUNLAND
T/W Ch.15
Wednesdays 5:05 pm
- LOS ALAMOS
Comcast Ch.8
Mondays—10 pm
- SANTA FE
Comcast—Ch.8
Saturdays—6:30 pm
- TAOS—Ch.2
Thursdays—7 pm

NEW YORK

- AMSTERDAM
Time Warner Ch.16
Wednesdays—7 pm
- BRONX
Cablevision Ch.70
Fridays—4:30 pm
- BROOKLYN
T/W Ch.34
Cablevision Ch.67
Tue: 12 Noon & 8 pm
- BUFFALO
Adelphia Ch.20
Thursdays—4 pm
- CHEMUNG/STUEBEN
Time Warner Ch.1
Mon & Fri: 4:30 pm
- ERIE COUNTY
Adelphia Intl. Ch.20
Thursdays—10:35 pm
- ILION—Ch.10
Mon & Wed—11 am
Saturdays—11:30 pm
- IRONDEQUOIT Ch.15
Mondays—7:30 pm
Thursdays—7 pm
- JEFFERSON/LEWIS
Time Warner Ch.2
Unscheduled pop-ins
- MANHATTAN—MNN
T/W Ch.34; RCN Ch.109
Alt. Sundays—9 am
- NIAGARA COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.20
Thursdays—10:35 pm
- ONEIDA—Ch.10
Thu: 8 or 9 pm
- PENFIELD—Ch.15
Penfield Comm. TV*
- QUEENS QPTV Ch.34
Fridays—5 pm
Tuesdays—9 pm
- QUEENSBURY Ch.71
Thursdays—7 pm
- RIVERHEAD Ch.70
Thu—12 Midnight
- ROCHESTER—Ch.15
Sundays—3 pm
Mondays—10 pm
- ROCKLAND—Ch.71
Mondays—6 pm
- STATEN ISL.
Time Warner Cable
Thu—11 pm (Ch.35)
Sat—8 am (Ch.34)

- MONTVALE/MAHWAH
Time Warner Ch.27
Wednesdays—4 pm
- NORTHERN NJ
Comcast Ch.57*
PISCATAWAY
Cablevision Ch.71
Wed—11:30 pm
- PLAINSBORO
Comcast Ch.3*

NEW MEXICO

- ALBUQUERQUE
Comcast Ch.27
Mondays—3 pm
- ANTHONY/SUNLAND
T/W Ch.15
Wednesdays 5:05 pm
- LOS ALAMOS
Comcast Ch.8
Mondays—10 pm
- SANTA FE
Comcast—Ch.8
Saturdays—6:30 pm
- TAOS—Ch.2
Thursdays—7 pm

NEW YORK

- AMSTERDAM
Time Warner Ch.16
Wednesdays—7 pm
- BRONX
Cablevision Ch.70
Fridays—4:30 pm
- BROOKLYN
T/W Ch.34
Cablevision Ch.67
Tue: 12 Noon & 8 pm
- BUFFALO
Adelphia Ch.20
Thursdays—4 pm
- CHEMUNG/STUEBEN
Time Warner Ch.1
Mon & Fri: 4:30 pm
- ERIE COUNTY
Adelphia Intl. Ch.20
Thursdays—10:35 pm
- ILION—Ch.10
Mon & Wed—11 am
Saturdays—11:30 pm
- IRONDEQUOIT Ch.15
Mondays—7:30 pm
Thursdays—7 pm
- JEFFERSON/LEWIS
Time Warner Ch.2
Unscheduled pop-ins
- MANHATTAN—MNN
T/W Ch.34; RCN Ch.109
Alt. Sundays—9 am
- NIAGARA COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.20
Thursdays—10:35 pm
- ONEIDA—Ch.10
Thu: 8 or 9 pm
- PENFIELD—Ch.15
Penfield Comm. TV*
- QUEENS QPTV Ch.34
Fridays—5 pm
Tuesdays—9 pm
- QUEENSBURY Ch.71
Thursdays—7 pm
- RIVERHEAD Ch.70
Thu—12 Midnight
- ROCHESTER—Ch.15
Sundays—3 pm
Mondays—10 pm
- ROCKLAND—Ch.71
Mondays—6 pm
- STATEN ISL.
Time Warner Cable
Thu—11 pm (Ch.35)
Sat—8 am (Ch.34)

- TOMPkins COUNTY
Time Warner Ch.13
Sun—1 pm & 9 pm
Saturdays—9 pm
- TRI-LAKES
Adelphia Ch.2
Sun: 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm
Wed—11:30 pm
Wednesdays—9 pm

OHIO

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

OREGON

- LINN/BENTON
AT&T Ch.99
Tuesdays—1 pm
- PORTLAND
Tue—6 pm (Ch.22)
Thu—3 pm (Ch.23)
- SALEM—Ch.23
Thursdays 12 Noon
Thursdays 8 pm
Saturdays 10 am
- SILVERTON
Charter Ch.10
Mon, Tue, Thu, Fri:
Betw. 5 pm - 9 am
- WASHINGTON
Comcast Ch. 23
Wed: 7 pm; Fri: 10 am
Sun: 6 am; Mon: 11 pm

RHODE ISLAND

- E.PROV.—Ch.18
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
- STATEWIDE
RI Interconnect
Cox Ch.13
Full Ch.49
Tuesdays—10 am

TEXAS

- AUSTIN Ch.10
T/W & Grande
Wednesdays—7 pm
- DALLAS Ch.13-B
Tuesdays—10:30 pm
- EL PASO COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.4
Tuesdays—8 pm
Thursdays—11 am
- HOUSTON
Time Warner Ch.17
Saturdays—9 am
Mon, 12/29: 4 pm
Wed, 12/31: 4 pm
Tue, 1/6: 4 pm
Wed, 1/14: 8 pm
- KINGWOOD Ch.98
Kingwood Cablevision
Saturdays—9 am
Mon, 12/29: 4 pm
Wed, 12/31: 4 pm
Tue, 1/6: 4 pm
Wed, 1/14: 8 pm
- RICHARDSON
AT&T Ch.10-A
Thursdays—6 pm

UTAH

- E.MILLARD
Precis Ch.10
Tuesdays—5 pm
- SEVERE/SAN PETE
Precis Ch.10
Sundays & Mondays
6 pm & 9 pm

VERMONT

- GREATER FALLS
Adelphia Ch.8
Tuesdays—1 pm

VIRGINIA

- ALBERMARLE
Adelphia Ch.13
Fridays—3 pm
- ARLINGTON
ACT Ch.33
Mondays—4 pm
Tuesdays—9 am
- BLACKSBURG
WTOB Ch.2
Mondays—6 pm
- CHESTERFIELD
Comcast Ch.6
Tuesdays—5 pm
- FAIRFAX—Ch.10
Tuesdays—12 Noon
Thursdays—7 pm
- LOUDOUN
Adelphia Ch. 23/24
Thursdays—7 pm
- ROANOKE—Ch.19
Tuesdays—7 pm
Thursdays—2 pm

WASHINGTON

- KING COUNTY
AT&T Ch.29/77
Mondays—7 pm
- KENNEWICK
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
- PASCO
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
- RICHLAND
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
- SPOKANE—Ch.14
Wednesdays—6 pm
- WENATCHEE
Charter Ch.98
Thu: 10 am & 5 pm

WISCONSIN

- MADISON—Ch.4
Tuesdays—3 PM
Wednesdays—12 Noon
- MARATHON COUNTY
Charter Ch.10
Thursdays—9:30 pm
Fridays—12 Noon
- SUPERIOR
Charter Ch.20
Mondays—7:30 pm
Wednesdays—11 pm
Fridays 1 pm

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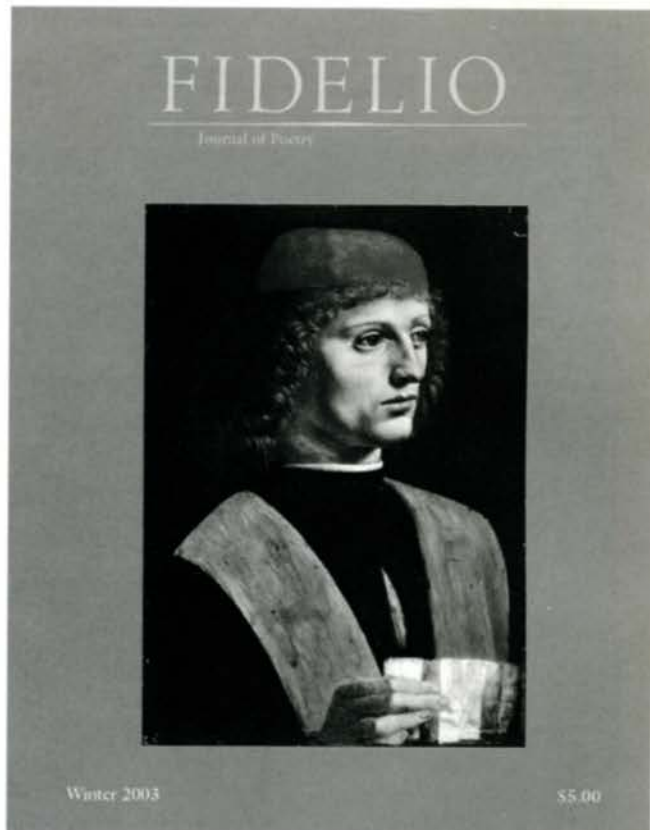
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