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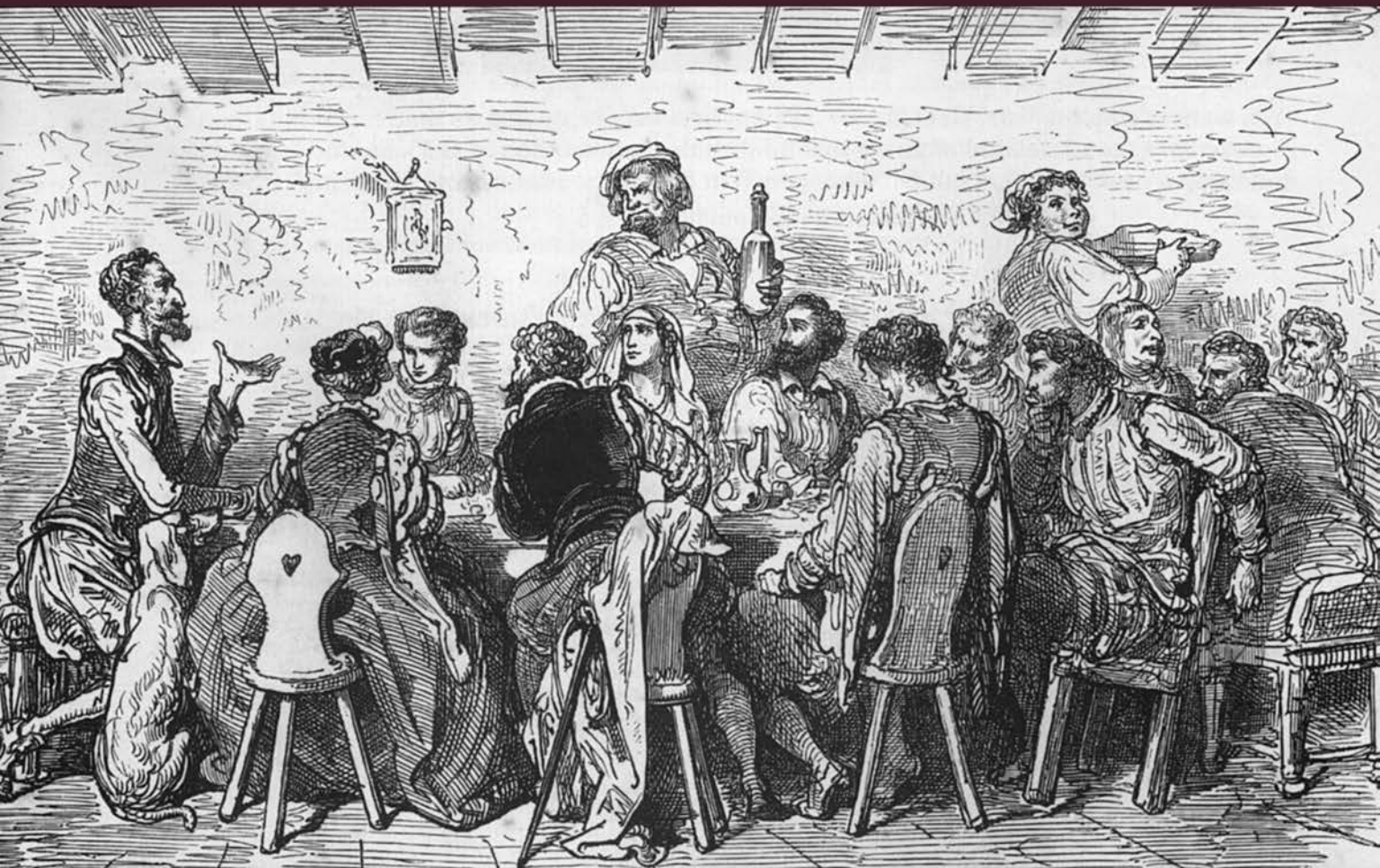
Executive Intelligence Review

January 9, 2004 Vol. 31 No. 1

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LaRouche Open Letter to DNC and Presidential Candidates  
Argentina 'Could Have' and Should Have Brought Down IMF  
Hollywood Classical Tragedy! 'The Big Knife' Is Revived

## 'Maritornes': New Fascist Threat in Old Bottles



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*EIR* (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly (50 issues),  
by *EIR News Service Inc., 317 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E.,  
3rd Floor, Washington, DC 20003. (202) 543-8002.  
(703) 777-9451, or toll-free, 888-EIR-3258.*  
World Wide Web site: <http://www.larouchepub.com>  
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**European Headquarters:** Executive Intelligence Review  
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**Postmaster:** Send all address changes to *EIR*, P.O. Box  
17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.

## From the Associate Editor

News developments at the turn of the year underline the strategic importance of our cover story, Lyndon LaRouche's memorandum with the interesting title, "The 'Maritornes': A Tavern of Fascist Prostitutes." The dispatch of letter-bombs to European Commission President Romano Prodi and other European institutional figures, from an address in Bologna, Italy, puts the spotlight on the right-wing Synarchist terrorist capability that *EIR* has identified. As LaRouche wrote in our Aug. 22, 2003 issue, the potential for a new 9/11-type attack on the United States comes from two principal sources: those recently assembled under Spain's leading fascist figure, Blas Piñar; and those typified by Israel's Rafi Eytan. The Blas Piñar grouping, he explained, is composed of "small but muscular groups representing a continuation of those which were used as cover for international terrorist operations in 1970s Europe," such as the Bologna train station bombing. (As for Maritornes: She was the whore at a roadside establishment that Cervantes' famous knight errant, Don Quixote de la Mancha, believed to be a castle. A strange group of Argentina-based fascists has now chosen her name for their new magazine, promoting the revival of the imperial "glories" of *Hispanidad*. The story of their complaint against LaRouche and *EIR* is reported in our *Investigation*.)

LaRouche has issued a new flanking attack on the Synarchists, with the release by his Presidential campaign committee of a pamphlet, *Children of Satan II: The Beast-Men*. We publish herein a selection from it, Jeffrey Steinberg's report on Dick Cheney and Ariel Sharon—"A Trail of Two Beasts." He gives an extensive dossier on why Cheney should be impeached, as well as the history of the Synarchist International which Cheney represents.

Since the circulation of LaRouche's first *Children of Satan* pamphlet last Spring, the whole world has come to know the story of the neo-conservative "ignoble liars" who are pushing for "pre-emptive" wars, to establish a new empire. The announcement that Attorney General John Ashcroft will recuse himself, in the Justice Department's investigation of the leak of the identity of covert CIA operative Valerie Plame, is a direct result of our efforts—about which, we'll have more next week.

*Susan Welsh*

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*Don Quixote de la Mancha visits the inn where he encounters the whore Maritornes. Illustration for Cervantes' novel, by Gustav Doré.*



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"The implications of the recent *Maritornes* incident should impel us to refine and upgrade the indispensable practice of our association's counterintelligence functions," writes Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. "Since I have a unique leading role in the present crisis of the United States republic, this proposed improvement in our intelligence functions is required for waging a sufficiently good fight for both the defense of the U.S.A. from presently onrushing Synarchist plots such as that typified by the *Maritornes* affair, and for the related purpose of rescuing of a presently imperilled world civilization from the present brink of a global catastrophe."

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On Dec. 18, 2003, Lyndon LaRouche addressed the Berliner Salon, a cross-section of leading political and cultural figures of the German capital. LaRouche's presentation gives insight into the unique form of government of the United States and its importance in solving the world crisis today. Discussing Friedrich Schiller's conception of the Sublime, LaRouche reports: "I can say that I'm cautiously optimistic about the future of humanity."

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## To Defend Argentina's 'Heart And Soul,' Go With LaRouche!

by Cynthia R. Rush

Argentina's already tense relations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) exploded into a public brawl in December, captured in media headlines internationally. The Fund provoked the confrontation when it cancelled the three-month performance review of the agreement signed with Argentina last September. The cancellation was a crass attempt to pressure the government of Néstor Kirchner into offering a better deal to foreign bondholders in the restructuring of \$99 billion in debt, on which the government defaulted in December 2001. U.S. Treasury Undersecretary John Taylor publicly backed the IMF, threatening that the review might never happen, because the debt restructuring deal, which proposes to write down the bonds' nominal value by 75%, is not sufficiently "transparent."

The Fund also withheld a \$250 million disbursement that was supposed to be released upon completion of the review, and demanded that Argentina hike its primary budget surplus (the amount set aside to pay debt) from the 3% of GDP agreed on in September, to closer to 5%, if it wanted to be considered eligible for future assistance. On Dec. 17, the daily *Ambito Financiero* published excerpts of a secret IMF document, which warned that a primary surplus of 3% of GDP won't allow Argentina to pay enough debt service in 2005-06.

Kirchner responded angrily to the Fund's blackmail by warning from the Common Market of the South (Mercosur) summit in Montevideo on Dec. 16, that Argentina "will accept no pressures, either overt or covert, to increase our payments abroad." Accusing the Fund of reneging on the September accord, which agreed that debt payment would be compatible "with our domestic objectives," he warned that were Argentina forced into an "unsustainable restructuring," requiring it to virtually shut down its economy to meet creditors demands for only a 35% writedown of bonds' value—more than the bonds are worth—the repercussions

would be felt internationally.

He asked his fellow Mercosur Presidents—Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and associate members Chile, Bolivia, and Peru—to evaluate the potential regional implications of a renewed Argentine debt crisis. The significance of Kirchner's statements couldn't have been lost on Brazilian President Lula da Silva, whose country is sitting atop its own precarious \$500 billion debt bubble, that would quickly blow were Argentina to be destabilized.

### Bloodlust

Ignoring Kirchner, just days before Christmas, the Fund sent a delegation to Buenos Aires to squeeze the country further. It was led by British economist John Thornton, whose draconian outlook has earned him the nickname of "the Undertaker." Not only did Thornton demand better terms on the restructuring, but made two additional demands: a \$10 billion bailout of largely foreign-owned local banks, which supposedly had suffered an "unfair portion" of the costs of the January 2002 peso devaluation; and a bailout of privatized utility companies, by allowing them to raise their rates. These same, mainly European-owned companies made fabulous profits during the privatization binge of the 1990s, and don't want their looting interrupted.

This thuggery should surprise no one. When Argentina finally reached an agreement with the IMF on Sept. 11, 2003, two days after missing a \$2.9 billion payment to the Fund (subsequently paid), Kirchner euphorically proclaimed that the IMF had "blinked," and Argentina had come away with a deal that was relatively "soft." The manic President boasted later, "I could have brought down the whole [IMF] system."

The problem, as Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche pointed out at the time, is that Kirchner didn't do that. There is nothing to be gained by cohabiting



Argentine President Néstor Kirchner had proclaimed in October that “I could have brought down the whole IMF system.” The problem is that he did not do that, as Argentina is now learning to its pain.

with the IMF’s rotting corpse, LaRouche said, which fact is borne out by the bludgeoning the country has received at the hands of the IMF, and every other species of financial predator, since the September agreement—especially as the global economic crash has accelerated, and the U.S. dollar borders on total collapse.

Look at the bondholders who shriek that the government’s restructuring plan is grossly unfair. The majority of these alleged “creditors” are really vulture funds, which speculate on countries’ debt to make a financial killing. They purchased Argentina’s debt on secondary markets, just before the 2001 default, at 20% of face value, and are now screaming bloody murder because Argentina won’t respect their looting rights. Vulture fund godfather Kenneth Dart, whose EM Ltd. won a ruling from New York Federal Judge Thomas Griesa in October for \$724 million, from an initial \$500 million investment, typifies this mentality.

To give the government time to get its restructuring plan moving, Griesa stayed the execution of the Dart ruling for 90 days on Oct. 31. But that hasn’t stopped other bondholder

groups from threatening the country, launching legal suits, and mapping out the location of Argentine government assets in preparation for seizing them, should Kirchner not capitulate by the time the 90-day period expires on Jan. 31.

The IMF’s September agreement with Argentina contains no conditionality relating to the debt restructuring plan. Moreover, Argentina has continued to pay the Fund both principal and interest on its debt (with no writedown), thus making it a “privileged” creditor. Yet, in a Dec. 16 press conference, IMF External Affairs officer Thomas Dawson asserted that the delay in the performance review was due to Argentina’s failure to deal with certain “open issues.” It was understood by all that the “open issue” on the table was the debt restructuring proposal.

### **A Rearguard Battle**

In this current battle with the Fund, Kirchner and Finance Minister Roberto Lavagna have largely stuck to their guns, although Argentina made two smaller payments to the IMF and Inter-American Development Bank, using Central Bank reserves. During a Dec. 23 factory-opening ceremony in Buenos Aires, just as the IMF mission was leaving empty-handed, Kirchner said he was tired of hearing scare stories about the Fund. The Fund “wants to change the primary budget surplus,” he said, “but they won’t twist my arm. . . . Enough of the naysayers who predict we’re done for, unless we do it their way.” Because, before the Fund, “comes the heart, soul, and mind of Argentines.” Pointing to the 8% growth rate the economy will reportedly show this year, Kirchner charged that creditors are screaming because they see that Argentina “is recovering,” so they “want more.”

In response to a question about Kirchner’s performance as President—asked during his historic Washington, D.C. webcast Dec. 12—Lyndon LaRouche remarked that the Argentine President’s commitment to defend his country and population is admirable. Unfortunately, he added, what he’s done so far isn’t adequate. In the context of the global financial crash, hysterical financial predators will only demand more Argentine blood.

And the country is extremely vulnerable, because its “recovery” is only due to the spurt of import substitution that followed the 2002 peso devaluation. Absent LaRouche’s New Bretton Woods financial reorganization, Argentina is a powderkeg waiting to explode, with the added ingredient of a Jacobin *piquetero* protest movement, linked to Venezuela’s left-wing synarchist Hugo Chávez, mobilizing to ensure this happens. Fuelling this is the fact that the poverty rate remains above 50%; over the past 20 months, real wages have declined by almost 20%, while the real unemployment rate remains at 21%. More than 45% of the economically active population works in the “informal” sector, bereft of benefits or any type of job security. As London’s *Financial Times* smugly pointed out in a Dec. 22 editorial, a recovery based on a dramatic collapse in living standards and real wages cannot be sustained.

LAROUCHE TO BERLINER SALON

## The Role of the Sublime in World Politics Today

*On Dec. 18, 2003, American Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche addressed the Berliner Salon, a cross-section of leading political and cultural figures of the German capital, in a several-hours' presentation and discussion session. Following the text of Mr. LaRouche's speech is a selection from the question and answer period; the questions are paraphrased from German. Mr. LaRouche was introduced by Dr. Manfred Böse, director of the Berliner Salon.*

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### Dr. Manfred Böse

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Dear Mr. LaRouche, ladies and gentlemen, I heartily welcome you to our presentation today.

For those who do not know the Berliner Salon, I want to say a few words about it. The Berliner Salon is reviving an old tradition, here in Berlin, of bringing together personalities from politics, economy, and culture; it sponsors economic and cultural cooperation. In the meantime, the Berliner Salon has been opened in Moscow and St. Petersburg, and we plan to open it also in Beijing, in the Spring.

I am very happy, that Mr. LaRouche has come to us today.

Lyndon LaRouche is one of the pre-candidates for the nomination of Democratic Presidential candidate in the U.S.A., where the elections will take place next year. As an economist, during the Clinton Administration, he has already internationally presented his proposal for a reorganization of the global monetary system. In the year 1982, he elaborated, for the Reagan Administration, the basic economic features of a concept of strategic defense—later known as the SDI. Furthermore, he was advisor to the Indira Gandhi government and various governments of Latin America in their fight for independence from the IMF, and for the establishment of a new, just world economic order.

Since the Fall of 2001, Mr. LaRouche has—outspokenly, like no other U.S.





*Lyndon LaRouche addresses the Berliner Salon on Dec. 18, 2003. At right is Dr. Manfred Böse, the Salon's director. "What Schiller defined as the Sublime," said LaRouche, "is actually another way of stating the principle of outflanking the problem. We face terrible, dangerous problems: the danger of world war, the danger of a financial collapse. How should we deal with these enemies? Outflank them. The Sublime."*

politician—articulated his critique of the plans for the Iraq war. In the past days, he has presented a call for withdrawal of U.S. troops from Iraq. It is not to the least thanks to these clear statements, that, according to official statements of the Federal Election Commission, Mr. LaRouche now ranks on the second position, in terms of numbers of supporters, among all Democratic candidates.

Mr. LaRouche will be speaking tonight about the economic situation in the United States, one year before the Presidential elections, and he will speak on the subject "Ways Out of the Great World Economic Crisis." We will have a discussion after the presentation.

Mr. LaRouche, I cordially invite you to begin.

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## Lyndon LaRouche

---

I understand we will have a consecutive translation.

I shall situate the period ahead, the next year or two, in terms of the two crises which we face today. I shall indicate a few terrible things which are happening, but I shall also focus primarily on the Sublime. For we look in any crisis, especially a world crisis, for the way *out* of the crisis, and that is the Sublime. When one sees the way *out* of the crisis, then one applies that vision to the crisis itself, to determine what resources we have to overcome it. Under those circumstances, I can say that I'm cautiously optimistic about the future of humanity.

I'll begin with identifying the two great crises which affect humanity.

One, we are faced with the launching of a kind of war, which, unless stopped very soon, will engulf the entire planet, in an impossible type of asymmetric nuclear-armed warfare. At this time, of course, the center of that war impulse is coming from within the United States. It's coming out of a doctrine of preventive nuclear-armed warfare, associated with the Vice-President of the United States, Dick Cheney. Every part of the world that is informed, is anticipating this kind of warfare, this problem.

When we think of the implications of this type of warfare—if it's not stopped, billions of people on this planet die—then we say, "Isn't it true that we've reached the point, that we must find a solution for the threat of warfare?"

Then, we look at the other crisis. We're now in the midst of the greatest financial crisis in modern history. Things as small as a 1% shift in interest rates, or things of that type, could set off the detonation, which would blow up the U.S. economy. Such an event could happen any time, soon. One can not predict in financial matters, because free will is operating among nations. For example, the printing of money on a vast scale, by electronic means, can postpone a crisis, by inflationary means.

But this crisis itself, is inevitable, but beneficial. Because it forces us to look at the kind of cooperation, among nations, which might bring the world together in a way, that it could resolve on preventing the continuation of this war. For exam-

ple, we have already elements in Eurasia, of tendencies toward cooperation, which are moving in this potential direction.

## **Eurasian Development**

Western Europe is really bankrupt. But, there's a solution. The solution has two aspects.

First of all, Western Europe—Germany, France, Italy, and so forth—together with Russia, have a potential for cooperation with East, Southeast, and South Asia, which could be the basis for great growth and prosperity throughout Eurasia. For example, China is engaged in a series of great infrastructure projects, which will probably extend over a quarter-century, which are probably the greatest infrastructure projects, in total, being considered on the planet today. China is moving inland, away from the coastal areas, to develop the inland, western territories. This prospect involves about a quarter-century of development of infrastructure. China does have some high-technology capabilities, some of which will be unique in the years to come; *but*, it does not have enough. It needs more technology. It has a vast population, which it must uplift. This is going to require infrastructure development and similar kinds of development. This creates the potential for Western Europe and Russia, to play a very large role, in participating in that aspect of Asian development.

Then, you look at North Asia, Korea, Siberian Russia, near the Pacific coast, and Japan. In this area, provided we negotiate a peace between the two Koreas, which I think is possible, there's a very important development in Asia, is also possible there. In Southeast Asia, the Mekong River development project, which has recently been upgraded, is also a great driver of progress, for a large section of humanity. The tripartite cooperation among Russia, China, and India, is a fulcrum around which the nations of Asia can cooperate.

Out of these vast populations—1.3 billion reported in China, over a billion for India, and so forth throughout Southeast Asia, other populations—we have a great need for technology. We must conquer poverty. We're faced with increasing population-densities of habitable areas. Without development of infrastructure, and improvement in technology, we can not meet these problems satisfactorily.

But this picture of Eurasia has a pivot to it: A great concentration of abiotic raw materials exists in Central and North Asia. This is largely arid or tundra area, so to get at these raw materials, requires the development of this area of thinly populated North and Central Asia. This, as Russian work has shown, is one of the greatest concentrations of these types of resources on the planet. But even this is not going to be enough for the long run. We have to make breakthroughs in science, where we will be able to regenerate the resources we require, and develop new kinds of resources to replace some of these we're using now.

If we can then bring peace to West Asia, the area of Iran, of Turkey, Syria, the Middle East generally, Egypt, then we

have a possibility of Eurasian development, a very long-range development.

Now, we can not globalize this process of Eurasian development. The ability of a human being to assimilate scientific and other discoveries, depends upon a process, which depends upon the culture of the person in that part of the world. Therefore, the sovereignty of national cultures is essential, in order to develop the individual members of society, to be able to assimilate important ideas, in an organized way. Which means that we must affirm the principle of the sovereign nation-state; the sovereign nation-state, based on its culture. Which means that we must have a *community* of sovereign nation-states. A community based on principles, not world government, but principles.

## **Dialogue of Civilizations**

This poses another problem. We have the cultures of Asia, we have European culture, which dates from the shadow of pyramids in ancient Egypt, and so we have the problem of developing an ecumenical community of principle, among nation-states who represent various cultures, not all in the same tradition.

Now, in Europe there are impulses, especially from the recent cooperation among France, Germany, and Italy, which are a thrust in that direction. They'll not carry us to that end, but they're a thrust in that direction. We have an interesting development in Russia, a tantalizing development in the recent Duma elections, and also we're looking forward to the March election of the Presidency in Russia.

During this period, we will see great changes in the world situation. We will have an intense effort to deal with, push and pull, for and against the continuation of the wars that Cheney has launched. The onrushing financial crisis, including the financial crisis about to explode in the United States, will also change the world picture. Russia is now emerging, and will tend to emerge, as more playing the role of Russia, than it has in the recent period, since 1988.

So, under these conditions, you have Western Europe, Russia, and the growing potential in Asia. We have a world financial crisis. The IMF in its present form will not exist for long. So, we're going to have to make some titanic decisions in the period ahead. Decisions that will test the nerve of many people. But there are excellent solutions for the crisis. They'll take patience and hard work, but the solution exists.

That brings us to the other major thing: What about the United States itself, and its role in this?

## **America's Constitutional Distinction**

The United States has some secrets, which are not really secrets—it's just that people blind themselves to their existence. The United States has quite a history, sometimes little understood, because Europeans tend to look at U.S. history from the standpoint of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal parliamentary system. The United States is quite different. The United States is, in the first instance, from its inception, a melting-



Lyndon LaRouche with Berliner Salon Director Dr. Manfred Böse.

pot nation. Even though it's dominated by European culture, it is a melting-pot nation.

Secondly, we are *not* an Anglo-Dutch Liberal parliamentary system. We are actually a product of the influence of people such as Colbert, and Gottfried Leibniz. That is, it was Colbert who led France out of the period of the Thirty Years' War, to launch the rebuilding of Europe, on the basis of scientific and economic progress. It was Colbert, in his period, who fostered the development and influence of Gottfried Leibniz. This was spoiled by the wars of Louis XIV of France. But the impulse continued, for the same kind of progress, including notably from within Germany. For example, the emergence of the German Classic, during the middle to latter part of the 18th Century.

And then, in the middle of the 18th Century, Europeans, influential Europeans, from all parts of Europe, looked at North America, with fresh eyes. People like Kästner, the teacher of Lessing and so forth, adopted our scientist, Benjamin Franklin, as the likely figure inside North America, around which to build a new movement. And as a result of that, the greatest minds of Europe developed a perspective of treating the English colonies of North America, as a republic, a republic whose founding would be the basis for introducing the idea of a true republic, back into Europe.

Out of this process, with this backing from Europe, we transformed our free nation into a model Presidential form of constitutional republic. The distinction of our Constitution, from the kind of constitutions you see in other parts of the world, is the following: Now, remember, that both the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution, were crafted under the direction, the personal direction, of Benjamin Franklin. For example, the essential principle of the Declaration of Independence, comes directly from Leibniz's *New*

*Essays on Human Understanding*. The U.S. Constitution is based on a principle, not a collection of basic laws. The first principle, first of all, the perfect sovereignty of the nation-state. The second, is the obligation of government to promote the general welfare of all its people. The government has no legitimacy, except as it is committed to defend the general welfare of all of its people. And third, that the test of government, and of the state, is its efficient commitment to posterity.

When properly understood, every part of the U.S. Constitution, and every Federal law, is subject to this Preamble. That is, the Preamble is not a foreword: It is the fundamental law, of a fundamental principle of our Constitutional law. And this is the difference between the systems.

Also, the key to the system, is the Presidential system. And this is what Europeans must understand, to really understand the United States, and how the conflicts in our system work.

### LaRouche's Role in the Presidency

For example, in a sense, I'm a part of the U.S. Presidential system. The Presidential system in one part, is the professional members of government, such as the diplomats, the intelligence services, the military, and so forth. But also, the Presidential system is of private citizens, who are outside government formally, often had been in government, and are advisors to the Presidency.

For example, take the case of the SDI, the Strategic Defense Initiative. In 1975, I discovered that Zbigniew Brzezinski was heading a group of people who were determined to have a nuclear confrontation with the Soviet Union. I responded to that by running a Presidential campaign, denouncing this. Our exposure stopped the operation, and made me a permanent enemy of Brzezinski. But when President Reagan was elected, I was invited to Washington—actually, before he was inaugurated—to discuss with his circles, what my recommendations were for the incoming administration. And among the proposals that I made to his Administration then, was what became known as the SDI, that is, the speech that the President gave on March 23, 1983. In this connection, between February of 1982, and beyond February of 1983, I conducted a back-channel discussion with the Soviet government, on behalf of the U.S. government.

You will find in the history, the modern history, of the United States, many figures and personalities who play that kind of role, with respect to the Presidency, from outside the formal institutions of government.

The other characteristic of our government, is that we have never had an overthrow of our Constitution. No other government can say that. There is no government which has had the same Constitution since 1789. Therefore, we do not overthrow our governments. We show a certain elasticity. And therefore, we work to reform the government from the inside, not to create a crisis to overthrow it. Because we understand that adhering to maintaining our Constitution, with its Preamble, is vital to the security and stability of our country.

And that's the way we approach things.

Now, our approach is the following: Because of our Leibnizian roots, our Colbertian roots, the American System of Political Economy is not the Liberal system. Our system is essentially, Constitutionally, national banking. That is, under our Constitution, we should not allow any group of bankers to form a central bank, which exerts any independence of the government. And although the British monarch, Edward VII, managed to plant the Federal Reserve System in New York, the way that Franklin Roosevelt dealt with the problem of dealing with the Federal Reserve System, shows how our system works under the best circumstances.

Now, I should make clear why I've gone through this.

## A New Bretton Woods System

The problem that Europe has, with the many good suggestions, such as the Tremonti Plan, and so forth, which we've heard of recently, that while these plans talk of \$100, or more, billion dollars in credit for infrastructure, what is required in Eurasia, is not hundreds of billions, but trillions worth of euro investment. To meet the appetites which are generated by this attempt to rebuild Eurasia, around the kind of objectives I indicated, we need a scale of treaty agreements among governments, of 25- to 50-year duration, which create trillions of dollars of credit, for such things as basic economic infrastructure, in the development, say, for example, of the North and Central Asian areas.

To give you a sense of this: In a recent period, we used to estimate that the scale of world output was about \$41 trillion, when the dollar was worth a little more than it is today. At that time, the U.S. Gross National Product was estimated at \$11 trillion. On that scale, in the area of basic economic infrastructure alone, the United States now has a deficit, a crucial deficit, of at least \$4 trillion in infrastructure.

Now, Europe has comparable problems. For example, the transportation system in Germany. You don't want to run an economy, where your superhighways are parking lots. That is not good for a society. It's bad for family life. At two or three jobs, to travel to, that's also bad for family life.

Now, you look at the poor in China, look at the poor in India, look in the poor in other parts of Asia. What is the scale of development required, to lift these poor up sufficiently, in time? We're talking about, in the order of trillions of euro.

Now, the United States' role in this, with its history, is that we, because of our character—if we go back to a *Franklin Roosevelt reflex* to this present world crisis, we can do, from the United States, play a role similar, but not the same as, but similar to what Franklin Roosevelt's administration did, in 1944 at Bretton Woods. At that time, the United States was the only power in the world. We're no longer the only power in the world. But what we did, we used the strength of the U.S. dollar, the strength of our economy, to set forth a program for reconstruction of the planet.

The most successful example of that occurred in Ger-

many, in West Germany in particular. It occurred because Hermann Abs, who was not exactly stupid, supported the idea of using the Roosevelt use of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to get the United States out of the Depression, as a device which became known in Germany as the *Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau*. That was the most efficient use of reconstruction funds in any part of the world, during that period.

Now, what is needed now—the United States is not the world power it was then, but the principle we used, under Roosevelt, for the reconstruction of the post-war world, for creating a fixed-exchange-rate monetary system, *that would work today*. But, in my view, that will not happen, unless there is a President of the United States, who says to the nations of Eurasia, and other nations, “We meet now, *and we do it again*.”

Now, under those conditions, if Europe and the key Asian nations and the United States agree, to create a fixed-exchange-rate monetary system, to put the old system through bankruptcy reorganization, everything that Eurasia desires, *now becomes possible*.

## Look Two Generations Ahead

No other present candidate for the Presidency is equal to the job. Because of my concern with the world at large, and my concern with Europe in particular, I realize what the limitations are of Europe's ability to deal with certain of these problems. Therefore, the primary global mission of the United States, must be to meet with these nations, and to play a key role in making possible what these nations can not do for themselves.

What we must do, we must look two generations ahead. Take the case of China as an example of why: China has committed itself with infrastructure to develop the western lands. This involves large infrastructure projects of, probably, a generation duration. The benefits in terms of the population, will come a generation later. Therefore, we're looking at two generations' cycle.

We also have a bankrupt world. The bankruptcy will not go away immediately. It will take time to work our way out of it. So therefore, we must come to long-term agreements, on not only monetary-financial and economic problems, we must use our joint needs, our joint interests in the security of this new economic order, to define a common principle of relations among states, in which we plan for a duration of 25 to 50 years, and then let the two generations later on revise it, if they have to.

Finally, as to the feasibility of this, we have, with the help of many of my friends in the institutions of the Presidency, as I have described the Presidency to you: We have so far succeeded in jamming up some of the worst ambitions of Vice-President Cheney. We act more or less in concert in the way that I described to you. These are the people on whom I would rely, in large degree, for my Presidency.

So, it's possible we could succeed. If we dump Cheney, if he goes, we probably will succeed. And that is not something to occur after the next election: That is as soon as possible. And I can tell you, Mr. Cheney considers me his number-one enemy, today.

Just take the problem in warfare, it's like the case of Frederick the Great in a certain battle with the Austrians, where he was vastly outnumbered, and they were trying to do a classical "Cannae"-type operation against him: And he moved his troops as they had never been moved before. He outflanked the Austrians twice the same day, and routed them. When you're in leadership of a government, or anticipating leadership, you often have to find in yourself the qualities to do the equivalent of what Frederick the Great did on that particular occasion: You must learn to outflank the situation, once or twice, even on the same day.

What Schiller defined as the Sublime, is actually another way of stating the principle of outflanking the problem. We face terrible, dangerous problems: the danger of world war, the danger of a financial collapse. How should we deal with these enemies? Outflank them. The Sublime.

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## Dialogue With LaRouche

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**Question:** If the Democratic Party wins the elections and you become President, what will you do about Iraq?

**LaRouche:** As I issued a statement,<sup>1</sup> which is widely circulated in part of the world's press these days, I proposed that the 1958 Constitution be a point of reference for Iraq to solve its own problems, to maintain its unity and integrity as a state, and I have said, that if I were the President of the United States, I would take responsibility for Iraq personally, as the resident occupying power. But, unless I were the President, no forces in Iraq would trust the United States at this time.

Normally, an occupying power has a moral responsibility to care for the people, and the institutions, of the country it's occupied, and to restore it to peace and prosperity as soon as possible. The present government of the United States is incapable of understanding that; the series of mistakes they have made exhibits that point. And nobody will trust them. I think they would trust me.

All right, but in the meantime, what I say, is we take the thing to the United Nations Security Council, again. Prepare to get the United States' forces out of there. And proceed with a responsible problem, with the agreement of an assembly of the Iraqi people, based on the 1958 Constitution.

Because, what we must also do, is we must also deal with the Israeli-Palestine problem: What we've done with the Iraq War, is, we've set fire to the region in such a way, that unless

we stop the Israeli-Palestine conflict, we will not have the credibility to bring about any peace in the area.

I emphasize the point, is, what we have done: We have unleashed, in Iraq, we have unleashed asymmetric warfare on a new scale. We've unleashed it in that country, but we had it already in Afghanistan; we threaten to spread it into other parts of the world; and we've stirred something up, which has to be put to rest. So, therefore, what we could have done with Iraq, prior to the attack by the United States, we can not do today, because of the mess we've created, especially after the point that Bremer was sent in, and told to dismantle the Iraqi military, which is the one organized force in the place which could have played a role in rebuilding the economy. And therefore, they destroyed the possibility of credibility of the United States as an occupying power. Because anyone who's an occupying power, moves in, under U.S. policy, and immediately invokes the existing institutions of a country you occupy to maintain order and to proceed with the process of reconstruction. That is, essentially, the moral law of war. The United States did not do that. It betrayed that.

Therefore, by uncorking, with this thing going on in Israel now, by uncorking that, at the same time Sharon is on a rampage, and the system is collapsing, they created the situation, where the world is now going into a potentially irreversible trend toward asymmetric warfare, at a time that Cheney would like to drop some nuclear mini-nukes on top of North Korea.

This is the situation. They would like to attack Syria. They would like to attack Iran. This is the situation, and the world knows it.

Therefore, we have to also get the Israeli question settled. And I think the Geneva Initiative is positive in being able to do that. Also, I think that there are some people around Sharon who are terrified of the implications. Because, Israel today is a nuclear hand-grenade: Now, when you throw a nuclear hand-grenade, the hand-grenade is destroyed. And therefore, some people in Israel, even in the right wing, understand this. The time has come, as reluctant as not, *they must accept the Palestinians*. And they must deal with it.

So, this is, I think, when you talk about Iraq, you *must* include the question of Israel and Palestine. Because we're dealing with a regional crisis. I think that Europe is of a temperament to do a good job.

And the United States should assist Europe in doing the job, rather than Europe being asked to assist the United States in doing a bad job.

### The 'War Against Terror'

**Question:** Thank you, Mr. LaRouche for your stand on these issues. I am from Jordan, the ambassador of Jordan. And, I have a lot of questions, but I will ask only one: If you are elected, how will you deal with the war against terror? We know how it started, but do you know how to end it?

**LaRouche:** Well, I think that terrorism as such, is not the problem. Take the case of al-Qaeda, which is a spin-off of the

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1. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., "Restore Iraq's Constitution," *EIR*, Dec. 5, 2003.

old Muslim Brotherhood, which the British, and the Israelis, and the U.S., set into motion, under what was called, in the U.S., “Iran-Contra.”

Now the problem, which of course threatens your government and other governments of the region, is that al-Qaeda, in a sense, has now become a patriot of the Arab press. And therefore, that which was treated, in a sense, as an outsider to the Arab world—or the inside outsider—has now become, has been integrated into the general resistance against what’s happened in Iraq, what’s threatened against Syria, what’s threatened against Egypt, and so forth; and what’s going on in Palestine and so forth, at the same time.

So therefore, the problem is, how do we stop the spread of this kind of problem. There are a number of them around the world, which are used by various people, or try to use themselves. We have to isolate the problem. And the way we isolate the problem, is by stability and peace.

Now, what we have to do, in general, we have to have several policies: One policy, stop the Iraq War. Force a peace on Israel, because I think we have the correlation of forces in Israel, and among Jews around the world *now*, who will put the pressure on, if the United States puts its pressure on, to bring this thing to terms. To get back, at least, to Oslo, or something better. If we stop the problem of Iraq, stop this nonsense, then I think we still have a chance to bring stability.

But, we also will have to do some other remedial things: We have to recognize that we have Iran, Turkey, Syria, Egypt, and other countries, which are the keystones of Southwest Asia. This Asia region has to have a program of stability, to complement a peace in Israel, a peace in Iraq. And I think we need all these measures.

## Asymmetric Warfare

The danger is, it comes from the United States, itself! It comes from the United States, through Cheney and the so-called neo-conservatives, which are actually a modern name for “fascists”: They’re the same thing as Franco, Hitler, Mussolini, and so forth—there’s no difference, in principle or political character. They are pushing a policy of general warfare; they’re pushing into *asymmetric warfare*. And those of you who know what asymmetric warfare is, from military studies and related strategic studies, know what we’re talking about.

Just imagine asymmetric warfare, like we saw in Indo-China, for example. Imagine it fought among nations, in which Russia is defending itself with nuclear weapons; China is defending itself with aid of nuclear weapons; India is prepared to defend itself with nuclear weapons—and asymmetric warfare is spreading throughout Eurasia, and around the world. We must stop this thrust, which is impelling people to—just, let me go through one thing—

The problem is, that most people do not understand this concept of a nuclear-armed asymmetric warfare. This is understood by specialists—even they sometimes don’t un-

derstand it adequately. I’m talking about a kind of warfare, which could start to erupt very soon, which would engulf this planet, and in which *billions of lives* would be lost!

Therefore, this must be understood, and people must understand, we must not set the detonators, which put this kind of warfare into motion. That’s the danger. And governments do not appreciate, significantly, what this danger is. Politicians are so busy arguing about the particular issues they’re interested in, they overlook the thing that can destroy us all.

I go on on this subject, of course, at great length, and this is my specialty, so—but, the point is, yes, we need these things. We need to get the Iraq thing settled—quickly. We need to get this Israeli-Palestinian question under control, quickly. We have to have a new kind of configuration of stability, which involves keystone nations, such as Iran, Turkey, Egypt, Syria, and so forth. And, then bring the Arab world together, in a sense they can function, with stability and with prospects for *economic development*. We need economic development programs, which are understood by these nations. We need, for example, in the Middle East: *water projects!* Without new sources of water, without water projects, we haven’t got a chance of long-term peace. So therefore, we must have a *positive* approach, as well as opposing these two problems: the Iraq problem, Palestine-Israel problem, we must have positive, affirmative action, in the direction of collaboration. The collaboration must be physical economy-oriented, toward giving the Arab world, in particular, *new hope* for peace. If there’s hope for peace, people will not go to war.

## Downward Paradigm-Shift in U.S. History

**Question:** I am a politician from the German liberal party [FDP]. We looked on with concern, as the last American elections took place, and also were concerned about the results of the Israeli elections. The policies being pursued are leading to World War III, potentially. The change you propose must come from within America. Do you think it is possible to change the American mind?

**LaRouche:** Again, I would say, ours is a Presidential system, and it works in a way which is not easily understood in Europe. Because in Europe, we have parliamentary governments. And parliamentary governments, the minute there’s a financial crisis, the parliamentary government collapses. Sometimes it goes into a dirigist mode, and sometimes it goes into a dictatorship. But, the bankers try to collect, the government collapses, and that’s what happens—repeatedly.

So, in the United States, we’re somewhat different.

We have a crisis. You know, the characteristic of humanity, is that we operate through crises. I said this before. I think the only competent answer to what you’ve asked, is the following: We’ve gone through crises. We’ve gone through crises since the French Revolution, which is the beginning of a whole series of crises, in globally extended European

civilization. Instead of the reform of crisis-ridden France, by the proposed Constitution of Bailly and Lafayette, we had what? We had Philippe Égalité and Necker, as British agents; Danton and Marat, as British agents, the whole Jacobin crowd, as British agents, destroying France, on behalf of Britain's quarrel with France as a power in Europe. Then we had Napoleon, who's the first modern fascist, on which all fascist systems since then, have been modelled, in the 20th Century.

But, so what we have in U.S. history, in particular: We have a series of shocks. We have the shock of the French Revolution and Napoleon. Except for individual friends in Europe, we were shut off from Europe. When we had the War of 1812-1815; as a result of the Vienna Congress, we were isolated in the world. And we had forces developed inside our country, which were treasonous. Then, we went, under the leadership of Lincoln, into the Civil War, but we emerged as a power on the planet. All sorts of bad things began to happen after that, as an attempt to destroy us.

Then, in the last century, what have we gone through? We went through the First World War. Look at the gravestones in Europe; look at the effect of that war. My parents' generation fought that war. My generation went through the Second World War, and the horrors that were involved in that.

Then, when we thought we had peace, at the end of the war—the right wing turned over and took over the U.S. government; launched a totally unnecessary and unjustified nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Under Truman, the United States began to move in the direction of a police-state. Truman got us into the Korean War, with his idiocy, by threatening *preventive nuclear war*, then against the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union did not capitulate; China did not capitulate, and therefore the Korean War became a trap for the United States.

Then, the Soviet Union developed the first thermonuclear weapon. We had to call off preventive nuclear war, for the time being. We told Truman to disappear. We had Eisenhower for two terms.

But, when Eisenhower was out, the right wing came back again. They came back in the form of the Bay of Pigs, the Missile Crisis, the assassination of Kennedy. And then, the Indo-China War, which was the first major asymmetric warfare on the continent of Asia.

As a result of these effects, the American people changed their character, especially the *terror* of these effects. The young generation, entering university in the middle of the 1960s, went crazy. We had the phenomenon of the rock-drug-sex counterculture. We had the shift, an ideological shift, from a producer society to a post-industrial society. We went then, into a phase, with the 1971-72 change in the monetary system, the United States and Britain became pure predators. We would stage a run on a national currency on the London market. Then we'd go to the country we had attacked, and say, "Call in the IMF and World Bank." We'd drive down the value of their currency, under the floating-exchange-rate sys-

tem; we'd impose artificial debts on them. And then we'd tell them, "*You're our cheap labor.*"

## Post-Industrial Consumer Society

So, we stopped being a producer nation, and became a parasite nation, like ancient Imperial Rome. We sucked the blood of the world.

Then, we did that internally. We shut down our industries. We shut down our farms. Since 1977, the condition of life of the lower 80% of our family-income brackets has collapsed. Our rail system is almost non-existent. We have a vast deficit in power generation and distribution. Everything is collapsing.

So therefore, what we've had, we had 40 years of mass insanity, by the majority of the U.S. population, in the sense of *tolerating* a cultural paradigm-shift, from the world's leading producer nation, to a parasitical, post-industrial society.

This is characteristic of human history. Populations and entire cultures adopt dominant cultural paradigms, which are clinically insane. These paradigms become the basis of prevailing popular opinion. So the population reacts to each crisis in the wrong way, to make things worse. What they do, is they react to something, the way the Baby-Boomers react today: The typical American in their fifties has abandoned all realistic view of the future. What they look for is, satisfaction in what they call sometimes the "comfort zone." What they do, is they adopt a "lifestyle," an individual "lifestyle." If this lifestyle is available to them, this gives them "comfort." If they don't quite get it, the belief that they might get it, gives them "comfort." What you have in the U.S. population is, the lower 80% no longer participates in society, in a political way. The upper 20% operates on the basis of the "comfort zone" principle of the "lifestyle." And that's the way political behavior, and political parties, have been determined in the recent period.

So, this defines a typical cycle, a cultural cycle. Now we've come to the end of the cycle. The comfort zone is turned off. The financial collapse will finish it. It would take about a 1% increase in interest rates, to collapse the real-estate bubble inside the United States. And shrink-wrapped tarpaper shacks, flung around Washington, which are going now for \$400,000 to \$600,000, would drop to \$150,000.

See, what we've got before us, is a series of shocks. Shocks which disrupt the cultural paradigm, which has prevailed over the past 40 years. In U.S. history, this is comparable to the United States coming out of the Coolidge and Hoover Administrations, with the shock of the Depression, and going to Roosevelt.

So, what I represent today, is, I represent a revival of the Roosevelt syndrome. We have a depression, *like* 1933, but worse; but the same principles define the remedy. You have to do what was proposed by Lautenbach in Germany: that you have to use state credit, or state-created credit, in large amounts.

## The 'Maritornes': A Tavern of Fascist Prostitutes

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Dec. 26, 2003

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### Prefatory Note

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The implications of the recent *Maritornes* incident<sup>1</sup> should impel us to refine and upgrade the indispensable practice of our association's counterintelligence functions, functions on which our continued existence as an association, and other important things, may depend in significant degree at this time. Since I have a unique leading role in the present crisis of the United States republic, this proposed improvement in our intelligence functions is required for waging a sufficiently good fight for both the defense of the U.S.A. from presently onrushing Synarchist plots such as that typified by the *Maritornes* affair, and for the related purpose of rescuing of a presently imperilled world civilization from the present brink of a global catastrophe.

Here, I shall first outline the crucial issue of principle upon which competent strategic intelligence, and also ordinary counterintelligence, depends. Then, I shall focus on the application of that principle to the kind of counterintelligence case which the recent *Maritornes* developments imply.

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1. [See published record, below.] A wildly acerbic attack on me personally, from a spokesman for a publication, *Maritornes*, of today's Dracula-like revival of the 1922-1945 fascist international, signalled, in undeniable fashion, the activation of an already assembled new, open phase of potential terrorist attacks on the U.S.A. from within the Americas. This attack, from a publication frankly representing that revival, came through a channel which is explicitly a continuation of the never fully uprooted Nazi international which Hitler's organization ran under the now traditional fascist flag of *Hispanidad*, through Franco Spain, throughout Central and South America during the 1930s and early 1940s.

The principle on which proof of those causal connections rests, is sometimes named "prescience." The subject of this report might aptly carry the sub-title, "The indispensable role of a Classical notion of prescience in strategic intelligence practice." To that end, I proceed from the always relevant, lurking implications of Gauss' attack on Euler, Lagrange, et al., in Gauss' own 1799 *The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra*, as follows.

I shall begin with essential material which is, and will be presented here in a form as accessible as possible to deliver to an audience including non-professionals. However, at a latter point, some material which is intellectually more challenging for non-professionals, and others, must be, and is included because of its essential implications for the subject at hand.

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### 1. How To Defend Our National Interest

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It is more or less well known among some of our proverbial "old hands," as within certain senior niches of today's U.S. Presidential establishment, that I have wished, for more than about a quarter-century to date, to bring about the creation of a U.S. national intelligence academy, comparable to West Point. It was this commitment of mine which prompted relevant institutions to provide me 1983-1984 access to a generous supply of specially declassified documents of our own and certain French intelligence services, on the subject of Synarchism and related matters, taken from the interval of approximately 1922-1945.

My receipt of this documentation occurred, through the





*LaRouche's intention since the 1970s to bring about the creation of a new U.S. national intelligence academy, led to the declassification for his use of National Archives files, featuring crucial wartime U.S. intelligence files on fascist Synarchism—including the Ibero-American Synarchist networks loudly attacking LaRouche now. He identified the problem of the prevalence of Synarchist ideas in the American elite, and especially in university education.*

channel of the National Archive, in the relevant context of my 1982-83 conduct of a U.S. back-channel discussion with the Soviet government, on the subject of what President Reagan came to name “A Strategic Defense Initiative.”

The flow of this documentation ended at a point just prior to the public surfacing of a frenzied outburst of concerted efforts, from both U.S. neo-conservative, Soviet, and other terrified opponents of that initiative, extremely hostile efforts, including some serious threats of my assassination, even by complicity of certain tainted U.S. government circles. These threats and attacks, including the intent of the *Washington Post's*, and others' fraudulent 1986 version of the Olaf Palme assassination, were continued over the 1984-1989 interval, and were intended by factions inside and outside the U.S. government of that time, to have contributed to the purpose of obliterating the existence of me and of associated organizations internationally.

Nonetheless, the purpose of the pre-1984 actions by relevant U.S. circles supplying me sensitive, formerly secret documentation on Synarchist and related matters, had been to invite the incorporation of my resulting views into a re-examination of the lessons to be learned from the experience of U.S. intelligence services from that period, including the U.S. Army intelligence and O.S.S.

The common intent we shared in this effort, was to improve the U.S. intelligence institutions operating under the authority stipulated for the Director of Intelligence. Our concern was to unmask the blunders which had been chiefly responsible for the pattern of certain stunning strategic failures of our nation's leadership, during a period since the successful 1944 breakthrough at the Normandy beachhead. This has included relevant failures such as the preventive nuclear warfare campaign of the middle to late 1940s, the Indo-China war,

and the transformation from the world's leading producer society, to the mass of “post-industrial” economic and cultural wreckage which prevails today.

It was, for example, through examination of precisely detailed facts in those archives from the 1922-1945 interval, that I was first enabled, in 1984, to define, exactly, crucial features, and still continuing implications of the Nazi party's directing role in the creation of a network of the Synarchist International, such as Spain's fascist, terrorism-linked Blas Piñar, still operating within Mexico and other parts of the Americas today. While that information fit perfectly into my prior assessment of the phenomenon of 1922-1945 fascist insurgencies, the pin-pointing of the Synarchist factor, by name, which had been behind those still-continuing phenomena, was largely new to me at that time. It represents added knowledge which has proven to be a benefit of crucial importance then, and now.

My relevant argument had been, essentially, that it was my conclusion, as an outsider to the National Security Establishment, that while the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), for example, might be scrupulous, when permitted to be so, in its screening prospective agents for qualities of both fidelity and professional competence in relevant fields, the reliance upon U.S. universities as a source, had created a serious problem of ideological disorientation within the relevant institutions. Outsider I was, but the evidence to this effect is by no means secret; certain cardinal conclusions were undeniable. This pattern of frequent disorientation which I observed, was chiefly, then, and now, a result of the combined influence of offshoots of intrinsically empiricist Anglo-Dutch Liberalism.

The targets of my counterintelligence concern on this account have included the effect of a large dosing, during my

lifetime—at Princeton Institute, at Bertrand Russell accomplice Robert Hutchins’ Chicago University, and elsewhere—of that influx of corruption, during the middle and latter decades of the Twentieth Century, which is associated with the influence of the seamier sides of such imported, morbidly decadent, Middle European currents of Hungarian, Austrian, and German Romanticism and logical positivism, existentialism, phenomenology, Frankfurt School turpitude, and the like. That pollution has flooded into the U.S. universities and comparable institutions since that time.

It is this corruption, of that origin, which is typified by the prevalence of teaching of the pro-Nazi existentialist philosophies of Nietzsche, Heidegger, et al. in the philosophy and other departments of universities and other institutions, including nominally Catholic and other churches of various denominations today. It is to be seen by comparing the shelves of university and other bookstores today, with those of a time as recently as a quarter-century ago.

For example, all of these offending currents in contemporary U.S. academic and related professional life, tend to promote assessments of economic policy-shaping, which have proven deadly to our national interest during recent decades. The very worst among those subversive influences have included the alien currents dominated by those “pro-Enlightenment,” philosophical reductionist currents, and also darker relics from Europe’s brutish, Norman-Venetian and related medieval past, which continue to be expressed today by the syphilis of international Synarchy.

The role of those past century’s disorientations, caused by our republic’s invasion by these corrupting intellectual sources, has proven to be worse in effect, than even the destructive influences which had been typified by the administrations of Presidents Coolidge and Hoover earlier.

The notable challenge so situated, is that those persons and currents educated in that combination of corrupting reductionists’ philosophies, have tended to force the victims of their indoctrination to look at the history of our republic’s place in the scheme of things, from the false standpoint of philosophies which were in fact, increasingly alien to the actual intent and outlook on which our republic had been developed and founded.

To combat this subversion, we required a supply of well-educated candidates for appointments as diplomatic and intelligence officers, who would reflect a truly patriotic view of the historical origins of our republic as in the Classical tradition traced—in the shadows of the Great Pyramids of Egypt—from the Greece of Thales, Solon, Pythagoras, Socrates, and Plato, and the revival of that Classical tradition by the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance. This was the European ecumenical, Platonic cultural tradition typified by the Christian Apostles John and Paul; and, also, most emphatically, the tradition typified by that ineradicably central figure of that Eighteenth-Century Classical humanist renaissance, Moses Mendelssohn, whose memory Hitler’s Nazis, and even some erring, radically right-wing Jews, have attempted to eradicate from

the pages of Germany’s and world history.<sup>2</sup>

The referenced, declassified information which I received, was intended to be used by me to enrich my capacity for contributions to the purpose of establishing a needed U.S. national intelligence academy. It did.

There is a related pattern of clinical interest exhibited among many of the errors of assessment of national interest among relevant U.S. officials, as also those of other nations. Usually, when the proverbial “honest effort” had been made, it was found that the author of the blunder had relied on a few selected items taken into account, while either ignoring, or misassessing the fact that it is underlying, persisting axiomatic assumptions, which drive patterns of behavior leading toward what should be anticipated as a source of threat to our national interest. While either ignoring such assumptions, or substituting erroneous ones, the erring analyst attempts to adduce a reductionist’s pattern from a selected set of facts and events, rather than seeking out the axioms which have and will generate the relevant kinds of events.

In other words, they make the cardinal error which is typified by *post hoc ergo propter hoc* argument: of assuming that trends are determined by a selected series of events, rather than seeking the continuing, axiomatic-like impulse which has generated the choice of policies underlying the choice expressed by a relevant series of events.<sup>3</sup>

In the course of addressing that leading problem of composing national estimates, I also offer here the following indication of the experience which had led me on a course, over several decades, which brought me to the point I first formulated my proposal for a national intelligence institute, beginning the late 1970s.

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## 2. The Use of Classical Drama As History

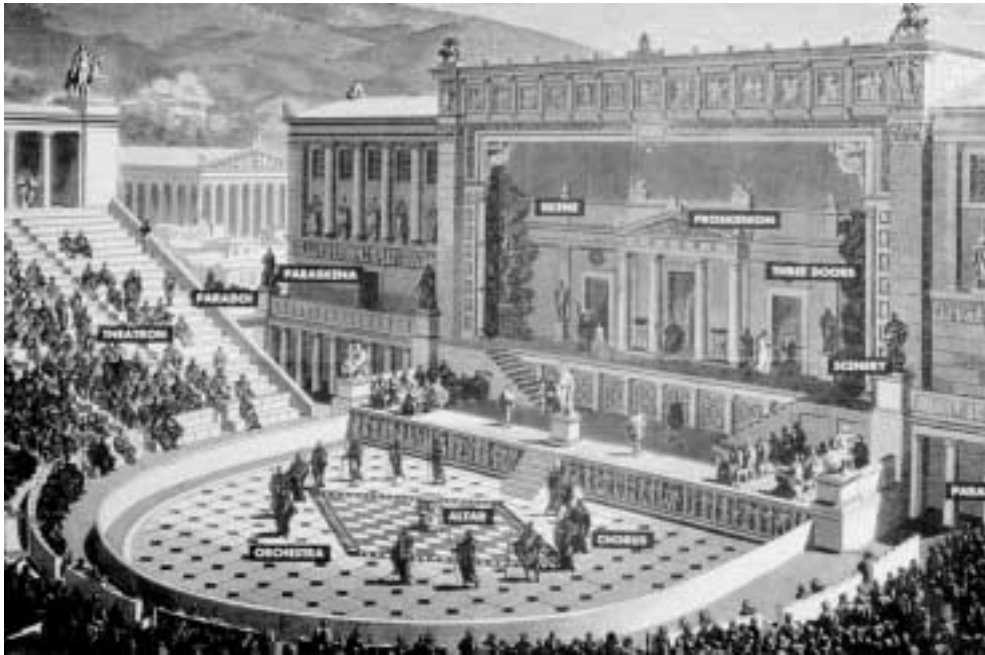
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On that same account, I had recently, and repeatedly, expressed my delight at the news of the then-coming production

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2. The German-speaking Jew, like the echoing representative of the Yiddish Renaissance in Eastern Europe, emerged from the time of Moses Mendelssohn’s radiated influence from Berlin as typically the most precious asset, per capita of total population, in physical science, Classical artistic composition and performance, in the practice of medicine, and so forth. These were as much Germans as any other German, and a most precious part of that total population to any sane German patriot. There was no human interest which has motivated either Hitler’s crimes against those Jews, or the Zionist right-wing fanatics’ crimes against the Palestinians. Therefore, the near extinction of that portion of Germany’s citizens, and similar crimes against the Yiddish Renaissance, in particular, in Eastern Europe, were the crimes of, not human beings, but individuals, such as Spain’s notorious Torquemada, on which creatures such as Hitler were modeled, transformed into predatory beasts, virtual hyenas. In other words, men and women transformed from humans, into Synarchists.

3. Plato and other pre-Euclidean would have described such a pattern generated under axiomatic-like impulse as a “power” (*dynamis*), as in Plato’s *Theaetetus* dialogue.



*Schematic of a theater in Classical Greece. Plato understood the potential, as Shakespeare and Schiller realized it later, that the Classical drama was the prime means by which ordinary citizens learned the truth about human history.*

of that Clifford Odets' play *The Big Knife*. This delight was prompted by my recognition of the great value of that play for providing younger generations of today an insight into the causes of the widespread moral failure, by omission or otherwise, since about 1946, of most representatives of their parents' and grandparents' generations.

This was a valuable experience, because the appearance of that play helps us now to make something of importance clear to today's "Generation X" and 18-25 young adults. That play, and similar work, point attention to the source of that corruption, generated during the Truman years, which was passed down, over subsequent successive generations, by the young adults of that former time, to produce the horror which threatens the world of the young adult of today. It also helps us to impart a sense of the way in which historical processes have determined the history of European civilization since the birth of that civilization, by what Socrates would probably have called the "mid-wifery" of Egypt, in what we now call ancient Greece, nearly three thousand years ago.

The beauty of Odets' theme in that play, is that it expresses a typically Classical artistic approach, one of exemplary historical specificity, toward understanding an awful, downward turning-point in the 1944-1952 history of our U.S.A. This drama thus expresses the same principle of prescience which is to be found as the controlling principle of composition in Plato's critical view of the Classical Greek tragedy of his time, and in the plays of Shakespeare and Schiller.

I have often employed the example of geometry as a way of clarifying the nature and role of a principle of prescience in shaping the behavior of both individuals and entire periods of national and broader cultures. It was on this account, that my absolutely original discoveries in the science of physical

geometry turned to Riemann's treatment of the issue of geometry, as in his 1854 habilitation dissertation and his complementary, posthumously published, philosophical reflections on Herbart's work. Only Riemann, thus, afforded me a way of stating explicitly, in a fully communicable and applicable way, the principle I had discovered, amid fits and starts, during approximately the same time (specifically 1948-1953) I was seeking a solution for my saddening experience: of returning, in 1946, from Southeast Asia, to a U.S.A. under the thumb of Truman's right-wing turn. That was the setting of my participation in the same collective experience reflected so ably by Odets' conception of the referenced play.

This will take us back, once again, to Gauss' 1799 argument, in the following way.

In history, as in a valid methodological approach to physical science—such as that of Kepler, Leibniz, Gauss, and Riemann (an approach rooted in the principles of pre-Euclidean, Pythagorean constructive geometry)—there are no properly allowable, arbitrary definitions, axioms, and postulates. Nothing is allowed which is comparable to that reductionist's corruption which proliferates in the method of sophists such as Aristotle, or what we call Euclidean, or Cartesian geometry. However, in societies to date, there is a mixture of errors which may be classed as of two general types. On the one side, there is a lack of reasonably up-to-date knowledge of the universal principles which are relevant for current human practice; on the other side, there are false, arbitrary assumptions of such things as so-called "self-evident truths." The latter are always false, if for no more reason needed, than that they are treated by dupes as self-evident.

Thus, we must study the history of actual nations, or cultures more broadly, from the standpoint of the role of a set of

assumptions of such a mixed quality, of simple ignorance, or falsehoods treated implicitly as universal principles.

The notion of a Classical artistic principle of prescience, arises as a reflection of a usual general lack of sensitivity to the practical impact of a lack of attention to the way in which implied assumptions of universal truth, such as definitions, axioms, and postulates, affect the social behavior of societies. The effect is often expressed in those ways which have sometimes led to the collapse of an entire culture, a collapse into a period of a new dark age, or even of extinction of a branch of human culture. I have found most people today, for example, are pitifully unwitting of the assumptions which are actually controlling most of both mass and individual behavior in nations, including at the highest levels of power. The need for awareness of problems of this type, is key to the importance of developing a competent form of practice of strategic intelligence.

For example, people who accept Aristotelianism, empiricism, or existentialism, or simply populism, have virtually no competent sort of intellectual capacity for looking behind those supposedly self-evident, or otherwise axiomatic-like assumptions which not only control their opinions, but act like puppet-strings to control their behavior in ways of which they are essentially unwitting. Populists of that type have made the term “practical” itself, a dirty, sometimes even virtually treasonous word.

In related aspects of national-intelligence functions, there is a certain division between collecting intelligence, and digesting it into a form which answers the question: Where does our national interest lie? The answer to the latter question usually does not lie where some currently vogueish, or roguish dogma proposes; the national intelligence function must be responsible for exposing, above all else, the threatening practical historical implications of even our nation’s own, generally accepted, reigning dogma. The worst follies are often those a nation’s leading institutions, such as today’s Cheney-dominated Presidency, may perpetrate upon us all. The higher levels of national intelligence functions focus on determining what notions of national interest must be applied for assessment of the pernicious medium- to long-term effects of continuing to practice a currently adopted dogma.

Dogma must not judge national-intelligence estimates; rather, national-intelligence estimates must supersede mere dogma, even currently official dogma. This may be a difficult task for agencies which must deal with a President as simplistic and purely prejudiced as George W. Bush, Jr., but perhaps that only shows that we need a new quality of President, one more receptive to the serious ideas demanded by a period of grave crises.

## The 1945-1952 Right Turn

I begin the following portion of my argument by focusing on the subject of prescience.

Let us linger here for a few moments to review the burden

of my discussion, with the producer of Odets’ play *The Big Knife*, of my own personal experience of the subject of that play. That discussion, of which certain relevant essential elements are recapitulated here today, will introduce you to two interdependent subjects. First, it demonstrates the meaning of that term, “historical specificity,” which underlies all Classical performance of Classical tragedy, and also real-life history. Second, it demonstrates the same principle, as key for the principal ongoing task of strategic intelligence, such as understanding why present world civilization is at the verge of plunging into a prolonged, global, new dark age today.

To the stated point: Even during 1933-34, I experienced a gradual emergence of relative optimism among those portions of the U.S. population to which I was exposed at that time, representatives of my own generation most emphatically. Even during the still depressing conditions of 1938, the Roosevelt era represented a excruciatingly slow, but nonetheless certain upward turn. This prevailed into July 1944, when the visibly early, ultimate defeat of Germany and Japan stirred an optimistic spirit among Americans in general (a normal ration of exceptions to this taken into account). Unfortunately, the betrayal of Germany’s July plotters by those who, from the Allied side, wished to prevent the surrender from coming “prematurely,” signalled the onset of a right-wing, anti-FDR turn, being unleashed from among the Allies, including certain U.S.A. circles, at that time.<sup>4</sup>

Suddenly, as I experienced this among fellow-soldiers at that time, this optimism waned at first reports of the death of President Roosevelt. V-E Day was joyous; but, V-J Day was not. The nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki had spoiled the victory. By the beginning of Summer, back in the U.S.A., things were beginning to become grim.

Returning veterans, and their often zealously ambitious wives, were restive, anxious to “make up for” what for many of them was “five lost years.” The war-time hero was, at home,

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4. It is implicitly clear, from the essential coincidence of the intention to use the new nuclear bombs to shape the post-war world—with the launching of Lindemann’s policy of mass bombing of civilian targets against cities of essentially defeated Germany—that such developments, including Field Marshall Montgomery’s diversionary catastrophe of “Market Garden,” were part of an intention, on the part of the emerging utopian faction, to prolong the war, perhaps until the opportunity developed for dropping the experimental nuclear bombs on Berlin. The militarily counterproductive fire-storming of Tokyo, has the same connotations. At my first meeting with the Professor von der Heydte who had commanded the rear guard of Field Marshall Rommel’s retreat from El Alamein, I began, immediately after handshakes: “General” (he was a then retired Brigade-General of post-war Germany’s reserves), “do you agree with my opinion that Montgomery was the worst Allied leading commander during World War II?” He replied, “You can say nothing bad about Montgomery to me. He saved my life. I was commanding Rommel’s rear guard, and if Montgomery had ever flanked me, I would have been dead.” The intentional follies of Montgomery—a raving, ranting, anti-African racist until late in his life—probably thus postponed the Allied victory in Europe by substantially more than half a year. Perhaps that was why Churchill used Montgomery to replace British commanders of proven professional excellence.



*Long, tragic downshift in American military, foreign, and economic practices after World War II began when U.S. Synarchist circles in 1944, anticipating Hitler's defeat and President Franklin Roosevelt's death, forced their pawn Harry S Truman between Roosevelt (left) and his chosen Vice President, Henry A. Wallace (right).*

often treated as “the bum loafing on the couch;” the word to that veteran of military service, was, “Get up, you ungrateful lazy lout, and take care of our family’s interests!” This generation were, largely, in haste to build a family, to take advantage of fast tracks through higher education which might lead to the quick big bucks and new life-style they desired. They were in a hurry, and not always squeamish about the moral and related damage they did to themselves and others, in their incautious zeal for haste.

So, in 1947, I wrote briefly to General Dwight Eisenhower, imploring him to seek the Democratic Presidential nomination in opposition to President Truman, succinctly stating my argument for the need that he do so, to free us from the betrayal of that better world order which many of us had thought the implied promise of FDR’s war-time leadership. He replied, describing my concerns as “non-arguable,” but stating that his time for seeking the Presidency was not that time. I was right in my argument to him, and so, in his way, was Eisenhower. But, by 1948, all was politically ugly. A “right-wing” panic, in which the later “McCarthyism” was merely a continuation of “Trumanism,” had gripped the majority of the population with an astonishing sheer piggishness.

When Eisenhower replaced Truman, the world had become suddenly a relatively much safer place in which to live; but a great, essential damage had been done to the veterans of the recent war, and also to their children, the so-called Baby Boomers, who were assimilating the corruption planted in the U.S. population and institutions during the Truman years.

This change, as it was experienced in the U.S. during the years 1945-48, locates the *punctum saliens* of Odets’ *The Big Knife*. It is a change which was historically specific to those exact circumstances, after which the people of the United States would never be the same as they had been under Frank-

lin Roosevelt before, or under any period of our nation’s or the world’s history.

The core of the change for the worse was a new set of axiomatic “values.” Few among that generation, and the next, who lived through that time of change, as adults, especially young adults, knew what had happened to their minds; they had been in such a hurry that they had no time to discover to where they were actually going.

The most astute among the first of those generations—the generation which went to World War II—such as playwright Odets, were able to pin-point a sense of a force of change which was controlling the impulsion of the post-war years in a new, worse direction. Odets was a plainly insightful playwright enough to recognize, that it is trends which determine events, not patterns of selected events, trends. Great playwrights, and some Classical actors, do develop a keener sense of prescience, as Shakespeare and Friedrich Schiller did, from the nature of the challenges posed by a serious approach to the practice of their profession. From the facts of my own independent experience of those times, I can testify beyond doubt, that Odets saw the trend I had seen, and that he had sensed the onrushing betrayal of our nation’s cause, in much the way I did at that time; but the same reality of it which overwhelmed his horrified conscience, prompted me, on the contrary, to seek a way, even at all odds, to fight. This is what I mean by his “prescience,” and my own.

“Prescience” of that sort, is the anteroom of Platonic hypothesis. In such times, it is shown that something paradoxical has its finger in the works, shaping “the way things happen,” in a way unlike “the way things were going” earlier.

In science, as in Kepler’s uniquely original discovery of universal gravitation, presciences of this kind impel the discoverer, as it did me, toward the search for a well-defined

hypothesis, which, if proven, serves as access to command of a newly discovered universal physical principle. In minds which are less well-developed, the “prescience” of a period such as the relative decadence of the Truman years, is felt, but never addressed efficiently.

In the work of better artists, the prescience of such a period of history is presented as a Classical tragedy which is always referenced to a specific time and place in actual history. Thus, Shakespeare’s *Richard III* is a masterpiece of insight into the principled character of that fall of the Norman-Plantagenet-Anjou power which had reigned in England since the Conquest. So, in the thesis of Odets’ play, there is no time or place in the universe in which that drama could be honestly situated, as “for interpretation,” except the historical specific circumstances in which the actual development occurred. That is the principle of all Classical drama which governs the competent performance, or “interpretation” of the play, what is called the principle of historical specificity.

The typical corruption of the Classical work by the Romantic, for example, lies in the shallow mind’s attempt to extract a relatively timeless sort of moralizing truism from the drama, using that trick of replacing the principle expressed as the “prescience” of the drama, by some down-to-Earth sort of moralizing pettiness, in a carelessly generalized, often dogmatic way.

This banal, academic sort of moralizing, is expressed by pedantic dogmatics, as a kind of “flattening out” of the higher intellectual powers, simplifying everything with easier cheap-shot generalizations, and avoiding any consideration of a relevant, well-defined, scientific quality of principle. That is the sort of mind which has learned everything, but knows slightly more or less than nothing. The way the Romantic is driven to such cheap-short “explanations,” is the pedant’s sort of panic-stricken flight from the cognitive domain where minds look at actions as the fruit of principles, into a kind of ahistorical, “bring-it-down-to-good-old-bestial-Earth,” connect-the-dots view of history as a skein of scandals.

## History, Music, and Drama As Science

Consider Classical composition, as in Classical sculpture, and, comparably, in the specifically anti-Romantic principles of composition and performance developed by the successive life’s-work of such rigorously anti-Romantic, Classical composers as J.S. Bach, Josef Haydn, Wolfgang Mozart, Ludwig Beethoven, Franz Schubert, Felix Mendelssohn, Robert Schumann, and Johannes Brahms. Look at real history through the history- and legend-based tragedies of such as Aeschylus, Shakespeare, and Schiller. Such is great Classical art in all its manifestations. Classical tragedies share the common qualitative distinction from all other attempts at the composition of art (also as attempted performance of Classical compositions), of being premised on a pivotal role of prescience of a turning-point in the historically specific process which is the defining subject of that composition.

Take the case of Classical musical composition as an ex-

ample of art defined in a Classical way, by an actual historical process.

Classical musical composition, including the notion of well-tempering (as opposed to equal-tempering), has deep roots within globally extended European civilization. The principle was known to Plato’s Academy at Athens, and is explicitly referenced in his *Timaeus*, as Plato is echoed on this point by the development of modern physical science by Johannes Kepler. In modern European civilization from J.S. Bach onward, clear conceptions of crucial relevance for the development of composition, are rooted essentially in the emphasis on a specifically Florentine *bel canto* apprehension of the characteristics of the integrated array of the human chest of singing voices. (The notion of a body of “instrumental music,” distinct from vocal music, does not actually exist within the domain of Classical composition. Musical instruments are taught to sing by the composer’s and performer’s imaging of the human singing voice; and the chests of Classical musical instruments were evolved to fit this requirement for performance. The concept of “instrumental music,” which pretends to mimic Classical composition and its performance in some “independent,” instrumental way, belongs to the irrational domain of Romanticism, or worse.)

Music defined by the medium of a chest of anti-Romantic, Florentine *bel canto*-developed human singing voices, comes into its own with Bach’s development of the well-tempered system of counterpoint. There is virtually nothing in Classical composition after that which does not rest directly on the foundation of Bach’s development. At this point in the present report, I wish to emphasize the specifically historical characteristic of the development of all Classical musical composition and its competent performance, as rooted in nothing different than the preceding work of Bach.

For example, it was through the direct influence of Carl Philipp Immanuel Bach, one of Bach’s sons, that youthful Josef Haydn developed the initial phase of his accomplishments. It was the direct influence of Bach’s work on Haydn and also Wolfgang Mozart, from the events around van Swieten’s Vienna salon, about 1782 on, that the Haydn-Mozart legacy was transmitted to a Beethoven already a composer trained in such sources as Bach’s *Well-Tempered Klavier*. The pinnacle of the concept of a strictly Classical compositional method freshly retraced to Bach, is the so-called late compositions of Beethoven, notably including *The Diabelli Variations*, *The Missa Solemnis*, and the late string quartets. When compared to the remainder of Beethoven’s late string quartets, the *Grosse Fugue* expresses an order of development of counterpoint beyond the rest, being thus the pinnacle of Beethoven’s realization of the potential inhering in the later work of Bach. Felix Mendelssohn and his young associate Robert Schumann, must be recognized as echoing the levels of achievement in the Bach tradition achieved by Beethoven. In the course of his development, Brahms echoes them all; we have made but little progress in composition since, with much more or less futile floundering-about in a frenetic effort



Orson Welles' Mercury Theater—famed for its social-engineering experiment, the “War of the Worlds” hoax—launched the attack against the historical specificity and truth of Classical tragedy, by staging Shakespeare's Julius Caesar, for example, in the garb and setting of 1930s fascist dictatorships.

to turn up, as if by accident, that which is chiefly lost to the past century's powers of invention.<sup>5</sup>

In this process, as in the history of progress of physical science, the ideas of the successor are, in more or less that degree, a reflection in the mind of one person of the work of his usually nameable predecessors. The Classical artist's conscience has the form of doing nothing properly shameful, or otherwise false, while he or she is being watched by a living memory of those predecessors in his or her own mind.

*Man is essentially an historical species* in this sense of that usage. Animals transmit, chiefly, the genetic heritage of preceding generations. So, admittedly, does mankind; but, that which distinguishes what should be considered as the normal development of a representative of the human species,

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5. Unfortunately, *The Diabelli Variations* are often performed in a Romantic keyboard style which blurs the polyphony for the sake of the sensed emotional needs of the performer. This is particularly notable when one considers Beethoven's own initially hostile reaction to Diabelli's theme, and then takes into account the subtler implications of that theme which Beethoven later recognized, and then underscored in his composition of the ordering of the variations. *The Missa Solemnis* has suffered in performance for reasons of technical features of presently conventional modern staging which are themselves a sign of our times, not Beethoven's.

from the beasts, is that the characteristic part of what is transmitted from generation to generation, is that quality of ideas which Plato's method of hypothesis associates with the notion of “powers” (e.g., *dynamis*), rather than merely genetic material. By ideas, we mean those discoveries of principles which Plato (among other pre-Euclidean) defines as a causal quality called “powers” (again, *dynamis*), as opposed to Aristotle's and the empiricist's pathetic, reductionist's conception of “energy,” a mere effect. The hereditary role of the work of Bach in all competently Classical musical composition and performance, typifies the specifically human quality of Classical composition, as distinct from the Romanticism and impressionism of the chimpanzee.

This case for Classical music illustrates the more general, universal principle of all art and science, that the history of ideas always locates the coming into existence of any idea in a specifically anti-Cartesian way, as occurring within a uniquely historically specific place in the totality of the “spherics” of the sensory experience of human existence, an event which occurs precisely there, and nowhere else.

Classical drama, Classical tragedy most clearly, situates either actual or legendary occurrences in a specific historical place and time. The events depicted belong to that time.

The significance of strict submission to historical specificity for drama, as Schiller insisted, defines that and other expressions as Classical art as truthful, where Romanticism, for example, is not.

For example, Orson Welles' Mercury Theater staging of *Julius Caesar* as a Communist Party-style (“Proletkult”) staging in a parody of contemporary fascist costuming, was something akin to hatred of reason expressed by poor, sick, sick, and evil Bertolt Brecht, a pioneer of what is called “Regietheater” (Director Theater) in Germany,—a practice which, with the attrition, by death, of the ranks of a legion of skilled artists from earlier times, has virtually eliminated the ability of Germany today to produce a competent performance of a Classical dramatic work. I shall now interpolate a fresh statement of a relevant point, respecting the principle of Classical tragedy, which I have made frequently in other locations.

In principle, Orson Welles lied; his Mercury Theater staging was a lie which rejected the principle of truth which is historical specificity. Misrepresenting the placing of ideas in history, is the most pernicious of all lies, lies which kill the memory of souls, often *en masse*.

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### 3. Schiller's Citizen in the Theater

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From early in his career as a dramatist, Friedrich Schiller emphasized, that he had chosen drama as the manner appropriate to bringing actual history into the knowledge of society. The same point was elaborated in his Jena lectures on the subject of study and teaching of history. Of this he emphasized, that the function of the Classical theater is to present history, or legend, to the audience in such a way that the

little man or woman, the citizen, entering the theater for that performance, leaves the theater, not merely informed, but a better person than he had entered it.

Do not offer a mere comment, a mere quip on Schiller's argument; that experience of his Classical theater is, in itself, an expression of historical truth. Experience his theater, as you should the kind of truth expressed by Clifford Odets' drama; experience that mirror of history for yourself.

On this account, the relatively exceptional feature of Odets' play, lies in the fact that it only appears to violate the custom in crafting true Classical tragedy, which is to organize the development of the drama as a whole around a pivotal, actual leading historical figure, or figures, of the social process within which the relevant historic development occurred. In most cases, the playwright is obliged to focus on leading figures of that society, since that is actually the way the history of periods of existential crisis is, in fact, determined. In the usual case, a drama which did not follow that custom would fail to achieve Schiller's standard for effect on the audience.<sup>6</sup>

Again—contrary to populist and kindred sort of prejudices on the subject of “democracy”—that is the way in which real history is made, including the ongoing history of the United States at this moment; where, apart from the stampedes typified by the case of candidate Franklin Roosevelt, the voters are rarely the movers of the electoral processes, but little higher in rank than the “extras” hired to fill in the otherwise empty space left where the top-down, dramatic rigging of the election is staged.<sup>7</sup> Usually, the apparently leading candidates are not leading candidates—the virtual “Hollywood stars”—because they are the best actors, or because they should have been leading candidates, but because the scene has been pre-rigged, as if “on the casting-couch of history,” as disgustingly as might please you, to make it turn out to appear as a voluntary act of the people; ultimately, once the excitement of the winner's triumph has past, it will gradually

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6. Actually, the device used by Odets to carry *The Big Knife* tragedy is comparable to Schiller's use of relatively minor characters to carry the part of the hero in the *Wallenstein* tragedy. Thus, the prescience of a hero is supplied to the audience, where an actual hero were lacking. This device, in such a case, circumvents the problem addressed in Plato's denunciation of the Classical Greek tragedians.

7. Had President John F. Kennedy lived to stand for a second term in office, he would have succeeded, almost certainly, in honestly winning a popularly generated landslide margin of popular vote in the general election, a prospect which may have prompted certain powerful circles to wish his early death. (The best a President, or Presidential candidate could do, as precaution, would include naming the powerful interest which had the most compelling motive, and capability, to arrange such an event. Sometimes, that precautionary pinning of the tail on the donkey, has worked.) Clinton won his first term with the combined help of President George H.W. Bush, Sr.'s bumbling economic policy and Ross Perot; his second run reflected a pathetic performance by the challenger's campaign, combined with fearful anger of much of the population at Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich's overtly fascist rampages, as we saw in the landslide defeat, which we helped to create, for Oliver North's 1994 run for U.S. Senator in Virginia.

become apparent, that the citizens' votes were being counted as little more than the audience's applause for a carefully staged performance in which the voters also mostly acted out their assigned parts, as if according to script.

The effectiveness of the drama for the audience, depends upon exposure of the way in which the role of the principal figures of that society should have decided the outcome of the relevant crisis.

### ‘The Cicero Syndrome’

This includes the relevant trick by Shakespeare in keeping the unseen Cicero as little more than an awesome prescience, of the tragic, ultimate doom of Rome, on stage, while, in fact, not letting go of the historical fact that Cicero was implicitly a keystone figure of Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*, and of the real period of Italy's experience in his time. Mention here of the actual historical specificity of that real-life role of Cicero, will promote clearer understanding of the principle of “prescience” involved here.

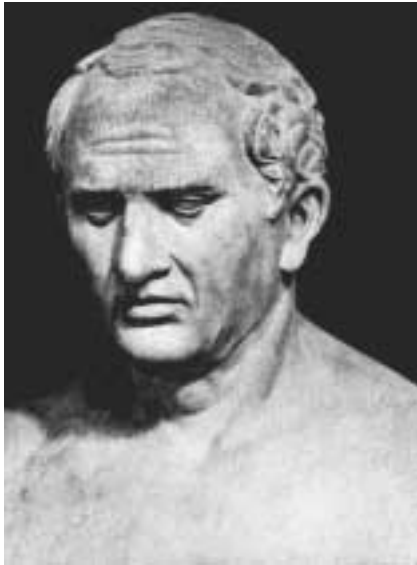
The symbiosis of the imperial maritime power of Venice's financier oligarchy with the Norman chivalry, is not merely an echo of the Roman imperial rule by the Caesars. This Caesar-like role of the Norman chivalry, as typified by the case treated by Shakespeare in his English history dramas, was characteristic of the *ultramontane* system under the myth of “the Donation of Constantine”—a myth which, despite Charlemagne's protest, dominated Europe from the period preceding the Norman Conquest of England into the emergence of the first modern nation-states during the course of the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance. That brings the Classical-Greek-learned political figure of the Senate's Cicero, proximate to Henry VII's defeat of Richard III, and the preceding establishment of the first modern nation-state, by France's Louis XI.<sup>8</sup>

Worse, the role of the Spanish Inquisition, the Hitler-like expulsion of the Jews from Spain by Isabella I, and the role of the Spanish monarchy in the religious warfare of the 1511-1648 interval, is the immediate setting in which Shakespeare,

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8. Under the legacy of Roman imperial law, and, therefore, under the fraudulent “Donation of Constantine” dogma, the power to make law as such was the unique privilege of the emperor, not kings or similar local officials. Under the “Donation of Constantine” hoax, the imperial authority within the entirety of western Christianity had been donated, by the Emperor Constantine, to the hereditary authority of a Roman Imperial Pontifex Maximus, the Pope. Hence the importance of keeping control of the Papacy, for Venice, and the consequent struggles between kings and emperors, on the one side, and Venice-controlled incumbents of the Holy See. The collapse of the Papacy, in the course of the Fourteenth-Century New Dark Age, was the consequence of this neo-Caesarism of the *ultramontane* folly, under which the Church became controlled by the Venetian financier oligarchy as an instrument of *ultramontane* rule over all of western Europe. The great ecumenical, Fifteenth-Century Council of Florence, part of the process which restored the Papacy, and the Renaissance as a whole were bitterly hated by the *ultramontane* function in which the Habsburgs had assumed a leading role during the 1511-1648 interval.





*A figure unique in confronting the "ultramontane Caesarism" of his age, Marcus Tullius Cicero was used with extraordinary historical insight by Shakespeare, as "an awesome prescience, of the tragic, ultimate doom of Rome, on stage," in Julius Caesar.*

a follower of Sir Thomas More, fought against such of his Venetian political enemies of his time as the circles of Paolo Sarpi's asset Sir Francis Bacon. These forces of Shakespeare's own time were a resurgence of that Caesar-like, *ultramontane* tradition, from which Henry VII had earlier liberated England. In England under Sir Francis Bacon's King James I, the living Shakespeare himself played the part of a Cicero-like figure, who was being faded, by the flood of Bacon's bile, from celebrity into death—into years of personal obscurity ordered by Bacon et al., to make way for the new, decadent order in which Shakespeare, like the Cicero of the world of Julius Caesar's corpse, had no place.

Thus, Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar* is specific to the actual time and place to which it refers; but, without losing an iota of that original historical specificity, it also references the revived legacy of Caesarism which still lurked, as a prescience, within Europe in general, and spilled over, from Venice, into England in particular, at the time the play was presented. It thus provides a prescience, by aid of a single reference to Cicero, to that multi-generational ordering, since Julius Caesar's time and Cicero's, within the broader history within which the emergence of Caesarism was situated. Let it not be also be for you, as for a poor, murderous fool from Shakespeare's play, "Greek to me."

Now, look at Schiller's thesis respecting the citizen, on that account.

The citizen walks into the theater. Quickly, as the drama lunges upon the illuminated stage within the darkened theater, the mind of the citizen seated in the audience shifts its attention from the actors and stage in the Socratic-like dialogue on stage, to the figure which that actor's part represents on the stage of the spectator's imagination, as Shakespeare warns in the opening part of "Chorus" in *Henry V*. If the play is performed well, as it was in the public performance of ancient

Greek tragedy, the spectator does not see the actors as actors during the remainder of the proceedings, until after the final curtain, when the members of the performing company appear as themselves before the curtain.

Let him so view *Hamlet*. Then, coming to the Third Act soliloquy, the spectator is gripped to hear, that Hamlet does not fear death by the sword, but, would prefer to plunge it, preferably into another, or perhaps even into himself; all gladly, to silence Hamlet's terror of his unknowingness of the consequence of his having lived, which comes after death. Then, later, when Hamlet's corpse is carried off stage, Fortinbras lunges forward to continue the bloody folly, while Horatio says, aside, ominously, to the English audience of Shakespeare's play: Let us pause and reflect upon these just-passed bloody events, before such folly might overtake us once more.

As the spectator, who has absorbed all this from the work of a qualified company of Classical actors, leaves his seat to depart from the theater, his mind is filled with a need to pass judgment on the folly he has just witnessed as depicted on the stage of his imagination. He is now thinking as a true citizen, one who must assume moral and intellectual responsibility for the competent government of his own nation, that his government might not commit such follies as he has just witnessed re-enacted on stage. He leaves the theater, thus, a better citizen than he came in.

Of all that that citizen has seen, some things he knows. Some other things he senses, but only as presciences, as paradoxical glimpses which suffice to warn him that there are more things of importance about which he must think. These presciences sometimes come to him as I have sometimes illustrated the principle of irony: "Feed the cat! To whom?"

This challenge of making prescience comprehensible, brings us to what should be, among us, the familiar theme of Carl Gauss' 1799 attack on the frauds perpetrated by Euler and Lagrange. Here lies the key to competent strategic definition of true national interest.

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## 4. Plato, Kepler, and Gauss, Once More

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The principle upon which all competent human knowledge depends, including competent national-strategic assessments, is the provable distinction which sets the human individual absolutely apart from, and above all other living species. This distinction can not be rooted in a mere taught doctrine; it must be known in the same way Johannes Kepler came to know the principle of universal gravitation, as an experimentally proven Platonic hypothesis. Merely to believe what is taught by trusted authorities, may be folly, and usually is; to prefer merely to believe, rather than to actually know, is incompetence in strategic assessment and planning. "Yes, but authorities which I must respect, have told me!" is typical

of people who prefer to obey perceived authority, like a dog begging for treats, rather than actually think. Instead of such dog-like behavior, it were better to know, and, first of all, to “know thyself.” On this account, as promised, I summarize afresh the grounds for my emphasis on Gauss’ 1799 *The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra*.

My argument to that effect has been the following.

My point, is, first, that in that paper, Gauss does something he does not dare to do in any later published treatment of the same subject: he exposes Leonhard Euler and Euler’s protégé Lagrange as willful fraudsters in their ideologically motivated, actually religiously fanatical denial of the physical existence of the complex domain. This uniqueness of that Gauss paper is a reflection both of the persecution which Gauss’ colleagues, the Göttingen professors, but Gauss most emphatically, suffered at the hands of the chief French patron of Lagrange, the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte; but also, the witch-hunt against Gauss’ French and German scientific co-thinkers by France under the rule of the London-appointed Restoration monarchy, and the influence of the implicitly profascist doctrinaires Hegel and Savigny in official circles of Berlin.<sup>9</sup>

In the second of the most relevant features of that 1799 paper for our purposes here, Gauss makes reference to the typical argument of the Pythagoreans and Plato, on the subjects of the paradoxical character of the doubling of the line, the square, and the cube. The significance of this aspect of Gauss’ paper for classroom mathematical physics, is twofold. First, that it defines the distinction between a physical geometry and an axiomatically reductionist, ivory-tower mathematics, such as that of the empiricists and their Cartesian siblings. Second, by defining the meaning of the complex domain in the terms Gauss employs in that paper, he bridges the historical gap between the ancient Classical physical geometry of spherics and the modern physical science set into motion by the successive work of seminal figures including Nicholas of Cusa, Leonardo da Vinci, Johannes Kepler, and the uniquely original discoverer of the calculus, Gottfried Leibniz.

Although, in all of the leading work of Gauss thereafter, he never departs from the principled approach to mathematical physics expressed in that 1799 paper, yet, he never addresses the crucial issue of that paper with even approximately the

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9. Gauss did not discuss this even semi-publicly, until he was provoked, by discussions with Janos and Farkas Bolyai, over Janos’ announcing the discovery of a non-Euclidean geometry, to reference his original, youthful discovery of the principles of an anti-Euclidean geometry. That youthful work of Gauss had reflected the influence on Gauss, as a student, by one of the greatest Eighteenth-Century teachers of mathematics, Abraham Kästner. It had been Kästner who had insisted explicitly on an ante-Euclidean, or anti-Euclidean geometry. “Ante-Euclidean” signifies a return to the principle of “spherics,” of the followers of Pythagoras, including Plato, away from the ivory-tower reductionism of Aristotle and Euclid, a return to physical geometry from the ivory-tower arithmetic and geometry of an Aristotle or Euclid. In Classical Greek culture the organized opposition to a physical geometry led from the Eleatic opponents of the Pythagoreans, such as Parmenides, directly into the sophists, and thence into Aristotle.

same frankness as before. He had reasons to be fearful of what might happen to him, if he once again broke his later code of public silence on the matter of Euler and Lagrange.

Nonetheless, despite his later silence on that point, this 1799 paper thus serves as a bench-mark in the development of modern science, leading to freedom from a sterile, utopian notion of arithmetic, into a Classically Platonic mode of purely physical geometry, that of Bernhard Riemann. For related reasons, it also enables us to define the unique quality of the human individual, within the bounds of physical science, as an essentially spiritual being of potentially immortal significance.

Today, since the work of V.I. Vernadsky in defining the conception of the Noösphere,<sup>10</sup> the science practiced by Gauss and Riemann has returned to the Classical Greek, principled division of universality among the *abiotic*, the *living*, and the *noëtic*, as three distinct, but interacting physical phase-spaces which combine to define the known universe as a whole. In this, the elementary, absolute distinction of man from the beasts, is that man is capable of discovering, and deploying universal physical principles. Although these principles always existed as efficient principles of the universe—that, before man discovered any among them—when these principles are deployed as tools of man’s willful action upon the universe (i.e., as powers), *Promethean* man changes the universe in this respect. So, on this account, the palpable Satan, the Zeus of Aeschylus’ *Prometheus Bound*, hates Prometheus as he also fears the Creator on the same account.

In addition, by this kind of discovery, and its uses, man casts himself in the image of the Creator of the universe. In this context, the use of the term *spiritual* has a precise, physical-scientific meaning: as I have already indicated this above. Whereas animals transmit their so-called genetic heritage, mankind transmits, through successive generations, those discoveries of principle whose employment casts man in the practicing image of the Creator. It is through these progressive, successive changes in that transmission, that man’s power to exist, as a species, is increased; as Vernadsky emphasizes, man becomes increasingly the ruler of the planet Earth, and beyond. Through this progress, the quality of life of the individual person is improved, and the power of his work is also increased to the effect of lifting the quality of man as a whole, and of individual existence, upward. Man’s power to do good is increased. This is man’s true nature; these are the effects which set him categorically apart from and above all other species of living things.

This transmission of the work of the individual human identity, beyond the limits of individual mortal life; this eternal permanence of the individual soul, is the expression of what the term *spiritual* ought to be understood to signify.

This is the issue of the controversy between the spiritual Carl Gauss and the heathen Eighteenth-Century “Enlighten-

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10. Cf. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., *The Economics of the Noösphere* (Washington, D.C.: EIR News Service, 2001).

ment” co-thinkers of Euler, Lagrange, and the Immanuel Kant otherwise known for the disgusting pseudo-morality of his doctrine of “I can’t.”

In terms of physical geometry, this is the issue of the distinction of Prometheans from poor apes such as Massachusetts Institute of Technology’s progeny, “Chimsky,” the synthetic personality brought about by the brainwashing of a poor ape, by that model Cabinet of Dr. Moreau formed by Professors Noam Chomsky and Marvin Minsky.<sup>11</sup> This is essentially the method of Euler, Lagrange, and also Laplace, Cauchy, Clausius, Grassmann, Kelvin, Helmholtz, and Felix Klein’s wildly erroneous opinions on Hermite’s and Lindemann’s treatment of the transcendental, introduced as their reductionist’s intentional frauds against the work of Leibniz, Gauss, Weber, Riemann, et al.

I have summarized the following point of the so-called pre-Euclidean argument in various locations, over earlier decades. I summarize it for its relevance here. The deeper implication of Gauss’ 1799 argument is the following.

Human sense-perception is a product of those sense-organs which are an eminently mortal part of the eminently mortal living organism we call our body. As experimental knowledge of discoverable universal physical principles shows, these sense-organs do not show us the actual universe in which those principles operate, but, as Plato warns, in locations such as *The Republic*’s parable of the Cave, our senses show us the way in which our sense-perception responds to the impact of the unseen universe on our sense-organs. Yet, despite this defect of our senses, we can know the real universe which lies beyond mere sense-perception. Classical forms of both artistic composition and the practice of physical science, demonstrate these distinctions and the principle which under-



*With Plato’s idea that the soul, or spirit, is the human being’s creative reason in the image of the Creator of the universe, the spiritual is not something outside of physical reality, but at the core of the processes of physical reality of the universe. The division between physical sciences, and arts and sciences of the mind, which dominates modern “Enlightenment” views, does not exist.*

lies those distinctions. Gauss’ 1799 argument against the ideological fanaticism of the empiricists Euler and Lagrange, and his solution—the concept of the complex domain—reflect the general solution for the paradoxes of experience so situated. Riemann’s discoveries, as expressed by his 1854 habilitation dissertation and beyond, present the essential form of the solution to the paradox as defined, previously, by Gauss.

As in the case of Kepler’s uniquely original method for the discovery of universal gravitation, the human mind is capable of reading anomalous expressions of sense-perception as a paradoxical form of expression of some unseen principle, beyond the reach of direct sense-perception, which has caused that anomaly, such as the apparent looping of the orbit of Mars, as seen in a normalized set of observations from Earth. The same point was demonstrated experimentally by Fermat’s recognition that light does not travel the pathway of shortest Euclidean distance, but, rather, a pathway of quickest action. This work of Kepler and Fermat, echoing the earlier work of Nicholas of Cusa and Leonardo da Vinci, impelled competent currents of modern European science away from Aristotle, empiricism, and Cartesian forms of empiricism, back toward the standpoint of pre-Euclidean spherics, the standpoint of the Pythagoreans and Plato, for example.

Experimental method, as had been emphasized by Cusa in locations such as his *De Docta Ignorantia*, enables us to translate the more or less regular anomalies of sense-perceptual experience, such as the observed orbit of Mars, into a notion of the footprint of unseen universal principles, such as gravitation. These principles, by their nature, exist only outside sense-perception, although they adumbrate that which we can often observe with our senses. Therefore we can not represent their action *directly* within the bounds of spherics, although we can measure their impact as if that could be represented by such a Pythagorean constructive

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11. An amusing true story provides a real-life illustration of the relevant kinds of stupidities typical of our contemporary logical positivists. Toward the close of the 1950s, I was an invited participant in an evening’s Manhattan party attended chiefly by professional playwrights and actors. The host was a neighbor, a playwright who was, at the moment, engaged to produce a television documentary on the subject of the social implications of computer technology. During the evening the question was posed to me, in my personal capacity as a professional management consultant, how would I define the limits of computer technology for the general public. I replied, that the guests assembled implicitly knew much of the answer to that question. I said, take the task of composing a piece within the bounds of what some of the guests identified for me as “Plotto.” I agreed with that identification of what I was about to outline. I broke the task down to two phases. First, create a model of the visible action to be seen by a television or movie audience. Then, match that with pat oral phrases from a set of repertoires of each of the selected candidates for character-types. Both the images and sounds could be, in principle, synthesized by what emerging computer technologies could accomplish. Some months later, my host of that occasion telephoned me to report that, while he had been taken off the case, the model I had described at the party, was being broadcast on network TV, featuring the approximation of what I had “scripted,” produced under the direction of MIT Professors Chomsky and Minsky. This, by the way, conforms to the prescription of John von Neumann, Minsky, et al. for “artificial intelligence,” in which, as my report of the discussion at that house party illustrates, there is no intelligence at all.

geometry of the visible.

Thus we are obliged to represent the role of universal physical principles in the form of action by unseen principles on the perceived geometry of observed events. This is the Gaussian domain, a geometry within which Leibniz's discovery of a truly infinitesimal calculus of universal physical least action must be situated by mathematical physics. Through the application of discoveries of universal physical principle, so situated, mankind is able to increase willfully the potential relative population-density of the human species, as no lower form of life can even approximate this.

## What Is Human Reason?

Thus, as already known in ancient Classical Greece, the universe as a whole is composed of three respectively distinct, but interacting physical phase-spaces. These are defined as distinct by those methods we associate with physical-experimental proof-of-principle: the respectively *abiotic*, *living*, and *noëtic* phase-spaces, as measurably defined in this way.

The method for defining the distinctions among these phase-spaces is a reflection of the same method by which we define the distinction between shadow and cause of perceived anomalous action, as in noting the distinction between man and beasts. That is to say, that, experimentally, despite positivists such as Boltzmann, von Neumann, Wiener, et al., living processes as such are experimentally unknowable from the standpoint of abiotic principles. Similarly, human willful discovery and mastery of universal physical principles, is unknown by the principles generally adduced for living species. However, as Vernadsky emphasized, the living processes of Earth dominate the abiotic increasingly, and the creative processes unique to the sovereign powers of knowledge of the individual human mind are increasing man's domination of the composition of the biosphere, as living processes dominate the abiotic increasingly.

These distinctions were already emphasized within ancient Classical Greece. The name given to the creative processes of the human mind, processes lacking in inferior species, was the *soul*, as argued in Plato's Socratic dialogues. "Soul" and "creative (*noëtic*) powers of the human mind" are co-extensive notions. This defines the Classical notion of a principle of *spirituality*: not as something acting from outside the universe, but something integral to that universe, as its ruling characteristic, as the definition of man and woman in Moses' *Genesis* 1 requires. The essential physical characteristic of this quality of universal spirituality, this efficient principle, is creativity as defined by the Platonic conception of discovery of *powers* (*dynamis*). This is the same Platonic notion of *powers* which is the exemplary, central feature of Gauss' 1799 exposure of the error of Euler and Lagrange.

This notion of man as set apart from, and above the beasts, in this way, defines the notion of a species of equality among persons: that each, however unequal in condition of life, or relative importance of their contribution, is equally human by

nature, and thus enjoys the right, under natural law of the universe, to access to the protection of being an equally human participant, as a being of a relatively sacred nature, unlike the beasts. To treat men and women as virtually human cattle, as slavery and feudalism did, is in itself a crime against humanity. Thus, we are obliged by our nature, to seek to develop and maintain forms of society, and social practice—as prescribed as natural law by the Preamble of our Federal Constitution—which are enslaved to serve the general welfare (common good) of human nature defined in this way.

Thus, he or she, such as certain so-called religious "Fundamentalists," who hates any ethnic current in mankind, such as Jew or Arab, as such, expresses hatred against the likeness of God himself. Whoever loots any stratum in societies for his or her convenience, or merely gratification, also, thereby, expresses hatred against the law of God himself. The opinions of such aberrant people are, like the pleas of the usurer, conceits, contrary to a true principal of equity, which therefore have no compelling standing in courts under natural law.

This notion of man as a creative being made in the image of the ruling principle of the universe, the Creator, is the essential, all-subsuming principle of Classical humanism. However, that definition does not end there. There is an additional consideration, the notion of the *monad*, as by Leibniz, also known as the principle of *Geistesmasse* to Riemann. Briefly, the distinction involved is the following.

Is the existence of a universal principle, including the notion of spirituality, an amorphous influence permeating a domain as might a gas within a container? Or does it have the quality of a seemingly discrete existence, as, for example, Riemann's Herbartian notion of *Geistesmasse* suggests. Implicitly: Is the Creator an impersonal influence; or, contrary to amorphous Deism, does the Creator, as man's God, have a definite existence as a personality, as Jesus Christ and the Apostles John and Paul insisted? Does the individual, in his or her aspect as a spiritual being, therefore have a personal relationship to that God as a Personality, as Christ and the Apostles John and Paul assert the Socratic principle of *agapē* as the fundamental law of man's spiritual relationship to that God, in the universe? The standpoint of Riemann implicitly affirms these personalized relationships.

All experimentally provable forms of discovered universal physical principles, are distinct objects of thought, objects to which science customarily attaches a specific human name, or the like. We have a personalized relationship to each discovery of such a principle, and of its application. It is as much a definite object of thought as a planet, or any other. Indeed, we can comprehend nothing efficiently, except as we are enabled to define the relevant universal physical principle as a definite though-object—and therefore it must tend to assume the qualities of a teachable—more or less personalized object for classroom instruction.

This notion of things, is the basis for a body of what is rightly recognized as universal natural law. This body of universal law subsumes that Preamble of our Federal Constitu-

tion which is properly recognized as the ruling principle which has ultimately supreme authority over the interpretation of any other part of that Constitution, any Federal law; a principle higher than any judge or court. The essential principle is the notion of *agapē* central to the Apostle Paul's *I Corinthians* 13, expressed there as the natural law principles of perfect sovereignty, the general welfare, and posterity.

That much said, turn attention again to the already referenced distinction between animals and people: that animals transmit what we reference, summarily, as a genetic heritage; whereas, man also transmits ideas of the category belonging to the work of *noësis*.

This was the basis for my reform within what Gottfried Leibniz had defined as *the science of physical economy*.

The function of society under natural law, is to accomplish those applications of discovered universal principles, through which mankind's power in the universe, man's increasing power to exist, is brought about. This function has what may be fairly, if loosely described as two categories of intellectual features: Classical scientific thinking, as typified by Plato and his modern followers, by the work of Cusa, Leonardo, Kepler, Leibniz, Gauss, and Riemann; and the development of principles of Classical artistic composition, as typified in modern life by the work on art of the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance and the late Eighteenth-Century Classic as typified by Schiller.

The role of Classical tragedy in uplifting the citizen's knowledge of history as a process, is typical of the role of art.

It is the indispensable role of the practical application and continued development of these intrinsically cognitive aspects of human intellectual life, which define what should be our policy respecting the definition of "human nature."

The greatest obstacle to that development of, and within society, has been the continuation of forms of social practice which divide the composition of society between a Don Quixote and a Sancho Panza; between a bloody-handed fool like the Grand Inquisitor of Spain's Philip II, Don Quixote, and the poor slobs who serve and die for such a Don Quixote, as virtual human cattle, such as Sancho Panza. The first, the Don Quixote, rejects true reason, substituting Romantic fantasy and heathenish superstition for knowledge; the second, Sancho Panza, is so occupied with merely surviving his master's blows and filling his belly ("putting meat and potatoes on the table"), that he has much opinion—like the Casca who finds reason itself "Greek to me"—but is not able to carry through action based on reason. The most essential evil in all that, is the want of the fruit of such true intellectual culture, as the Classical Platonic tradition in European civilization defines true culture.

The object of a proper mode of government consistent with natural law, is to order the internal and foreign affairs of a republic in such a mode as to promote the spread and advancement of a true intellectual culture, not only in our own republic, but to promote its advancement in others. There is, then, a reciprocal dependency between the development of

such a Classical form of culture and the development of the condition of society to effects consistent with the promotion of such a progressive culture.

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## Postlude: All Synarchists Are Evil

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The Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, born, like a Phoenix, out of the rubble which the Venetian-Norman system of *ultramontane* tyranny left of Europe's Fourteenth-Century cultures, set a moral form of society, a sovereign nation-state submitting to service of the general welfare of all, into motion. The predatory remnant of the Venetian-Norman feudal system struck back, with the Satanic force typified by the Spanish Inquisition, the religious wars of 1511-1648, and the process of emergence of that so-called "Venetian Party" otherwise typified by the model of the financier oligarchy's intrinsically usurious Anglo-Dutch Liberal Parliamentary system.

The outcome of that Eighteenth-Century Venetian Party's reaction against the threat constituted by the American Revolution of 1776-1789, was the launching, chiefly by Lord Shelburne's British East India Company, of the blend of terrorism and tyranny typified by the succession of the Jacobin Terror and Napoleon's Empire.

This model from 1789-1815, became an alternately endemic/epidemic form of pestilence over the entire sweep of globally extended European civilization, from the period of the French Revolution up to the present moment of the most recent revival of the same terrorist force which had given Europe the fascist regimes and related wars of 1922-1945. Since the period of the Versailles Treaty concluding so-called World War I, that recurring disease has been known as the Synarchist International, whose insurgencies the Argentina periodical *Maritornes* merely typifies among the terrorist forces which a revived fascist international has unleashed in the Americas, as in Europe and beyond today.

We should have uprooted that Synarchist International at the close of World War II. By aid of the role of that Satanically evil Bertrand Russell who pioneered in the use of nuclear terror as a device for bringing the world to submission to a new empire called "world government," the utopian faction associated with that Russell have created a situation, in the aftermath of Hitler, in which the forces of the Synarchist International, which should have been uprooted at that time, were protected and nurtured for future deployment, as for today. That future has arrived now. Pure evil, whose present alias is Synarchism, is being unleashed again. It is also being unleashed against the U.S.A., through channels established, via Spain and elsewhere, in South and Central America.

In part, the fact is, that my exposure of these Nietzschean-like beast-men, has smoked the thus-enraged Synarchists from behind their curtain of lies, to come out into the open in response to my challenge. Now, see their faces, as shown in the pages of the wildly gnostic cult of *Maritornes*; that is the face of evil, the face of Satan himself, if you please.

# 'Maritornes' Synarchists Lash Out at LaRouche

by Gretchen Small

U.S. Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche's August 2003 exposure of the international terrorist threat represented by the efforts of former Franco official Blas Piñar of Spain, and others, to revive a new fascist international, has drawn blood. These fascist networks, who prefer to operate in secrecy, behind the scenes, have been forced out into the daylight, making the mistake of launching an open attack on LaRouche.

*EIR* documented the nature and character of this active fascist threat, which had otherwise gone undetected internationally, in its Aug. 22 issue. Drawing on the work of a team of *EIR* investigators in several countries, *EIR* identified how a revamped fascist international apparatus in continental Europe—with prominent extensions into Argentina, Mexico, and Venezuela, as beachheads for the Americas—was set into motion at a Nov. 16-17, 2002 meeting in Madrid, organized by Piñar's *Fuerza Nueva* and the Spanish Falange. Among the leading figures attending that meeting were well-known terrorist Roberto Fiore, of Italy's neo-fascist *Forza Nuova* party; representatives of France's xenophobic and racist National Front party, of Jean Marie Le Pen; and former Army captain Gustavo Breide Obeid, from the Argentine Popular Party for Reconstruction. These networks, combined, represent a capability for right *and* left terrorism, which could be used by the Synarchist forces controlling Vice President Dick Cheney, to provide a "Hispanic" cover for a new Sept. 11-style terror attack, LaRouche warned.

Included in that exposé, was a background piece on the Argentine-Spanish magazine *Maritornes*, which these fascist networks launched a year earlier, as part of the effort to prepare the environment for the new fascist international. *EIR*'s article unmasked the underlying historical and philosophical axioms driving this movement, and called attention to the fact that they, themselves, chose to give themselves the name of a tavern whore, *Maritornes*, from Miguel Cervantes's immortal *Don Quijote*.

Unwilling, or unable, to respond to the exposé of the terrorist capability represented by the grouping, Argentine networks associated with the fascist project lashed out at the attention drawn to their magazine, *Maritornes*. Víctor Eduardo Ordóñez, editor of the first issue of the magazine (and a longtime associate of one of the more incoherent of the self-proclaimed *Maritorneses*, Antonio Caponnetto), sent a furious open letter to the Schiller Institute, attacking LaRouche, and the American System principles he represents, with an

implicit threat to LaRouche and his United States included.

Given the significance of the exchange for international security matters, we here print the revealing Ordóñez letter, LaRouche's response to that letter, and for the reader's background, the article on *Maritornes* which purportedly set off Ordóñez, et al.

## Answer to Mrs. Small on The Whore Maritornes

by Víctor Eduardo Ordóñez

*This letter has been translated from Spanish by EIR.*

December 10, 2003

Mrs. Small has written a note in the publication of the Schiller Foundation [sic] regarding the magazine *Maritornes*, whose first issue I had the satisfaction and responsibility of composing, in large part, and directing. Although she does not allude to me in her work—she limits herself to implicating me and other of my collaborators with a certain foolish vehemence—I feel obligated and authorized to intervene in whatever polemic might subsequently develop, following the response of my friend Antonio Caponnetto to the offending commentary.

The author enters into—perhaps without realizing it—all of those common (that is to say, vulgar) places, which the left and liberalism (on this point, closer than ever) have been using for decades. She doesn't innovate in the slightest, except for extending her focus to other authors whom she evidently knows by reference only. So, for example, calling the great Chesterton a "British fascist," is as offensive as it is inaccurate, and, definitely, laughable. What, then, does Mrs. Small understand by fascist, and in what part of Chesterton's work does she detect fascist elements? Before resorting to such a generalized and imprecise aggression, wouldn't it be preferable to examine the most basic concepts used, to agree on what we are discussing, and what is meant when specific values and definitions, or certain adjectives and nouns are used? Judgments cannot be made without a minimal scientific agreement, to pose it in this way; or without at least clarifying, what terminology we're dealing with, and whether, when we use a certain word, we are both saying the same thing. If, on the other hand, one puts down on paper anything that pops into one's head, and allows the irrationality of unfounded prejudice to oust intelligence, as the attacker of *Maritornes* did with a tactlessness bordering on indifference, we can only conclude that the debate will not only be futile, but impossible.

For example, when Mrs. Small pretends to be scandalized



*Ordoñez and other Argentine synarchists' attacks on Gretchen Small's Aug. 22 EIR article have been in defense of the new publication of their circles, called Maritornes after the whore whom Don Quixote takes to be a fine lady, in the portion of Cervantes' work illustrated here.*

(in fact, she seeks to ridicule it) by Professor Calderon Bouchet's article on an eventual monarchy in Argentina, she is demonstrating one of the following three things: that she didn't read it; if she did, she didn't understand it; or that, in any case, she is proceeding with an astonishing hermeneutical bad faith.

Nor does the alleged existence of a "new fascist international between Europe and South America," merit any different evaluation. Of course, rambling as Mrs. Small does—with her intellectual misstatements, her misinformation and axiological rashness—everything is allowed, and any conclusion can be reached. In writing the inaugural editorial of the magazine I ran, I tried, with the approval of my co-workers, to explain as best I possibly could, the purposes which guided the group of friends which took this initiative. Mentioned there, with lavish praise and great satisfaction, are, among others, Ramiro de Maeztu, the martyr of the Spanish Civil War, whose "Defense of Hispanidad" shall remain always the high point of traditionalist thought, put into programmatic action (without detracting from his theoretical contributions and principled assumptions, for which reasons, allow me to recommend his readings to my unknown critic). I was also able to correct the fact that the term "Tradition, Family, and Property"—very meritorious, moreover, although she will likely not even understand it, in all its richness—isn't Carlist, but comes from another organization, with which the majority of *Maritornes'* officers disagree, and despite its importance, it is unnecessary at this point to rehash this long-standing difference.

It is also worth noting—and I say this at the risk of repeating myself—the method used in the article to which I am responding. It lists, in a tone almost of condemnation, the background and militancy of several collaborators of the magazine I lead. This is almost just a detail, which proves none of the facts presented, but that isn't the interesting part. What is important, is that—and always based on the prejudices which in her mind function as dogmas—she condemns and disqualifies men and movements of which she evidently has no knowledge, or knows of them only remotely, and therefore maintains—and she says so—such puerile and unappealable criteria.

The space dedicated to clarifying the personality and the significance of the poor Maritornes in the [*Don*] *Quijote* is similarly irrelevant. As A. Caponnetto explains in his reply, what was proposed with the choice of this name, was a perhaps more poetic, rather than historical or political symbology, in the sense that the desire was to grant the discovering, apostolic, and conquering Spain—if I may say it—a creative and regenerating function, by extracting from the purity of the look, a world for Christ, from the cosmic coarseness of this primitive, terrifying, and unredeemable America. But I understand that from an Anglo-Saxon standpoint, a completely disinterested act of love and beauty [the results of] which we have been living for five centuries, has no explanation or rationale.

However, despite all that, I should thank Mrs. Small—and in this, I believe I speak for many friends and compatriots—for her definition, or, better put, location of issues and values whose presentation, we should admit, awakened in

Argentina a certain, although not too great, expectation. Now, with this virtual lifting of the mask, there is no reason to keep kidding ourselves or continue to be confused. Lindon Larrouche's [sic] movement and affiliated organizations, such as the Schiller Institute, are the Trojan Horse in any attempt at Christian reconstruction of the West (and, in this special case of Hispanic America). With its disguised but rejuvenated paganism, its confused programs, its mistaken ideology, its syntheses as simplistic as they are dangerous, with its suspicious programs, this group of agents and operatives of who-knows-what interests (doctrinaire, political, or economic), is definitely not ours. By Mrs. Small's speaking as she has, as a representative of all this witches' sabbath of slogans, projects, and declarations with which these Americans from the North (who never stopped being that, in the worst sense) have been harassing us for a longer than tolerable time, she pulled the veil off the crudest of fictions, which it was urgent to end. And she did it, for which I sincerely thank her.

The myth of a chronic tax evader in his country (where he failed as a candidate to any office), turned without reason into a *caudillo* of an infantile, pseudo-classical and, now we definitely know, anti-Christian and anti-Hispanic humanism, has now ended. And, all of us here shall feel freer for having discovered the exact thinking and feelings of those who, with such insolence and audacity, presented themselves to the most anguished sons of a glorious Spanish empire (which never was such, in Small's opinion) in dissolution, as a support for their demands.

Let this serve to understand that our destiny is in our own hands, and that there is no rational reason which convinces Catholics who dream of the hispanic world to wait for the solution to come from the North. Once more it is proven that the enemy—the Enemy—comes from there, and to assume the contrary is complicity and treason.

—V́ctor Eduardo Ordóñez

P.S. After I sent the previous response, I noticed that I had omitted to include a consideration which I believe is fundamental. "Last but no least" [sic—in English]. I refer to the concept of fascist which Mrs. Small indiscriminately fires in all directions. Applied to people—such as all those who she

mentions and to myself as well—it is a lie and a slander. Because all of us, with our imperfections and defects, are Roman Catholics who in no way could commune with a totalitarian philosophy such as the system and doctrine elaborated by Mussolini. An elementary understanding of this policy would have prevented the author from so thoughtlessly characterizing her fellow men, even if they are from the South. If ideologically, totalitarian fascism attempts to include all social, political, economic, juridical, moral, and spiritual reality of a nation within the confines of the state, it is understood that the Church could not accept such an aberration, a mixture of heresy and blasphemy. Because in this conception, the State is not the guarantor and custodian of the law (and of rights), but its source, that which provides legitimacy, its dispenser. Therefore, let the *señora* reveal the texts in which those included in her charge of fascism, would have made such professions. Should she fail to do so, we can only conclude that she is a slanderer.

## A Christmas Gift for V́ctor Eduardo Ordóñez

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

December 25, 2003

Ostensibly on December 10th of this year, during the time the the birth of Jesus Christ was soon to be celebrated, Don V́ctor Eduardo Ordóñez of Argentina sent a message which was implicitly intended to be directed to my attention. Perhaps it was his way of demanding a gift, as school children in North America often write letters to Santa Claus at about that time of the year. Since this is Christmas Day, I shall honor this day's occasion by sending him the gift he deserves, this reply.

There is no need for me to comment on the details of Don V́ctor's retort to Mrs. Small, since there was nothing false as to fact, or inappropriate otherwise, in her article, which I have read. It is sufficient to send to Don V́ctor the gift of certain information concerning himself which he needs to take into consideration; I would hope that his receipt of this intelligence from me would improve what his letter reveals to be what is hopefully, an only temporary, but highly disturbed state of mental health.

My subject is the recent relaunching of what had been known, interchangeably, as the Synarchist or fascist movement, with the accession to power of Synarchist regimes such as those of Mussolini, Hitler, and Franco, over the interval 1922-1945. During that time, the Synarchist International was deployed, by way of Spain, into Mexico and other parts of

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South and Central America, from Nazi Party headquarters in Berlin. It is being reactivated, similarly, in Central and South America today; this reactivation is presently the greatest single threat to the nations and peoples of South and Central America.

My knowledge on this subject is extensive and unimpeachable. The issue posed by Don Víctor's missive is the question, whether or not that letter signals that he and others have openly associated themselves personally with the revival of that Synarchist/fascist international regroupment, which is now operating within the Americas, in concert with the notorious Blas Piñar of Spain. I include here, implicitly, elements of notorious antecedents and connections to which Mrs. Small made reference in her article.

On that account, I inform Don Víctor on three relevant points.

First, I am obliged by the principles of charity to relieve him of any delusion that those whom he appears to defend are, in any meaningful sense, servants of Christianity, but are rather attached in fact to the directly opposite cause. Therefore, it is my duty to inform him of exactly what he appears, in reality, to have chosen to defend.

Secondly, I shall point out the principled ways in which his expressed political disorientation might tend to worsen the extremely precarious situation which the recent reactivation of the Synarchist insurgency in Central and South America is creating as a threat to the continued existence of those republics under present world-crisis conditions.

Thirdly, I clarify certain muddy features of his former, indirect association with me. In matters such as these, it is important to know more clearly who is who, and who agreed to what.

Toward the close of the Eighteenth Century, after many centuries, the wicked alliance between the imperial maritime power of Venice's financier-oligarchy and the Norman chivalry shifted its base from the now vulnerable location at the head of the Adriatic, to new bases of maritime and financier power in the Netherlands and England. During the course of the Eighteenth Century, after the Netherlands had been assimilated under the hegemony of the British monarchy, the 1763 peace-treaty between the British and French monarchies established the British East India Company, led by the political figure of Lord Shelburne, as a more or less globally imperial maritime power, whose intent, according to Lord Shelburne and his lackeys, was to become—as Shelburne's lackey Gibbon detailed this—a pro-paganist revival of the Roman Empire. In 1763, Shelburne launched two long-range strategic projects, whose included consequences are the mess into which Don Víctor has apparently misled himself today.

Shelburne feared that the North American English-speaking colonies would use the opportunity provided by the defeat of the French colonial forces in North America to create an independent republic in North America. This,



*“The issue” posed by Víctor Ordóñez’ attack on LaRouche and his movement in Ibero-America, is “whether or not that letter signals that he and others have openly associated themselves personally with the revival of that Synarchist/fascist international regroupment, which is now operating within the Americas, in concert with the notorious Blas Piñar of Spain” (above).*

Shelburne was determined to prevent. At the same time, Shelburne intended to destroy any power on the continent of Europe, beginning with Britain's chief rival, France, which might represent a credible future threat to the East India Company's empire. The combined effect of these two goals, was the events in France from July 14, 1789 through the Duke of Wellington's seating of his puppet, the Restoration Bourbon monarch, on the throne of France. To this end, Shelburne had prepared the way for the events leading into Napoleon's tyranny through the development of a synthetic freemasonic cult, then known as the Martinists, based around the City of Lyons. This Martinist cult, later renamed Synarchy, emerged as that Synarchist International which produced the array of fascist movements and governments which ran amok during the 1922-1945 interval.

This Martinist/Synarchist international continued as a major threat to the security of Europe and the Americas throughout and Nineteenth and into the Twentieth Century. As from the beginning, Martinism/Synarchy was always a tool of a continuing financier-oligarchical network which was merely typified by the British East India Company and its financier collaborators on the continent of Europe, and in the Americas. The freemasonic form of political movements and controlled religious bodies featured among the activities of

the revolutionaries were always under effective control of financier cabals. For example, as confessed by Simón Bolívar in the latter part of his career, it was Jeremy Bentham, Shelburne's head of the British Foreign Office's Secret Committee, who exerted control within the Bolivarist movement, as also the Young Europe and Young America associations of Lord Palmerston's agent Giuseppe Mazzini. The U.S. Confederacy was a product of what we know today as the Synarchist International.

Now, as the world plunges currently into a terminal breakdown-crisis of the present, floating-exchange-rate monetary-financier system, the relevant financier oligarchs have reactivated the Synarchist operations for major coups and similar events, a reactivation which includes the operations into Central and South America associated with Blas Piñar. The purpose of that reactivation of the networks associated with him, is to disrupt and destroy any effective resistance to the crushing of each and all of the nations of the Americas, just as the Paris events of July 14, 1789 were intended to prevent the stabilization of France by the draft constitution presented by Bailly and Lafayette. So, in Venezuela, both Chávez and his leading opponents, are Synarchist assets, who will proceed to butcher one another and their nation in right-left obscenities without true practical or moral purpose. In the Americas, the religious cover of the right-wing Synarchist forces will be exemplary and bloody.

I would wish that persons associated with the name of Colonel Seineldín were not drawn into participation in the kinds of travesties on which the associates of the turncoat enemy agent Fernando Quijano are embarked.

The issue which Don Víctor's letter evades, with its splatter from the editorial likeness of a hippopotamus's tail, is the case of Quijano himself, the third issue to be addressed here.

Quijano was always a somewhat unstable romantic, who, if not watched closely, would tend to construct a vast theory of history from reading a portion of a single book. He was useful to my organization to the degree he, more an enthusiast than an intellect, continued to be devoted and willing to accept supervision. When he rejected our supervision, his personality seemed to disintegrate. Persons with relevant military experience would understand my point about the virtues and structural defects of his personal intellectual development and moral character.

However, in the course of time, as he faced the same threat of imprisonment on fraudulent charges which others of us faced from certain Manhattan and Washington, D.C. financier interests, cowardice took him over, and he ran, like a true traitor, to the other side, into the arms of such creatures as his neighbor Nestor Sánchez. He used my imprisonment as the opportunity to attempt to take control over my association on behalf of his open alliance with the Synarchist Blas Piñar. Among the persons he corrupted in his role as a cowardly turncoat and accomplice of Blas Piñar and other hard-core Synarchists, was the valuable Marivilia Carrasco, who was

first ruined, and, then, finally broken during the period of her visit to Brazil and Argentina earlier this year.

During the period Quijano was using my absence to act freely as an agent of our enemies, a conference was convened in Mexico, during which many silly and even worse things were said, as if they had been adopted by my association. I never accepted, nor tolerated those things. Unfortunately some from the Argentina delegation to that conference obviously did not understand the fraudulent and worse features of their implied pact with Quijano.

The circles which had been associated with the good Colonel have appeared to me as good soldiers and patriots, but lacking the sophistication in the Classical philosophy of Plato, Nicholas of Cusa, Leibniz, et al., and related matters, which is indispensable for the role of qualified political leaders of a nation in crisis. On this account, I had attempted to deal generously with the philosophical shallowness and other intellectual shortcomings of some of that circle, hoping that their weaknesses on this account would be dissolved into the expression of their true talents in service of their future accomplishments.

I fear now, that the language spewed by Don Víctor points most indicatively toward the influence of those dangerous Synarchists around such as Blas Piñar, whose current role is to drown the hopes of sovereignty of the states of the Americas in the blood of internecine warfare, all in variously witting or unwitting service to those financier interests who have already looted those nations so savagely since no later than 1982. To condone the relationship of Quijano's circles to Blas Piñar, would be, in effect, true treason against the nations and peoples of the hemisphere.

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## Documentation

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### 'Maritornes' Whorish Defense of Rancid Feudalism

by Gretchen Small

*Reprinted from EIR, Aug. 22, 2003.*

In November 2001, key ideologues of the project to create a new fascist international between Europe and South America launched a new magazine as a vehicle to promote their project to reestablish the feudal empire of the Hapsburgs. The magazine, *Maritornes: Notebooks of Hispanidad*, is published in Argentina twice-yearly by the Nueva Hispanidad Publishing House.

Figuring prominently on the editorial board of *Mari-*

*tornes* are the Spanish fascist, Fuerza Nueva head Blas Piñar, and Argentine “Catholic traditionalist” writers Antonio Caponnetto and Rafael Breide Obeid. The latter is the brother of the Gustavo Breide, who heads the Blas Piñar- and Italian Forza Nuova-linked Popular Party for Reconstruction of Argentina.

New faces joined the *Maritornes* editorial board in the second and third issues, expanding its geographic reach. These included: Alexandra Wilhelmsen, daughter and political heir of Frederick Wilhelmsen, the founder of Northern Virginia’s Christendom College, a William Buckley-linked center of Carlism and Catholic Synarchism; former Peruvian Congressman and notorious Hitler-Mussolini supporter Fernán Altuve-Febres Lores; Chilean professor of political philosophy Juan Antonio Widow, a founder in his youth of Chile’s Falange, the Movimiento Nacional Sindicalista; and two Italians espousing similar views, historian Francesco Maurizio Di Gionvine of Bologna and Prof. Giovanni Turco of Naples.

The magazine’s self-proclaimed crusade is a political one: “to take up again the march which was interrupted by the cut-off of the Middle Ages, by the excesses of the Renaissance, by the obscurity of the Enlightenment.” Hispanidad’s goal is to revive the West, and its “Roman glories.” Listed in the table of contents of the first issue, is an article on the significance of monarchy for . . . Argentina today!

Drawings of medieval scenes adorn the homepage of the Nueva Hispanidad Publishing House’s website, which has published books on everything from the glories of the Spanish Falange to bull-fighting, “the spirit of chivalry,” Lefebvre, and British fascist G.K. Chesterton, hailed as “the knight errant.” A five-CD set of the songs of the Spanish Falange from its founding to today is offered for sale, as is another with the “Hymns and Songs of Italian Fascism.” (Notably, if only the word “Falange” were removed from the CD covers, the drawings of flag-waving, rifle-bearing, dying bodies could easily be taken for the Soviet realist propaganda of their ostensible enemies in the Spanish Civil War.)

Co-sponsoring the presentation of the magazine in Madrid in November 2001 was the Carlist Traditionalist Youth of Spain, whose red-bereted shock troops mimic the feudalist psychos of Tradition, Family, and Property (TFP). A message of support from the Carlist pretender to the Spanish throne, Don Sixto Enrique de Borbón, was read.

### What’s in a Name?

Perhaps the most revealing aspect of the Hispanidad-promoting *Maritornes* magazine project is the choice of name itself.

Maritornes is a character from Miguel de Cervantes’ immortal *Don Quixote de la Mancha*: She is the whore at the inn that Don Quixote believed to be a castle.

In the founding statement of *Maritornes*, editor Antonio Caponnetto explains why that name was chosen. True, admits

Caponnetto, Cervantes’ character Maritornes is a whore, but she is “transfigured” by “the chaste gaze” of the crazy knight, Don Quixote. This comes about when Maritornes, who prides herself on being a noble lady whom bad luck had brought to her present pass, makes a date to go to bed with a mule skinner sharing sleeping quarters with Don Quixote and Sancho Panza.

But she mistakenly gets into bed with Don Quixote, instead of the muleteer. Caponnetto then quotes from Cervantes’ book, that Maritornes, “who went all doubled up and in silence with her hands before her, feeling for her lover, encountered the arms of Don Quixote, who grasped her tightly by the wrist, and drawing her towards him, while she dared not utter a word, made her sit down on the bed. He then felt her smock, and although it was of sackcloth it appeared to him to be of the finest and softest silk; on her wrists she wore some glass beads, but to him they had the sheen of precious Orient pearls; her hair, which in some measure resembled a horse’s mane, he rated as threads of the brightest gold of Araby, whose refulgence dimmed the sun himself; her breath, which no doubt smelt of yesterday’s stale salad, seemed to him to diffuse a sweet aromatic fragrance from her mouth; and, in short, he drew her portrait in his imagination with the same features and in the same style as that which he had seen in his books of the other princesses.”

Comments Caponnetto: “A whore to the mule skinner and the inn keeper,” but a “creature capable of ‘the sweetest and most loving discourse’ to the knight of the sorrowful countenance.” Caponnetto then quotes Cervantes, completely missing the irony—“though she was in that line of life, there was some faint and distant resemblance to a Christian about her.” Caponnetto then waxes eloquent, in terms that would even make the crazy Don Quixote blush: “Maritornes is America [the continent, not the country]. America the well-endowed. The servant become a lady, the inn become a castle, the stable a battlement, and the rickety bed a nuptial chamber.

“And if this bold analogy be valid, as we hold, it should also be applied by extension to all the lands upon which ‘Hispanidad’ planted its fruits, and even upon present-day Spain, which so much needs to give up her post as a servant to rise up again as an empress.”

Thus, Caponnetto and all the other self-proclaimed whores in the Americas who await for the Spanish knight to take up the cudgels to bring back the never-were glories of the Spanish Empire, try to twist Cervantes’ biting irony of the insanity of that medieval world view, to come to the defense of their lost cause.

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## Sharon's 'Peace' Speech Raises Threat of War Against Syria

by Jeffrey Steinberg

On Dec. 18, 2003, Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon delivered a major policy address at the annual Herzliya Conference of the Institute for Policy and Strategy, in which he announced that Israel would soon take unilateral action, permanently to annex a major portion of the West Bank. While wrapping his virtual declaration of war around a hypocritical "reaffirmation of support for the Road Map," Sharon also made other statements widely read by U.S., Egyptian, and Israeli military specialists as a signal that he intends to launch a war against Syria and Lebanon, perhaps as soon as the Spring of 2004. While some skeptical observers claim that Sharon is too much of a pragmatist to risk his "special relationship" with U.S. President George W. Bush by starting a new Mideast war before the November 2004 U.S. Presidential elections, others point to the Suez crisis of election-eve 1956, and ask: Does George W. Bush have the leadership qualities demonstrated in that earlier crisis by then-President Dwight Eisenhower, to stand down Israel by forceful action? Few in their right minds believe that a Dick Cheney-dominated G.W. Bush would even contemplate stopping Sharon from exploiting the U.S. electoral distraction to fulfill his lifelong "Greater Israel" fantasies.

This war drive against Syria and Lebanon is in perfect synch with Bush Administration neo-conservatives, centered in the office of Vice President Dick Cheney and the Pentagon civilian bureaucracy of Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz, Undersecretary of Defense for Policy Doug Feith, and Defense Policy Board members Richard Perle and Newt Gingrich. In September 2003, Cheney engineered a shift in Administration policy towards Syria, reversing a longstanding opposition to the Syria Accountability Act, which quickly passed through Congress and was signed by President Bush. The targeting of Syria coincided with inflammatory Congressional testimony about Syria's purported "weapons of mass

destruction," by State Department arms control negotiator John Bolton; and the appointment of ultra-right-wing Jabotinskyite David Wurmser as Cheney's chief Mideast aide (Wurmser was part of the rogue Pentagon intelligence unit that fabricated intelligence assessments about Iraq's alleged weapons of mass destruction and terror ties, and later was Bolton's chief deputy).

At the end of December, the *Los Angeles Times* published a two-part series of articles, based on leaked government documents, accusing Syria of playing a major role in the arming of Saddam Hussein. Right after his Herzliya speech, Ariel Sharon announced the expansion of Israeli settlements on the Golan Heights, the territory seized from Syria during the 1967 war.

### Sharon at Herzliya

In his Herzliya speech, Sharon gave the Palestinian Authority an impossible two-month deadline to crack down on the Hamas, Islamic Jihad, and other Palestinian terrorist groups. It is well known in Israel, in Washington, and throughout the Arab world, that the Israeli Defense Force siege of the West Bank and Gaza, over the past two years, destroyed the Palestinian Authority's security services and infrastructure, boosting the relative strength of the radicals, and making any so-called Palestinian Authority "crackdown" a losing venture, and a sure-fire recipe for a Palestinian civil war that would spell the death-knell for the PA itself.

Sharon, who was a prime sponsor of Hamas (as a counter to the Palestine Liberation Organization of Yasser Arafat), during his 1980s tenure as Agriculture and Defense Minister, is dedicated to the destruction of the Palestinian Authority. A takeover of the Palestinian territories by militants would provide Sharon the perfect excuse to launch a mass-expulsion "final solution" to the Palestinian problem—a scheme that

Sharon and his ultra-rightwing allies call “Jordan is Palestine.” Sharon’s immediate scheme, as mooted in the Herzliya speech, is to grab control over more than half of the West Bank, through the accelerated construction of what Lyndon LaRouche has labeled “the Warsaw Ghetto Memorial Wall,” and to cede the Palestinians a string of isolated “bantustans,” which he would label an “interim Palestinian state.”

According to one longtime Israeli “Sharon-watcher,” the Prime Minister’s idea of an appropriate timetable for establishing permanent borders and settling the remaining disputed issues, is ten years. “Sharon wants to wipe out the entire Palestinian leadership and replace them with a bunch of Quisling gangsters, who would turn the Palestinian homeland into a gambling and prostitution center, under the control of the Israeli-Russian Mafiya. They want this Palestinian crime Mecca to be their bridge into the Arab world,” the source declared.

Sharon told the Herzliya audience: “We hope the Palestinian Authority will carry out its part. However, if in a few months the Palestinians still continue to disregard their part in implementing the Road Map—then Israel will initiate the unilateral security step of disengagement from the Palestinians. . . . The ‘Disengagement Plan’ will include the redeployment of IDF forces along new security lines and a change in the deployment of settlements, which will reduce as much as possible the number of Israelis located in the heart of the Palestinian population.” While Sharon refused to provide a detailed map of the specific territories he would annex under the “Disengagement Plan,” he added bluntly, “Obviously, through the ‘Disengagement Plan,’ the Palestinians will receive much less than they would have received through direct negotiations as set out in the Road Map.”

Sharon paid lip service to his “partners” in Washington, assuring the audience that “the unilateral steps which Israel will take in the framework of the ‘Disengagement Plan’ will be fully coordinated with the United States. We must not harm our strategic coordination with the United States.”

But Israeli and U.S. sources tell *EIR* that the recent appointment of former Secretary of State James Baker III as President Bush’s personal representative for Iraqi debt renegotiation has sent shockwaves through the Israeli right wing, as well as among Washington Beltway neo-conservatives. During the “Bush 41” Administration, Baker was the arch-rival of then-Defense Secretary Cheney.

“Baker is one of the few people around who could take on Cheney in a bureaucratic brawl and come out on top,” reported one former senior intelligence official, who served with both men.

Baker’s re-emergence is another factor driving Sharon’s timetable for confrontation.

## **The Occupation Quagmire**

According to one Israeli military source, a prime motive for Sharon’s February deadline for the “Disengagement Plan”

is the need to withdraw troops from the occupation, to put them through rigorous training, in preparation for a possible war against Syria. The source said that, with the dismantling of the Iraqi Army and the American and British occupation of Iraq, and the recent announcement by Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi that he will dismantle his country’s weapons of mass destruction, Syria is the only remaining Arab military with any capability of threatening Israel. Sharon wants to wipe out the Syrian Armed Forces, to firmly establish Israel as the regional military hegemon.

For the same reasons, the Israeli source warned that Sharon could launch a missile strike against the Iranian nuclear reactor, before it goes on line. The source claimed that Israel has been secretly working for years on its own “mini-nuke” weapons, and could attempt to use low-yield nuclear “bunker busters” on the Bushehr site in Iran—this, despite the fact that secret tests revealed that the deep penetration weapons did not limit the spread of radioactive fallout.

At the same Herzliya conference where Sharon announced his “Disengagement Plan,” Mossad chief Meir Dagan, a longtime Sharon thug-ally, had ranted about the existential threat to Israel posed by Iran’s nuclear reactor program, which, he charged, was aimed at producing nuclear bombs to destroy the Jewish state. Iran maintains that its nuclear program is for the peaceful production of energy.

## **Frantic Diplomacy**

The embedded threats in Sharon’s Herzliya speech did not go unnoticed in the Arab world. Following a meeting between Syrian President Bashar Assad and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, the Egyptian Foreign Minister was dispatched to Jerusalem for talks with Sharon and top Israeli Cabinet ministers. According to one Egyptian source, while the efforts to reach a “hand-shake” cease-fire agreement between Israel and all the Palestinian factions was one topic of the talks, the primary issue on the table was an effort to resurrect the frozen talks between Israel and Syria. The source indicated that Sharon rejected, outright, Assad’s proposal to resume the talks that had been under way between his father, the late President Hafez Assad, and the late Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, where they left off. Those talks, according to the source, had resolved “95% of the issues between Israel and Syria.” However, just before the New Year, Sharon dispatched a Druze member of the Israeli Knesset, a longtime friend, to Damascus for back-channel talks, the content and outcome of which are unknown at this moment.

The simple, and unchanged reality remains: Unless and until U.S. President Bush “pulls an Eisenhower” and puts the full weight of the Presidency behind his claimed commitments to a just, two-state solution to the Israel-Palestine conflict, the dark clouds of war will hover over the region, and Sharon, as isolated and discredited as he is in the eyes of the international community and a majority of Israelis, will be the person calling the shots.

# Sharon's U.S. Friends Try To Rescue Him

by Dean Andromidas

As indictments for fraud and bribe-taking are expected to be leveled against him, the U.S. supporters of Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon have come to save his neck. Harvard law professor and darling of the Anti-Defamation League, Alan Dershowitz, has been deployed personally to lead a desperate attempt to get Sharon off the hook.

On Dec. 22, Dershowitz announced that he would be organizing an international legal team to defend Israeli real estate developer David Appel. Virtually unknown outside of Israel, Appel has been indicted for bribing several top Israeli government officials in order to further real estate development projects in Israel. Dershowitz told the Israeli press that he took on the case because Appel was the victim of one of the worst cases of civil liberties violations Dershowitz has ever seen.

But who is David Appel? Although Appel is an Israeli millionaire and certainly capable of paying Dershowitz's exorbitant legal fees, he is small change compared to Dershowitz's other clients. The reason is clear. *EIR* has detailed how Appel has been accused of standing at the center of a corrupt operation to funnel millions of dollars to fund the ruling Likud party through bribing top Likud politicians, including Sharon, Deputy Prime Minister Ehud Olmert, and many others (see *EIR*, Dec. 26, 2003). Although the current indictment against Appel does not include Sharon's name, it was recently revealed in the Israeli press that the document will soon be "corrected" to include Sharon as well as his two sons, Gilad and Omri. This is the only reason Dershowitz took on this case.

## The 'Dershowitz Show' Has Begun

In a press conference on Dec. 29, Dershowitz demonstrated how he will defend Appel by creating a media circus, exposing alleged persecution of his client by the Israeli prosecution and legal establishment. In reality, the move is to sabotage Appel's prosecution.

Dershowitz trumpeted that the police had wiretapped 72,000 Appel telephone calls. This is just Straussian sophistry. All the wiretaps were approved by the court; the number can be attributed to the fact that they were done, as is always the case, by automatic machines—not all of the calls were transcribed. Dershowitz cited a disputed report by Israeli Attorney General Elyakim Rubinstein, who claimed chief of police investigations Moshe Mizrahi had committed certain irregularities in carrying out these wiretaps, and recom-



*Lawyer Alan Dershowitz has rushed to Israel to defend real estate developer David Appel—and protect the Prime Minister.*

mended Mizrahi's removal. Rubinstein's report was disputed by almost everyone else in his office, including Rubinstein's deputy, the State Attorney, Edna Arbel. Moreover, Rubinstein has been accused in the press of trying to sabotage this case, as he had done on more than one occasion with earlier cases levelled against Finance Minister Benjamin Netanyahu.

In an example of the types of theatrics being used, Dershowitz said, "The only country in which I have ever seen abuses like this, has been when I represented Natan Sharansky in the Soviet Union, when Big Brother would tap every conversation of every dissident, every day." He went on to call the proceedings against Appel the "Dudi Show," using Appel's nickname. Dershowitz's performance was even a little too much for the *Jerusalem Post*, whose reporter called the proceedings, the "Dershowitz Show." The journalist pointed out that only a few weeks before this press conference, Appel had appeared on television threatening the police and prosecution that they would "pay" for their efforts to convict him. Yet at the Dershowitz press conference, Appel—his performance "well rehearsed" by Dershowitz—humbly said, "I speak with great pain not because of what they did to me, but because it shocks me to think that in this properly run country—this enlightened country, a country with heart, a country that cares about its citizens—that this country could wiretap 72,000 conversations. This is a crisis that is not for me to respond to, but you, the guardians of democracy, must wake up and say, 'Enough.'"

Dershowitz's media circus tactics might have served him well in such show trials as the O.J. Simpson murder trial, but trials in Israel are heard before a panel of professional judges, not juries. The State Attorney and the Justice Ministry refused to be provoked by Dershowitz's wild claims. The Justice Ministry simply released a terse statement saying, "The state prosecution conducts its cases in court and does not intend to be drawn into a media battle, even one as well covered as is the one being conducted by Mr. Appel and his attorneys. The way to address the indictment is in court, and that is the proper place to raise charges regarding evidence. . . . The prosecution

will respond to such complaints if and when they are raised in court.”

## Who Is Alan Dershowitz?

Dershowitz represents the worst practitioners of sophistry in the American legal system. His deployment has nothing to do with his cleverness as an attorney, but is a signal that Sharon’s powerful American backers are prepared to act to save his neck. An Israeli political source told *EIR* that the Bush Administration, particularly the neo-conservative cabal loyal to Vice President Dick Cheney, wants Sharon to stay in power.

“They trust Sharon far more than Netanyahu,” the source said, alluding to the fact that Benjamin Netanyahu, who would most likely replace Sharon if he resigns, is too much of an opportunist to be trusted.

Dershowitz’s deployment represents a direct intervention by these forces to get Israel to subvert its own juridical system. This intimidation comes exactly at the time when a significant section, if not the majority, of the Israeli political-security establishment has come to the conclusion that Sharon is leading Israel into political, economic, and strategic disaster. Dershowitz is a key figure in the circles backing Sharon, and the list of his clients says a lot in this regard. They include mega-fraudster Michael Milken, Christian fundi-fraudster Jim Bakker, and other very monied clients. More significant are another set which includes convicted spy for Israel Jonathan Pollard, the fascist late Rabbi Meir Kahane, and former Soviet *refusenik* Nathan Sharansky. The latter, a cabinet minister in Sharon’s government, has become one of Israel’s most right-wing politicians, and maintains very close personal ties with Vice President Cheney, whom he often meets when he visits Washington.

In 1983, Dershowitz won the Anti-Defamation League’s William O. Douglas Award for his “compassionate, eloquent leadership and persistent advocacy in the struggle for civil and human rights.” Dershowitz gave evidence of “compassion” in an op-ed in the March 11, 2002 *Jerusalem Post*, where he presented his own anti-terror strategy for Israel. Going beyond the brutal collective punishment tactics of Sharon’s generals, he proposed that Israel announce a “4- or 5-day” moratorium on retaliatory attacks against Palestinian “terrorist attacks,” in order “to give the Palestinian leadership an opportunity to respond to the new policy.” After that, Israel “will announce precisely what it will do in response to the next act of terrorism. For example, it could announce the first act of terrorism following the moratorium will result in the destruction of a small village which has been used as a base for terrorist operations. The residents would be given 24 hours to leave, and then troops will come in and bulldoze all of the buildings.” Dershowitz called on Israel to publish a list of such targets. He also called for the annexation of a certain amount of Palestinian territory after each attack.

Dershowitz has followed up this op-ed with a book. Entitled *The Case for Israel*, it turns reality upside-down and

defends every brutal action of Sharon’s government against the Palestinians. The book has been thoroughly documented as a plagiarized fraud by Norman Finkelstein, author of *Holocaust Industry: The Exploitation of Jewish Suffering*, and *Image and Reality of the Israel-Palestine Conflict*.

## Labor’s Right Wing Aids Sharon

Israeli politics suffers from the same sort of treachery seen in the United States in the top leadership of the Democratic Party, particularly those in control of the Democratic Leadership Council, which is financed by the notorious financier Michael Steinhardt. This is reflected in Israel by the treacherous role of the right wing of the Israeli Labor Party, which spent two years serving in a national unity government led by Sharon.

Now it seems that circles associated with the Labor right wing are seeking to help bail out Sharon. This is seen in the fact that a new member of Dershowitz’s team is Israeli lawyer Eldad Yaniv, and the public relations for Appel is being handled by Tal Zilberstein. Both worked for former Prime Minister Ehud Barak, and were instrumental in aiding Barak in his effort to sabotage the Camp David talks during the Clinton Administration. It should be noted that since Camp David, Barak has been claiming that he “unmasked” the “true face” of Palestinian President Yasser Arafat. Barak has constantly attacked Arafat ever since, and most recently attacked the Geneva Accord peace initiative.

Zilberstein was the campaign advisor for Barak and was the Israeli partner of the Democratic Party-linked public relations firm of James Carville, Robert Shrum, and Stanley Greenberg. He was also head of various non-profit organizations which were alleged to have illegally funnelled money into the Barak campaign from the United States. This was never criminally investigated, nor was it ever revealed who in the United States actually gave the donations to the Barak campaign.

Yaniv was also the lawyer for Labor Party member Benjamin Ben-Eliezer, who was minister of defense in Sharon’s first government and thus shares full complicity in Sharon’s crimes. Yaniv represented Ben-Eliezer in a legal case against Avraham Burg over Burg’s election as Labor Party chairman two years ago. Burg, who is pro-peace and one of the key initiators of the Geneva Accord, lost that case.

Another lawyer for Appel is Moshe Yisrael, who had been the lawyer for Russian mafia kingpin Zvi Ben-Ari, a.k.a. Gregory Lerner. *EIR* has documented how Ben-Ari was part of the dirty-money apparatus financing the Likud (“Are ‘Mega’ Bucks Helping Sharon Steal Israeli Elections?” *EIR*, Jan. 31, 2003). Yisrael represented Ben-Ari in a plea bargain over indictments for fraud and attempted bribery.

Among those Ben-Ari is accused of trying to bribe were Natan Sharansky and Shimon Peres, until 2002 Sharon’s Foreign Minister and Labor Party coalition partner. The plea bargain prevented the case from going to court and prevented much embarrassing information from coming out.

# Neo-Cons Ignore Korean War Lessons, Risk New One

by Kathy Wolfe

The Six-Power Talks on North Korea's nuclear program have been hanging fire for all of December, after extremist Vice President Dick Cheney intervened on Dec. 12 to reject a Chinese compromise plan for the talks, previously set for Dec. 17-18 among the United States, Russia, China, Japan, and the two Koreas.

"I have been charged by the President to make sure that none of the tyrannies in the world are negotiated with. We don't negotiate with evil; we defeat it," Cheney arrogantly declared to a Dec. 12 White House meeting, officials said.

Cheney and his spokesman, State Department Undersecretary John Bolton, demand that North Korea unilaterally disarm before it receives a guarantee of its security. In light of events in Iraq, this "does not make sense," Pyongyang spokesmen say repeatedly; it amounts to "a unilateral demand to come out with our hands up."

There is little chance North Korea will surrender in that way, despite American demands and hopes that it will follow the lead of Libya's Muammar Qaddafi, who agreed on Dec. 19 with Britain and the United States to disarm all his country's weapons programs. On Dec. 27, North Korean Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-ju warned that negotiations will collapse if the United States seeks only to disarm the North "without a change in its hostile policy toward Pyongyang."

As for Cheney, who personally rejected further talks in December, he has not learned the lessons of the 1950-53 Korean War, when Harry Truman blundered into conflict, thanks to the very doctrine of pre-emptive nuclear war Cheney reintroduced as U.S. policy after Sept. 11, 2001. In 1950, by threatening the U.S.S.R. in Turkey, the Baltic, and elsewhere, Truman's insane doctrine caused a reaction where he least expected it, when North Korean troops poured into the South. Truman's threats, which he thought would cow the communist bloc, instead resulted in millions of deaths.

## Might Makes Right

On Dec. 2, Bolton announced suddenly that the United States won't sign a simultaneous deal, to grant Pyongyang security from attack as it disarms—although that simultaneity was the original basis for the talks. He demanded that unilateral North Korean disarmament come first, and only "in that context"—i.e., afterward—might there be a security guarantee.

The capture of Saddam Hussein on Dec. 14, and press hype on Libya's disarmament, pushed President Bush into bragging that his "Bush Doctrine" of "might makes right" is working. Now other nations must kowtow, or else.

Bush, at a Dec. 15 press conference, personally insulted North Korean leader Kim Jong-il, an act considered a threat in Asia. Asked what Saddam's capture means for Kim, Bush said that while he prefers diplomacy, and had used it a lot in Iraq, he does have other options "to convince Kim Jong-il to get rid of his nuclear weapons program. . . . And I hope, of course, he listens."

After the Libya publicity stunt, Bush phoned Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi to express his hope it will "have influence on North Korea," Kyodo News reports. Bush said he "hopes North Korean leader Kim Jong-il will have the same thoughts as Colonel Qaddafi."

Libya's move "has put the United States and its allies on a bit of a roll," Secretary of State Colin Powell told radio host Michael Reagan: "We hope the North Koreans are watching all of this, and realizing that others are getting smart, and it's time for them to get smart too." Libya had been forced to concede by "the right mix of diplomatic, economic, and military pressure," Powell said, and vowed to keep using force on North Korea. "Diplomacy, force, and diplomacy—they have to be married up."

## Talks Still Possible

Korea talks may proceed in January, as the five Eurasian partners are moving heaven and earth to forestall a war. After an emergency Pyongyang summit between Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Wang Yi and his North Korean counterpart Kang Sok-ju, North Korea announced on Dec. 27 that it would attend a new round of talks without any written agreements beforehand.

Chinese Foreign Ministry Asia chief Fu Ying and her South Korean and Japanese counterparts, Lee Soo Hyuck and Mitoji Yabunaka, respectively, huddled in Seoul on Dec. 29-30, seeking compromise, but admitted that no dates have been set for the talks.

The Cheney-directed American approach to the talks now looks like trying to become "a little bit pregnant." Either the United States will agree to the original premise, and grant North Korea a security guarantee precisely as it disarms its nuclear capabilities, whatever they may be, or the United States won't do so. "Pyongyang has said all along that it would end its nuclear program only if the United States ended its policy of hostility," as an angry Japanese diplomat put it.

"The problem is not in Pyongyang," says Donald Gregg, once the elder Bush's Ambassador to Seoul; "the problem is in Washington."

Unless Cheney and Co. are removed, and the American position changes, further talks will break down even if and when they do occur. And that leaves the region on the edge of another war by utopian war doctrines, and miscalculation.



# Pakistan's Musharraf Is Caught Between a Rock and a Hard Place

by Ramtanu Maitra

At year's end, Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf survived two assassination attempts—a harbinger of more to come, as he attempts to straddle the irreconcilable contradictions imposed upon him by U.S. demands in the “war on terrorism.” While the first attempt, on Dec. 15, did not cause any loss of life, the Christmas Day attack involved two suicide bombers and killed at least 15 people, including 11 Pakistani security personnel. The official Pakistani government statements suggest the involvement of al-Qaeda, including Afghan recruits of al-Qaeda, and domestic terrorists accused of committing terrorist acts inside the Indian-held part of Jammu and Kashmir.

Reacting to these incidents, White House press secretary Scott McClellan said, “It’s a reminder that the war on terrorism continues. President Musharraf has been a strong partner in our global war on terrorism. We will continue to work with him on our global efforts.”

Musharraf, a close ally in the U.S. war on terrorism, vowed to “cleanse the country of these extremists.” But in reality, very few believe that he would be able to do so, given the linkages between them and the Army.

After two years of playing both sides, analysts say, General Musharraf may now have to choose. The *Wall Street Journal*, whose views on Pakistan are similar to those of the neo-conservatives who rule the roost in Washington nowadays, pointed out this factor in its editorial on Dec. 28. The *Journal* said: “In the war on terror, the world’s weakest link is undoubtedly President Musharraf. The general’s close-call survival of two assassination attempts in two weeks suggests the Bush Administration needs a strategy that looks beyond the strongman’s rule.”

Like Saudi Arabia, the *Journal* adds, Pakistan was suffering for more than 20 years of striking “a devil’s bargain with Wahabi Islam.” If the extremists succeed in disposing of the Saudi Royal family, Washington could respond by taking over Saudi Arabia’s vast oil fields, the *Journal* suggested. But in case of Pakistan, the situation is more difficult; the terrorists would gain an access to the country’s nuclear arsenal.

## Terrorists Galore

What the *Journal* is pointing out is that Pakistan’s security situation has become extremely unstable, and Washington

must take another look before continuing with its support to Musharraf. It cannot be denied that the U.S. invasion of Afghanistan following 9/11, to oust the Taliban regime, has not only compromised Islamabad’s security situation, but has also made evident that there exists no group in Pakistan that can provide security to any institution, including the Presidency. Every group within the Pakistani establishment has been infiltrated by the anti-U.S. terrorist ideology, and that includes the military and intelligence establishment.

It is also evident that in the short term, Pakistan cannot restore law and order. The rot in Pakistan, so visible now, had set in at least two decades before 9/11. As a leading Pakistani analyst, Shahid Javed Burki, pointed out on Dec. 16 in the Pakistani news daily *The Dawn*, the spread of lethal weaponry in Pakistan in the 1980s resulted in what the media began to call the “Kalashnikov culture,” since that was the weapon of choice for the *mujahideen* fighting the Soviets in Afghanistan. The small gun shops in Pakistan’s tribal belt proved exceptionally proficient in manufacturing the Kalashnikov rifle, and its easy availability fuelled, among other things, sectarian violence between the Sunni and Shia communities that had, for decades, lived in peace in Pakistan. This has taken a serious economic toll.

Unfortunately, Washington’s policy toward Pakistan following 9/11 did not recognize these complications and was driven by opportunism and an utter disregard for the realities of that country.

## Failed Drug Policy

Former Pakistani Ambassador Afzal Mahmood pointed out recently that until 1980, there were hardly any drug addicts in Pakistan. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 made Pakistan a major transit route for heroin. With supply around, drug addiction started to spread in urban areas, particularly Karachi. These drug addicts now almost totally rely on Afghan opiates smuggled across the border. Afghan drugs move easily across Balochistan to the port of Gwadar.

Pakistan thus continues to be not only an important route for drug smuggling, but also a big market, with its 4 million drug addicts. According to United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP) Director Giovanni Quaglia, while a pound of heroin was worth \$1,360 in Karachi in 1997, it was worth

\$50,000 in the United States. If the present trend continues, the HIV/AIDS problem may explode in Pakistan soon.

The 1980s *mujahideen*, who were glorified in the United States as anti-totalitarian and freedom-loving Afghans, were the ones who, with the help of the international narcotics mafia and tacit support from Washington, made the Afghan lands bloom with poppies. Even today, when the Bush Administration is reiterating like a broken record that it wants to bring Afghanistan back to the mainstream, Washington is backing the same drug warlords to form a pro-U.S. coalition within Afghanistan. The results of a 2003 survey confirm that opium poppy cultivation and heroin production continue to increase in Afghanistan, and Pakistan, having a long porous border, cannot remain unaffected by this worrying development.

To begin with, the stated objective of the United States was to dislodge the Taliban from power and eliminate them physically. It was a policy in which Pakistan could not possibly have played a role. For Pakistan, Afghanistan was its “strategic depth” against any potential Indian attack. It is for this reason that the Pakistani Army, under the leadership of General Musharraf, among others, armed and trained the Pushtun-dominated Taliban since the mid-1990s—at the expense of Pakistan’s own economic development. The Pakistani Army made it a point to back the Taliban at every level, including helping them to decimate the Northern Alliance—a militia fortified by the warlords from ethnic minority Tajiks, Uzbeks, Hazaras, and some Pushtuns, and inflicted with ethnic hostilities.

When the U.S Special Forces came into Afghanistan in the Winter of 2001, charging down from northern Afghanistan along with the Northern Alliance warlords, Pakistan simply detested it, but could not do much. Many Pakistanis joined the fight on behalf of the Taliban.

What followed is what any strategist could have foreseen. The Taliban, dislodged from power, moved into the non-demarcated border areas where large tribes of Pakistani Pushtuns live. By identifying the al-Qaeda chief Osama bin Laden and his groups of anti-American and anti-Saudi religious fanatics as “comrades-at-arms” with the Taliban, United States succeeded in bringing the Pakistani military umbrella over the al-Qaeda Arab fighters as well.

## The Juggling Acts

At that point, Musharraf, under intense pressure from the United States to deliver the al-Qaeda fighters and demobilize the Taliban remnants, went along with the United States, while doing his best not to alienate the pro-fundamentalist Army personnel, “strategists” within the Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), and other anti-India and anti-U.S. forces. Some al-Qaeda fighters were arrested and handed over, while many were not. Terrorist groups’ bank accounts were closed, while allowing them to form a similar organization with a new name and a new bank account.

General Musharraf is strongly disliked by the militant

Islamic groups for two reasons. First, he has lent official support to the U.S action against the Taliban and al-Qaeda, and has acted sporadically against domestic terrorist groups to please the United States. Although Musharraf had been careful not to dismantle the domestic terrorist groups, he has done enough to draw their wrath. On Sept. 11, 2003, Ayman al-Zawahiri, Osama bin Laden’s top lieutenant, addressing “our brother Muslims in Pakistan,” called the general a “traitor who sold out the blood of the Muslims in Afghanistan.”

Second, President Musharraf has also become a target of some of the domestic terrorist groups, and their supporters within Pakistan’s establishment, because of the humiliation he has brought upon Pakistani nuclear scientists to please the Americans. Washington, worried about the terrorists getting control of Pakistani nuclear weapons, had forced Musharraf to interrogate a national hero, Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan, the “father of the Pakistani bomb,” who had worked with the ISI.

Musharraf is still trying to juggle these multi-level contradictions created by the U.S policy toward Pakistan. According to a leading Pakistani journalist, Ahmed Rashid, Musharraf brought to power a grouping of politicians close to the Army, who reconstituted the Pakistan Muslim League (PML) and chose Zafrullah Khan Jamali as Prime Minister. However, the military is now disappointed with Jamali and there were rumors, which were quashed by the President himself, that the Army would remove Jamali soon.

In addition to attending to the army’s political demands, Musharraf has also become more dependent on Islamic orthodox groups. Being always a part of the Army, which always had a close relationship with the fundamentalist Jamaat-e-Islami, General Musharraf made it plain that he would align with the fundamentalists when necessary, as long the United States does not butt in. The arrest of Javed Hashmi, president of the secular Alliance for the Restoration of Democracy (ARD) and the acting leader of the Pakistan Muslim League (PML) faction that is headed by former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, was a case in point. Hashmi was bundled into a car outside his residence in Islamabad by police and intelligence officers, after midnight on Oct. 30. He has been charged with high treason after he publicly criticized the Army for meddling in politics, and read out a letter at a press conference a day earlier, which he said was written by disgruntled Army officers.

On Dec. 29, Pakistani parliamentarians, led by the Islamic Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal (MMA), passed the constitutional amendments that would allow President Musharraf to hold the slot of Army chief for one more year. The amendments were opposed by the mainstream political parties—the Pakistan People’s Party and Nawaz Sharif’s Pakistan Muslim League—which boycotted the votes.

Any way you look at it, Musharraf’s effort to juggle the demanding United States and an equally demanding group of fundamentalists, Army personnel, intelligence officers and downright murderous sectarian groups, is an impossible task—as the two assassination attempts showed.

# Putin Echoes Economic Ideas of Rodina Bloc

by Rachel Douglas

The taxation of “natural rent,” Russian economist and Rodina (Homeland) bloc leader Sergei Glazyev said in a Dec. 18 interview with *Izvestia*, “has become a point in common, which practically all the parties support.” Not only the parties, but also the President: The financial news service RosBusinessConsulting (RBC) expressed the disquiet among raw materials magnates and financiers about Vladimir Putin’s intentions on the matter, in a Dec. 20 commentary titled, “Putin Wants To Redistribute Superprofits; The President’s Statement Heralds the Return to a Strong Paternalistic State.”

RBC meant Putin’s nationally televised call-in show the previous day, during which he took a question about whether increased taxation of oil industry revenues would not wreck the possibility of upgrading technology in the oil sector itself. (As a matter of fact, it is companies like Yukos Oil that have preferred pocketing earnings for shareholders, over investment in new technologies and finding new proven reserves.)

Putin’s answer echoed the arguments made by Rodina during the recent Duma election campaign. The President acknowledged it is a burning issue, saying, “There has been a lot of talk lately about the need to toughen taxation in the oil sector. There is a certain logic in this talk and it lies in the fact that our economic development is one-sided. . . . Our fuel and energy sector is developing faster than the manufacturing industry. Ultimately, this is negative for the fuel and energy sector too.”

Last year, Putin pointed out, the Russian government did propose to increase taxes on the oil and natural gas sectors, including the confiscation of so-called “superprofits”—revenue above a certain parity level. He said the goal had been to achieve the ratios that prevail in other oil-producing countries, where “20% of these profits would stay with the oil companies, and 80% would go to the state,” whereas in Russia, “the state and the oil companies share these profits 50-50.” Putin said that oil company lobbyists had blocked the measures, as well as proposals to increase export duties and taxes on the use of mineral resources. His estimate is that revenues could have been increased by around \$3 billion. At the same time, he stressed that a differentiated approach, taking into account the condition and technological requirements of specific oilfields, could protect the capacity of the industry and its development.

Again on Dec. 23, speaking at the Russian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Putin said the government was studying how to redistribute natural resources earnings, using

either export duties or new taxes on raw materials extraction in general.

Most Russian media pose the issue as merely the “redistribution” of wealth. In reality, the “natural rent” tax raises fundamental questions of economic policy. Central Bank official Oleg Vyugin and others advocate putting the proceeds of such a tax into a stabilization fund, to be invested in places like the U.S. stock market. But Rodina’s program, like the 2000 Ishayev Report—commissioned by Putin, named for Khabarovsk Governor Victor Ishayev, and co-authored by Glazyev—links the redirection of these revenues with a plan for high-technology investment in infrastructure and industry.

## The New Duma

Rodina promises to bring the relevant legislation before the 4th State Duma, the lower house of Russia’s Federal Assembly, which held its first session Dec. 29. The Duma was opened by Valentin Varennikov of Rodina, its eldest member. United Russia leader Boris Gryzlov, the former Internal Affairs Minister, was elected Speaker of the Duma. His nine deputies include Dmitri Rogozin of Rodina. Committee leaders will be chosen in mid-January.

Addressing the Duma, Putin focussed on the “truly strategic tasks” facing Russia. Above all, he said, “We must focus our attention on problems directly linked with the quality of life of Russian citizens”—including education, health care, and housing. All improvements in financial, tax, banking, land, property and business policies should be aimed at that goal. As he moved through the Duma building after speaking, all Putin would tell reporters was how much he had liked General Varennikov’s opening remarks, which stressed the fight against poverty.

Glazyev told *Izvestia* that Rodina would introduce bills on the taxation of superprofits, new payments for mineral resources exploitation, revised export taxes, and environmental impact payments, as well as a bill to return energy sector superprofits to the state. “We have forced our opponents to acknowledge that natural rent exists, and is very large. While we are talking about the possibility of collecting some 400 billion rubles [about \$13 billion] in Federal budget revenues, our opponents are negotiating based on approximately 150 billion rubles [about \$5 billion]. So, there is a certain rapprochement, and I am certain we shall find a solution.”

Asked if Rodina would seek posts in a new government, Glazyev said he continued to consider the current Kasyanov government “dysfunctional, irresponsible, and incompetent.” He said, “We shall criticize the work of this government and demand a fundamental change. If the President decides such changes are necessary, then the question of our representatives joining the government may arise.”

In the meantime, Rodina will take part in the Presidential election campaign, with either Glazyev or ex-Central Bank chief Victor Gerashchenko as the candidate, depending on which candidacy meets certain procedural requirements. The election is March 14.

‘THE BIG KNIFE’

## Hollywood’s Classical Drama! Robert Beltran Revives Odets

by Harley Schlanger

Theater-goers in Los Angeles during November and December had the privilege of seeing a live demonstration of one of the leading principles emphasized in numerous recent discussions by Lyndon LaRouche: that of the power of an effective presentation of a Classically-composed tragedy, to move an audience. Well-known stage, screen, and television actor Robert Beltran produced an excellent presentation of Clifford Odets’ 1948 drama, *The Big Knife* in which Odets provided a penetrating insight into the socially corrupting effects of the onset of “Trumanism” in America.

Serving as producer and playing the lead role of Odets’ character Charlie Castle, Beltran brought to the drama a highly-refined sense of both the historically-specific context of the play, and the principles of Classical tragedy. The result was a gripping journey back to the period following the death of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, providing a prescient sense of the tragedy which accompanied the ascent of Harry Truman to the White House—the consequences of which we still face today.

The timing of the play is notable, as it was written during the period when the “Red Scare”—a central feature of Trumanism—was being launched to silence opposition to the emerging Cold War, and to the post-war economic collapse precipitated by Truman’s rejection of FDR’s anti-Depression national economic development policies. Among the first victims of the Red Scare were screen writers, ten of whom were sent to prison for their refusal—during their testimony before the House Un-American Affairs Committee, the infamous

HUAC—to “name the names” of “Communists” working in Hollywood. Many of these writers, and others brought before HUAC, were known by Odets. In *The Big Knife*, there are several references to the politics of the wife of the leading character, with the implication that she might be contributing to pro-Communist causes.

Odets’ play tells the story of a popular, yet demoralized actor, who came to Hollywood with the dream of producing great works of art which could improve the world. Instead, he finds himself the captive of the “studio system,” which asserts total control over what he can and cannot do in films. The story is autobiographical, as Odets came to Hollywood after establishing himself as a dramatist in New York City theater, where he began his career as a member of the experimental, leftist Group Theater. He had hoped that, given the positive changes which had occurred during the Presidency of FDR, he could use his writing skills to produce films which would inspire audiences to pursue the ideals of social and economic justice which he believed to be the basis of American greatness.

### **Murder of a People’s Highest Ideals**

We see these idealistic beliefs in his main character in *The Big Knife*, the actor Charlie Castle, in the beginning of the play. Charlie, who we later learn is a World War II veteran, is being interrogated by an influential gossip columnist, who is probing for salacious material to feed to her millions of hungry readers (some things never change!). While poking



*Clifford Odets' (right) unusual and incisive play is a tragedy written on Classical principles in 1948, warning audiences of the degenerating American character at that very time of "Trumanism." Producer and actor Robert Beltran played Odets' autobiographical Charlie Castle, shown in Act I being sold a studio contract by his agent Nat Danziger, superbly played by John Apicella, director of Los Angeles' Classical ensemble the Antaeus Company.*

the buck reproduce itself.”

The drama is full of this kind of dialogue, as Odets uses these characters to demonstrate the depth of corruption in the whole society—his society. This is difficult for a dramatist, as it is much easier to make such truthful comments about times which are in the past. Yet Odets faced his society with courageous truthfulness, with pungent observations.

For example, Odets takes on the obsession in post-war America with being “popular”—what Lyndon LaRouche often refers to as “wishing to be overheard as having the right opinion.” When one character states that the eagle is the symbol of America, Charlie’s friend Hank/Horatio suggests that this is an “old-fashioned” view. “Of course,” he adds, the symbol of America today is “the cocker spaniel, paws up, saying ‘Like me, like me, I’m a good dog, like me.’”

There are repeated sharp references to the way Hollywood is a corrupting influence to society at large, destroying the artists who went there with hope and ideals.

As Charlie realizes he is trapped in a web of his own making, he sees himself as Macbeth who, “one by one . . . kills his better selves.” But, he argues—in an effort to escape his own part in his downfall—this is the result of the system (the studio system of Hollywood, under which he had become rich and famous). “Why am I surprised by them?” he asks. “Isn’t every human being a mechanism to them? Don’t they slowly, inch by inch, murder everyone they use? Don’t they murder the highest dreams and hopes of a whole great people with the movies they make? This whole movie thing is a murder of the people. Only we hit them on the heads, under the hair—nobody sees the marks.”

### **Sins of the Baby Boomers’ Fathers**

The real menace exposed by Odets was not that represented by Hollywood, though he made it clear that he had had his fill of it. Rather, there are repeated references to the subtle, but unmistakable results of Trumanism, which, in the hands of a skilled dramatist, provide truthful insights into how the generation of World War II veterans capitulated, due to fear and venality, to the overall corruption of the society—to the

around to find out if he and his wife have separated, or if she is contributing funds to questionable causes, she says, “The first time we met, all you’d talk about was FDR.” Charlie replies, “I believed in FDR.”

Thus, from the outset, Odets conveys to the audience that an actual historical event—the death of FDR—is a matter of central concern in the drama. For Charlie, as for much of the nation, FDR’s death became a metaphor for the death of idealism, of hope for a better future. Charlie returns to this theme often, as he is sinking ever deeper into a seemingly inescapable trap, one set largely by his own embrace of the corrupting influence of Hollywood.

This is seen, for example, in an intense argument with the one character who seems to stand up to the corruption, Hank Teagle, who serves as Horatio (Charlie’s nickname for him) to Charlie’s Hamlet. When Teagle challenges him to fight to return to his ideals, Charlie says that is no longer possible: “When I came home from Germany, I saw most of the war dead were here, not in Africa and Italy. And Roosevelt was dead, and the war was only last week’s snowball fight; and we plunged ourselves, all of us, into the noble work of making

point that they gave birth to today's degenerated Baby Boomer generation.

This was brought out beautifully by the collaboration of Beltran and director Tonyo Melendez. It is expressed in the "Director's Note" which Melendez wrote for the playbill. *The Big Knife* is a cautionary tale written as a deeply felt reaction to the political and social trends of America immediately after World War II. Clifford Odets senses a cataclysmic paradigm-shift that profoundly disturbs him. Today, more than half a century later, his vision of America seems prophetic. At the very moment America is at its mightiest, Odets points to its flaws. Not a popular view, then or now."

Beltran brought out the paradoxes posed by Odets in a stunningly powerful portrayal of Charlie; but his understanding of Odets' intentions in this play is reflected in the performances of all the actors. Prior to the production, Beltran and Lyndon LaRouche had a lengthy discussion of the drama, and of LaRouche's conception of tragedy.<sup>1</sup>

Most importantly, in this production, Beltran demonstrates that he fully shares what LaRouche has stated to be the essential commitment of Classical tragedy—to historical specificity. *Real history* is brought alive by the portrayals on the stage, a history that you may see only in part—as in Odets' use of his Hollywood, or Shakespeare's use of the royal court, as the setting—but the slice of the society that you see on stage, portrays truthfully what exists in that society as a whole. The pragmatism and corruption which ultimately brought down Charlie Castle were pervasive throughout post-war American society.

LaRouche has addressed this recently during his Presidential campaign, in his polemic on the "three generations," discussing how the demoralization and eventual corruption of his generation—the World War II generation—directly led to the general immorality of their children, the Baby Boomer generation; and how this must be overcome if we are to prevent the final act of this tragedy from being played out today; i.e., the destruction of the United States by Cheney, Ashcroft, and the band of neo-conservative fanatics bent on reviving the most dangerous aspect of Trumanism, the American "right" to launch pre-emptive nuclear strikes.

### The Classical Principle Works

The final paragraph of Melendez's "Director's Note" shows that this principle of Classical drama can be brought back to life today—ironically, in this case, in Hollywood: "A great dramatist, Odets frames all these questions within the context of an American film star's fall from possible greatness. He skillfully weaves a Hollywood web of deception and despair that has become all too familiar to modern audiences.

1. In addition to his ongoing dialogue with LaRouche on Classical drama, Beltran is applying those principles in his work coaching members of the LaRouche Youth Movement, primarily in the works of Friedrich Schiller and William Shakespeare.

## The Classical Principle: LaRouche Remembers Odets

**From a cadre school discussion, Nov. 26, 2003:** I haven't seen it, but a professional actor and friend of ours in California, Robert Beltran, has produced a play from the 1940s by Clifford Odets. Clifford Odets is a writer of plays, dramas, which are well known to people of my generation, from the 1930s and 1940s. He went on to Hollywood, and he had a tragic life, in the sense that he allowed himself—in the play, which is autobiographical—he allowed himself to be corrupted by adapting to Hollywood, and then realized he'd adapted to evil; and then committed suicide as a result of seeing his life as futile, and the outcome hopeless, that he'd gone too far. That was wrong. But nonetheless, it gets the point across.

So therefore, in this case of Odets and his drama, which is produced by professional actors—and is rather moving, as I understand—you have a case of the Classical principle of drama being used in a modern setting. Because the reality was, that from the period from the end of the war, World War II—from the Summer of 1944, where a decent vice-president, Henry Wallace, was replaced by the Democratic Party, through the nomination of a bad, very bad, vice-president, Harry Truman—and thus, the sickness and death of Roosevelt led to the evil which took over the United States in the post-war period. Roosevelt was no longer there, and Truman went over to the other, Utopian side.

During this period of evil, I saw a transformation of my fellow soldiers and similar people, who in the main had been fairly good in their attitude about the post-war world, when I knew them during times of military service. But immediately at the end of the war, the United States made a right-wing turn; and what we called McCarthyism later on, was actually Trumanism, which began in 1945-46. It began essentially with the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the Iron Curtain speech by Churchill and Truman's endorsement of it. We had a right-wing terror, police-state terror, in the United States. This produced a transformation in the U.S. population. It turned people

An American playwright at the height of his powers, Odets educates, enlightens, entertains. Could we ask more? We hope the metaphor continues to live in your imagination long after you leave the theater."

Having seen this production three times, and watching its

who had been my friends, into pigs, who adapted to the terror, out of what they perceived to be their self-interest. They turned against each other like animals. So, what Odets presents in this drama, as presented by these actors, is that situation.

So here we have a truly Classical tradition in drama, by a person who might be figured a minor dramatist in the Classical tradition, but a skilled one, who presents a very anguished picture of the horror, the corruption which seized so many people in the United States in the immediate post-war period. We look back at early history, and we see that. And that kind of understanding into ourselves, is the understanding of what we need to know to determine how we're going to respond, in terms of the effect of our decision on not only the society around us now, but on honoring the past who made us possible, and providing a basis for the hope of the future for those who come after us. That is what is essentially necessary. There's no other drama that's worth doing, and there's no other way to perform Shakespeare, or to perform Schiller.

**From a pamphlet prologue written Nov. 30, 2003:**

All which deserves the name of Classical drama is a reflection of an impassioned reach toward a certain specific time and place in real history, and to be a special way of reviving a notable experience of that culture at that time, especially an experience which has radiated its effects across the intervening processes of human development, to the present time of that playwright, those actors, and that audience. It must, so to speak, bring a Socrates truly to life on the present living stage of the imagination of an audience. It must bring Julius Caesar to life, in the actual time and circumstances, which that audience must experience within its own mind and passions—the acts of his assassination and death-agony, in that actual time and place in which those events occurred.

The principle which governs, absolutely, the requirements for the composition, performance, and witnessing of Classical drama, is what theologians have sometimes identified as “the simultaneity of eternity.”

Take the case of a certain play by Clifford Odets. I have not witnessed the . . . performance of that play, but I have enjoyed a meaningful discussion of the problem the play represents, and the authentically Classical intention of the director of the performance.

I reference this case, in large part, because of the appropriateness of my recollection of the relevance for the effect on today's Baby Boomers and also their offspring, of the real history which Odets' drama brings back to life. I recall Odets from radio productions of his [plays], performed during the 1930s and later, and because I have relived the times, the experience, and the historically specific relevance of that drama's subject for today's living population, and also generations which followed, and will follow yet.

The essence of that drama could not be grasped, or performed, unless the performance transported the audience into the period from the 1932 election of Franklin Roosevelt, through the growing optimism of the late 1930s and June 1944, and the subsequent moral decline of the U.S. and its people from Summer 1944 to the present. There is no audience today, which, wittingly or not, does not have what Odets' play represents, embedded within them. The moral degeneration of the American people in general, can not be understood without taking into account what the particularity of the drama epitomizes about the American experience of nearly a century, to present date.

We lived through the Depression, the rise to optimism under Franklin Roosevelt, and the great betrayal known variously as the despicable Roy M. Cohn's “McCarthyism,” and, more accurately, as “Trumanism.” To understand the American today, one must be able to recognize those experiences, and the transmission of the effects of those experiences, across more than three living generations, to the present moment.

Such a case as that of Odets and his relevant tragic play, exemplifies the essential meaning of both history and dramatic Classical artistic composition, both wrapped in one for their functional importance for what people do and feel today.

I have adopted that as an illustration here, because it is a bridging of the principal events of world history during my actual lifetime to date. People who do not know that set of connections, that process of unfolding development over this period as I do, really know almost nothing about themselves today. For that reason, any Classical drama whose chosen subject is specific to the period of Odets' play, must not attempt to move the significance of the events portrayed from the immediate time-frame in which the drama is situated. To move it to the 1960s, or the 1970s, or today, would be a damnable lie.

evolution and development under the creative guidance of Beltran and Melendez, the author can attest that this intention was fulfilled, that the tragedy of America due to the advent of Trumanism remained in the imagination of the audience. Classical works, well-written, and performed to meet the ex-

pectation of the gifted dramatist, can move audiences even in the jaded America of today.

We will now await, with great expectation, the fulfillment of the post-production promise by Robert Beltran to stage Shakespeare's *Othello* in the near future.

## Approaching Classical Tragedy in American Life

*“The LaRouche Show” Internet audio broadcast for Dec. 20, 2003, featured a discussion with actor, director, and Lyndon LaRouche’s collaborator Robert Beltran, after the end of the run of his production of Clifford Odets’ *The Big Knife* in Los Angeles. The dialogue on “Trumanism and Tragedy” was moderated by Harley Schlanger, Western states spokesman for LaRouche and his Presidential campaign; and included questions and discussion from LaRouche Youth Movement organizers Freddy Coronel and Vicky Overing—currently also students in Beltran’s Classical drama workshop—and others listening by phone and Internet around the country.*

**Harley Schlanger:** We have a special guest. . . . Our topic, and our focus, is going to be on the question of Classical drama, and how you move a population that otherwise is subjected to non-stop bombardment of propaganda—between CNN and the Fox TV; the MTV; the modern Hollywood; and so on. It’s very hard for people to actually have time to sit back and reflect, and realize that they are living in contemporary history.

Our special guest today is someone who has just taken on a project—and I might say, performed it brilliantly—a way of demonstrating the relevance of Classical drama and tragedy; how you can change a population through presenting a play which gives a real understanding of the actual history of its time.

I’m talking about Robert Beltran, who is familiar to many of our listeners. He is an actor, a director, and now a producer. He recently put on a brilliant performance of *The Big Knife*, a 1948 play by Clifford Odets, which we’ll be talking to him about.

Robert is probably best known for his role on *Star Trek Voyager*, for which he was exiled for seven years, on the *Voyager*. But he’s a Classical actor; one who has Classical training, but whose actual passion and love is for the way in which Classical drama can affect an audience, and change them. So, Robert, welcome to the show.

**Robert Beltran:** Thank you. Good to be here.

### Why an American Tragedy?

**Schlanger:** The first question that struck me, when we’d been talking for quite a while about your desire to get back into theater, and I was hoping you’d do *Othello*—several years ago, you directed and starred in a production of *Hamlet*

out here in Los Angeles—I was a little disappointed at first, when I heard you were going to be doing a play, *The Big Knife*, which I was not familiar with, by a playwright of whom I had some vague familiarity. How did you happen to choose *The Big Knife* as your project?

**Beltran:** Well, it was really a choice between *Othello* and *something else!* Because I had pretty much made up my mind that I was going to do *Othello*. However, it had been a few years since I had been on the stage; and I thought maybe I should do something prior to tackling *Othello*, which is a monstrous role, and a monstrous play to perform and to put up, as a total production.

So I was looking around for other things to, possibly, do; when I remembered *The Big Knife*, which was a play that I had always loved, and first read in college. And in re-reading it, the relevance and the timeliness, with where we are in our country today, paralleling what Odets was writing about in 1948; it just seemed so glaringly obvious and necessary, probably because I saw the larger metaphor more clearly in *The Big Knife*. And I was still searching for it, and am still searching for that huge metaphor for *Othello*.

So the play was clearer in my mind, as to what I could do with it, and what I wanted to say with it.

**Schlanger:** Now, when you say, the relevance and timeliness: What was it about the Odets play *The Big Knife*, that you saw as relevant and timely for the present audience?

**Beltran:** Well, it goes back to what I had been listening to, and absorbing in Lyn’s [Lyndon LaRouche’s] various speeches, about Classical drama—the relevance, and the way to approach Classical drama. I was hoping that I could find a way to demonstrate that, because I believe wholeheartedly in everything that Lyn has said about that.

**Schlanger:** And Lyn has written quite a bit about, in a sense, the backdrop to the play. Perhaps in a moment, you can tell people a little about the play; but what struck me, the first time I read it, and then when we started talking about it, is that it leaps off the pages: He’s writing about what Lyn calls “Trumanism”! The post-World War II destruction of the optimism that came out of the victory over Nazi Germany. The sense of optimism about getting out of the Depression, which was associated with Franklin Roosevelt. And then, immediately after the death of Roosevelt, Harry Truman became President, and there was a complete transformation.

So, I assume that was something that leaped off the pages to you as well.

**Beltran:** Yeah, it did. And it’s not stated explicitly in the play that this is a reaction to Trumanism. But it is quite clear that it’s a reaction to the way the country shifted, after the great buildup and optimism before and during the war, the Roosevelt policies going into effect, and the great optimism that that caused in the population. And then, the complete turnaround in the opposite direction, that the country went



into—the paradigm-shift, as Lyn describes it—that’s exactly what Odets was writing about.

The fact that Charlie Castle—who is the protagonist in the play—

**Schlanger:** And that’s the character that you played.

**Beltran:** Yes—saw very clearly what was happening to him, and what was happening to the rest of the country, but couldn’t find a way out; couldn’t find the way to deal with it. In fact, the whole play is about—if you want to think of Charlie Castle as the metaphor for the country itself, America itself—you saw the corrupting elements that were slowly killing him.

### ‘Falling from a Great Height’

**Schlanger:** Now, just so that people know a little bit about this—. And I would actually recommend that, if people can find this—because it’s not that easy to find this play; it’s not in most of the Odets anthologies—but the play is called *The Big Knife*; it was written in 1948; and it’s about a character, Charlie Castle, who’s a very well-known and famous actor, who is, in a sense, an indentured servant to “Hoff Industries,” Marcus Hoff, the studio chief. And in this sense, when you say he’s a metaphor for the society, how does this unfold in the play?

**Beltran:** Well, if you think of Charlie Castle, when you read the play, as the United States: in that he is fabulously wealthy; has virtually anything that he needs at his disposal; and yet, he’s profoundly unhappy. The very core of his soul is *sick*. And he knows why. And yet, he’s juggling so many—so many people are living off of him, and making the golden goose lay his eggs; and as long as the golden goose is laying those golden eggs, everybody is happy, except for him.

So, everybody is living off of this man, and feeding off of him; and they’re not at all concerned with the fact that he’s slowly dying, and that they are contributing to his death.

**Schlanger:** Now, the scene is set right at the beginning, when he’s talking to a gossip columnist who’s trying to get a story—typical gossip columnist, trying to find out what’s happening with his marriage—but it’s really a telling thing, because you’re less than two minutes into the play, and she says to him, “The first time we met, all you’d talk about was FDR.” And he replies, “I believed in FDR.”

**Beltran:** Right. I think—she’s referring to when he first came to Hollywood, the idealist stage actor who came with all these ideas about how he was going to carry on his ideals into the movie industry, and make movies that meant something, and said something.

**Schlanger:** And you would say this was autobiographical for Odets?

**Beltran:** It’s autobiographical for Odets, and possibly me! [laughs] But of Odets, definitely. Odets was very good



Robert Beltran as the “successful” but self-doomed actor Charlie Castle, in Act I of *The Big Knife*, Clifford Odets’ tragedy of “Trumanism” in America. Beltran discussed the principle of this Classical drama with Lyndon LaRouche before staging it, and he and interviewer Harley Schlanger had in-depth discussions with the company, on the historical specificity and truth of Odets’ work.

friends with John Garfield, and I think a lot of the story was drawn from John Garfield’s personal experiences with Warner Brothers—with Jack Warner.

We understand that Charlie Castle came to Hollywood as a different person. He’s become something exactly opposite to how he first came to Hollywood—full of idealism, full of the political enlightenment of the Roosevelt policies, and what Roosevelt stood for and was trying to implement in the country. These were things that he believed in.

**Schlanger:** And there’s even the shadow at the very beginning, and again, in an elliptical way—what Lyndon LaRouche said in the discussions we had with him—almost out of the corner of your eye; the Trumanism. When he’s asked by the gossip columnist about his wife’s contributions to political parties.

**Beltran:** Right. It's a veiled threat, in that she's trying to get gossip about his failing marriage and the impending divorce, and he's reluctant to give her that information. She threatens him with possibly revealing her affiliation with reprehensible political organizations, possibly Communism, I think that's what's implied in the play, that she gave some money to a Communist group.

**Schlanger:** And it's interesting that the play was written just about at the time of the "Hollywood 10," with the beginnings of the Red-hunts out here on the West Coast. . . .

We have two panelists who are members of the LaRouche Youth Movement, who we'll bring on in a bit; but they're also students of Robert Beltran in the work he's been doing with the LaRouche Youth Movement and the Schiller Institute. So we'll hear shortly from Vicki Overing and Freddy Coronel.

Now, on this question then: In a sense, we're titling this show today, "Trumanism and Tragedy." What is the tragedy, then? What do you see that is the trap? And how does this fit the description of Classical tragedy in that it mirrors the whole society? Because after all, we're talking about a rich, handsome, powerful movie actor. So how does that have an effect on the audience, most of whom are not handsome, rich movie actors?

**Beltran:** Well, I think what the audience is meant to see, is how Charlie Castle is trying to save himself. And he is still trying to rise above the mediocrity, and the mercenary qualities of all the people who are around him.

For instance, he tries to have a meaningful discussion with his agent; and his agent says, "Charlie, you and your wife are two beautiful humans, and you can't settle one little problem—your marriage." And Charlie says, "Well, maybe that's why empires have fallen, Nat, because just like me, millions can't settle one little problem." And his agent says, "Who's got time to worry about empires? I just want to live in peace, and please my clients." And Charlie says, "How do we know that America isn't dying of trying to please its clients? Did you ever think of that?" And he says, "No, I never did, actually." And Charlie says, "Don't you feel it in the air? Don't you see them pushing man off the Earth, and putting the customer in his place?" And his agent says, "That's a very intelligent remark. By the way, getting back to this contract. . . ."

So nobody wants to—this is a man who's *dying* to live a life that is consistent with his ideals. But nobody is interested. The bottom line for everybody is, how much money can you make for me? How can we keep the *status quo*? You are a commodity. We don't want the commodity thinking too much, because the commodity might see just how miserable he really is. And that's what Charlie's beginning to see.

## The Classical Principle

**Schlanger:** Now there's an interesting problem that comes up for the audience. Because Charlie's wife appears

to be relatively sympathetic; the person who's the noble sufferer. And it was interesting, for people that I know who went to see it: They were somewhat confused by the character of the wife. How did you see the character of Marian? And how does this fit in with this question of the draining of any remaining morality? Because he does say that she represents his idealism. So how did you see that?

**Beltran:** The wonderful thing about this play is that everybody is deeply flawed. Everybody is sick in some way, or dealing with a huge problem at their very core. The wife was complicit in the—the play hinges on an accident that happened before it starts. Charlie Castle was drunk with a woman in his car, a woman he was having an affair with, and he accidentally ran over and killed a young child, in his automobile; and then had his best friend take the rap for him, and go to jail for him. And this is the great secret, and the great blackmailing event that the studio has over him, which is why he's basically a blackmailed, indentured servant. But the wife was complicit in that. She didn't fight that plan to send his friend to jail in place of Charlie.

But she has come to the conclusion that they cannot live this way anymore; and she begs him to leave Hollywood; not to sign the new contract that Hoff is threatening, blackmailing Charlie to sign, to keep him there in Hollywood for 14 more years. She's threatening to leave him; and she says, "Just leave it. Leave it all! We'll go back to New York. You can go back and do theater. And we'll live a relatively fine life, you can make a nice living in the theater still."

But she is not so angelic—he calls her "Angel" all the time, and I think it's kind of ironic. Because at one point in the play, after he's decided that he's got to sign the contract, and commit himself for 14 more years in Hollywood, she decides to kill the young baby that—she's pregnant at the outset of the play, and she decides to have an abortion, because he's decided to stay in Hollywood for 14 more years. . . . And she doesn't tell him. She doesn't discuss it with him, she just does it on her own.

**Schlanger:** And he doesn't even know that she's pregnant.

**Beltran:** That's right.

So all of these people are deeply flawed, and I think they're meant to be—not in any kind of simplistic way—but I think they are meant to be indications of a society at large, the general society, American society at the time; all of them—the agent, the wife, the best friend, the journalist, the studio head, the studio head's right-hand man; all of these people are a microcosm of the society as a whole.

**Schlanger:** Well then, here's the question that many people have about tragedy. Some of the people here—some of the LaRouche Youth members who first saw it—said, "It was depressing, it wasn't uplifting." And the purpose of

tragedy is to actually change the audience, force the audience to rethink their own assumptions. How does that work in this play? And in tragedy in general?

**Beltran:** Yes, I don't think that when you go to *Hamlet*, you go out [of the theater] ready to have a party. It's meant to stimulate and provoke thought, and thinking about what actually happened on stage, and what is the playwright trying to convey? And so, when you have these events that happen in the play, this onslaught of terrible events, one after the other, that finally end in suicide, I think it's meant to provoke the audience into thinking, "How could he have saved himself? What could have possibly happened to change the course of events, and what were, really, the causes? What really caused this suicide?" And *that's* where the Classical principle takes its effect—making people think about how things could have changed, how the outcomes could have changed, what happened, why did these events happen, and how they relate to people individually and to our society as a whole?

That's the Classical principle. The Classical principle is not that everybody comes away happy; but that everybody comes out *thinking*, which is a validation of ourselves as human beings, as opposed to the animals that go to a rave or a hip-hop concert, and just dance away in some kind of flagellant hysteria. The Classical principle is that you go and you sit and absorb the events of the play, And you think about it afterwards.

**Schlanger:** Now, in the discussion that you and I had with Lyndon LaRouche before the play first opened, one of the things that you talked about with Lyn was the importance for you, of reading the journal of Odets from 1940. What did you get from that?

**Beltran:** Well, Lyn said it beautifully. He said, "Ah, you're getting into the mind of the creator of the play." And he was exactly right, because in studying the journal of Odets, you really got to read what he was concerned about. And so the play takes on special significance, because what you understand, is that the play came from these deep, deep questions that he was asking himself about the nature of our country—where are we going?

He was deeply concerned. The journal takes place in 1940. He wrote it for one year. And the prescience that he showed in the journal, was that he saw clearly what was happening even before the war. He saw clearly what was happening to our society. And eight years later, it came to fruition in this play. And I think he was able to see it even more clearly, because he had eight years to watch what he had seen developing in the country. He had had eight years to see it come to fruition. And that's exactly what he wrote in the play.

All of those ideas and events that were happening before the war, during the war, and after the war, are exactly what he wrote about in the play.

## 'Popular Opinion' and Mediocrity

**Schlanger:** And there's an interesting sub-theme here, on this question of popular opinion, consumption, people who are looking out for their own pleasures—which we associate, more often than not, with the Baby Boom generation. But it's clearly one of the points about the corruption in the World War II generation. How does that come through?

**Beltran:** That's one of the great things about the discovery of this play. It's almost as if Clifford Odets had gone to a national Schiller Institute bi-annual conference, and listened to Lyn, and then decided to write a play.

What I had always caught from Lyn, was the importance of that paradigm-shift after the war, the beginning of "Trumanism." Although I had no—and that's a problem with a lot of people. You have LaRouche talking about something, and you ask, "How can I validate this? How can I verify that this is exactly what happened?" And this play is one of those tools that you have, to see—and this is one of the things that Lyn said to me, when we were having our discussion together, that he was not the only one to see this.

Clifford Odets clearly saw what was going on. But this play is one of those fossils that you find in an archeological dig, that validates what Lyn has been saying about that paradigm-shift that happened. The rampant corruption that happened to that generation, and has been developing to the present day. And that's exactly why the play's so relevant now. Because it's based on a truthful current of thought about ideas that have taken hold of our society. And Odets saw it clearly. And this play, I think, is like a valuable fossil that is a piece of the puzzle that helps to see the bigger puzzle.

**Schlanger:** The way Lyn put it to me, in a discussion, is that from this slice of what is American royalty—Hollywood—you can see the corruption that, in fact, was in your own family, in your own generation, for the Baby Boomers to see it. And all the talk from [Tom] Brokaw and others, about "the greatest generation"—and it's true, the sacrifices and everything else, from the Depression to the post-war—and yet you also see the acceptance, after the war, of mediocrity, in the mass media.

[Break to identify the show. Questions directed to Robert Beltran on the discussion can be emailed to [radio@larouche.pub.com](mailto:radio@larouche.pub.com). More on the subject of LaRouche's writing and discussions of Classical tragedy can be found at [www.larouche.pub.com](http://www.larouche.pub.com) and [www.larouchein2004.com](http://www.larouchein2004.com).]

We're interviewing, today, Robert Beltran—actor, director, social critic [laughter from Beltran], and teacher, I might add.

I'd like to introduce our LaRouche Youth Movement panel. We have with us Vicky Overing and Freddy Coronel, two members of the LaRouche Youth Movement, who are very heavily engaged, right now, in the 2004 Presidential campaign. But they're taking a few minutes to join us today. Both of them are in the drama class that Robert does here at

our office [in Los Angeles] on a regular basis. Freddy and Vicky, welcome to the show. . . . Do either of you have a question for Robert?

## Organizing the Cast

**Vicky Overing:** Yeah. I was just wondering, what was the development process, or change, that you saw in the characters that worked with you in the play, and if it had a huge impact on them? What was their response to it?

**Beltran:** Are you talking about the actors, my fellow cast members?

**Overing:** Yeah.

**Beltran:** The cast was very, very united in the purpose of the play. And I know that one of the things that helped was Harley coming, very early, to one of our rehearsals, and discussing Trumanism. It was a wonderful discussion that we had with the entire cast, for about two or three hours. And what it did was open up the society—American post-war society—and it made clear what Odets was really saying.

And so, once the actors are all on the same page, of what the playwright is trying to say, then it makes the message clearer. It makes the goal of the entire production that much clearer. And everybody is working towards the same goal.

**Schlanger:** Well, I think also—and Vicky, I know the question that you’re asking is one that you, as a budding young actress, are also experiencing, as you’re getting deeper and deeper into the *Julius Caesar* that we’re doing with Robert. But I had a chance to meet and talk with some of the actors, and there really was a change, throughout the period of the almost three months that you were working with them; to the point that, I remember one of the last discussions that we had with someone, the first thing he said was, “Before we go in to talk, let me check to see if I’m still wired.” A not-so-subtle reference to John Ashcroft.

But I think also, Robert, that this was a tribute to you; because it was your vision, in bringing to life the idea of Classical tragedy, which had the impact.

**Beltran:** Well, definitely. You know I’ve been studying LaRouche for a good two and a half years now; and I’ve really been chomping at the bit to implement those things that I have learned, and believe in, as far as how to present Classical principles on stage. This play gave me that opportunity. As I said, it’s almost as though Odets had gone and listened to one of Lyn’s speeches.

It was a great way for me to try to demonstrate the Classical principle in drama.

**Schlanger:** I’m not a critic, but I saw the play several times, from the beginning [of rehearsals]; and I think it performed that function brilliantly.

By the way, we do have a question from the conference

call. Someone wants to know where they can get a copy of the play. Do you know where they can find it?

**Beltran:** Well, you can always go to Samuels & French [bookstores]; or you can try to get in touch with the Dramatists’ Play Service, who is the publisher of the play. But you can always find it at a library. It’s not one of his most produced plays, but it’s usually around. If you can’t find it at one of the big bookstores, then you can get it at the library.

## The Tragedy of Odets’ Life

**Schlanger:** The interesting thing is the tragedy which became Odets’ own life, after this play.

Odets was one of the people who got caught up in the web of McCarthyism, which is Trumanism extended through Sen. Joseph McCarthy. [Odets’] name was presented to the infamous HUAC, the House Un-American Activities Committee. And then he himself went before the Committee, and testified, and gave some names. I think this makes very clear what Lyndon LaRouche has been saying on this: That the tragedy is, that out of a whole generation, even the best people—even someone who was conscious of this process himself—under the relentless pressure of the “Let’s get on with society; let’s not try to improve things; let’s be practical; let’s be like cocker-spaniels, paws up, saying ‘Like me, like me,’ ”—as Odets says in the play—unfortunately, most of the generation went through that corruption.

**Beltran:** As I said, Harley, that was always a theory in my head listening to Lyn’s speeches, and him emphasizing this over and over. It became clear to me when I started working on the play, and reading Odets’ journal. Because Odets, in the journal, quotes, and writes of extended conversations that he had with other luminaries of the time—people like [John] Steinbeck, and F. Scott Fitzgerald, and so many people around Hollywood and New York at the time, in those circles. So a lot of people were discussing those things; and a lot of ideas were being tossed around. Odets was prescient enough to see all of this happening, and was able to distill it into the thoughts that he presents in this play.

**Schlanger:** But unfortunately, not strong enough to avoid being a victim of the same corruption.

**Beltran:** Yeah. In the play, Charlie Castle always sees himself as half a man; and that is directly from the journal. Odets says he’s got to become a whole man, that he’s only a half a man.

**Schlanger:** On that topic, we have an e-mail question here; we don’t have the name of the questioner, but they ask you: “Can you elaborate on what it means to you when Hank Teagle—who is Charlie’s, maybe one of his few friends in the play—tells Charlie, “You still know that failure is the best of American life”?”

**Beltran:** To me it meant that, even if Charlie were to



*An experienced, Classically-trained actor and director, and in recent years a collaborator of LaRouche, Robert Beltran's two years of dramatic workshops have injected a knowledge of "the stage of the human imagination" into the expanding West Coast LaRouche Youth Movement.*

leave everything, public opinion would clearly see him as a loser, someone who failed, someone who was taken from his lofty perch and thrown down into the mud. But yet, it's that acceptance; it's that willingness to fail; the failure, in American life, is the person who may not necessarily reach his goal, but has, at least, striven to get there, and strives to get there with a clear conscience and a clear idea of what he would like to accomplish.

And that, I think, is really true of what's the best in American life.

**Schlanger:** So in a sense, the fact that Odets, though he himself never achieved the bright promise that he may have had in the 1930s, his play left with us an ability to reflect on that, so that we can improve. What Lyndon LaRouche talks of as the "simultaneity of eternity"; Odets' words came to life through that presentation of the play; which now is living in the minds of everyone who saw it.

**Beltran:** Well, look at some of the people whom, probably, we would classify as failures. Is John Kennedy a failure? Was Roosevelt ultimately a failure, because the society turned right around as soon as he died? Who's a failure, and how to you define failing? Surely Odets meant it to be a person who strives, and may not, ultimately achieve what he was hoping for. But it's the example of that person striving that remains behind, and is the best of American life.

**Schlanger:** That's the interesting irony at the end, where

Hank Teagle—who is called, during the play, by Charlie, "Horatio," and actually performs the same role that Horatio performed in *Hamlet*—

**Beltran:** He says, when Charlie kills himself—and Hoff's right-hand man says that he's going to "spin" the story, and call it a heart attack, and that his good friend and associate Hoff was there at his bedside, his doctor, his little son, his wife; it was a nice death that Charlie had, just a heart attack; he's going to completely whitewash the fact that Charlie committed suicide, cut himself in three places—Hank Teagle says, "No, that's not going to happen. I'm going to tell the truth. He killed himself because that was the only way he could live. You don't recognize an act of faith when you see it."

That's exactly what Horatio does in *Hamlet*.

### **How Each Performance Is 'New'**

**Freddy Coronel:** One question, in seeing the play: It seems as though the development of the entire play had "two personalities." From one standpoint, it was holding on to that which was moral. And then, from the other, it was like you could see, more and more, a giving in to the whole Hollywood scene, and just a whole paradigm-shift that was taking place. I know there were certain points in the play—I remember a particular one, where you were drunk, just sloshed, and even though, in that state, you were telling this one woman, who was just a whore, "No, I'm not like you; I'm different!" And it seemed like you were just kind of fighting.

In acting, having the audience be able to recognize that fight, within that one personality, or within that one actor that's presenting these two personalities—the difficulty in doing that, and the challenge of just performing the same play; how many times, you played it four nights a week?

**Beltran:** Five nights.

**Coronel:** For how many months.

**Beltran:** It was five weeks.

**Coronel:** The challenge in being able to do that every day, to keep it new for people. You yourselves, as actors, being able to keep reliving, I would assume, something new, so that it can stay fresh—I'd like to have some discussion on that.

**Beltran:** I think that question comes up a lot in our drama classes: How do you keep something fresh after having rehearsed it for so many weeks, and performing it night after night? Really, the only thing that keeps it fresh, is to know it better, and better and better, so that you're always investigating, and trying to broaden and deepen it, give it more breadth, give it more depth. That's how you find the spontaneity in it.

Because in a great play—and I think that this qualifies as a great American play. Calling it a great American play is a qualifier, in itself. But within the context of American literature, it certainly is one of our great plays. You find the little nuggets that are there, the more you keep searching, the more you really try to find the crux of each scene, and the crux of the relationships of the characters. That's how you keep it fresh.

And also the fact that you believe in the play. You respect the playwright. You respect what his intention was. And you give yourself over to the intention.

**Schlanger:** You approached this as a mission-orientation, then.

**Beltran:** Definitely. For me, it was. The reason why I did this play—besides the fact that I love it, and it's a wonderful play—it has the capability to wake people up. It has the capability to provoke thought, and possibly touch one or two, or maybe more people in the audience, and make them think: "You know, that's exactly what's happening today; and that's why we cannot allow this to go on."

**Schlanger:** In that light, we have an interesting e-mail question for you, Robert, or anyone else on the panel, from Matt, in Wichita, Kansas. He says, "I'd like to hear anyone's feedback regarding the situation in Iraq and the issue of tragedy, and what it can teach us—especially in light of the current, triumphalist feelings in the United States, after Saddam Hussein's capture."

**Beltran:** What if Paul Bremer, all of a sudden, decides to walk into his bathroom, and sees his razor there—he's going to shave—and all of a sudden, he has a catharsis? And the catharsis is, he cannot continue this sham; and decides to commit suicide?

Or, what if he walks into his bathroom; sees his razor there when he's going to shave; and he looks into his mirror and says, "I cannot continue this sham; I'm leaving, and I'm going to do anything I can to stop the occupation in Iraq"? Paul Bremer has that choice. If he came to see this play, he would see himself in the person of Charlie Castle.

That's what I mean. People came to see the play, and I think that Odets was hoping that people would see themselves in Charlie Castle; and even on a larger scale, they would see their country in the person of Charlie Castle.

## Can We Compose Classical Tragedy Today?

**Schlanger:** On the conference line, Angela would like to ask you a question.

**Angela Vullo:** Hi, Robert, this is Angela from LaRouche's campaign office in Virginia. I'm presently reading a newly-released biography of Arthur Miller—who, as you know, wrote tragedies in the same period as Odets, the most well-known [being] *Death of a Salesman*—and Miller has referred to *Death of a Salesman* as a Classical tragedy. He has compared it to *King Lear*. But he's been criticized, people have said, "Well, Willie Loman, he wasn't a king, or a JFK, or an FDR, or even a Charlie Castle. So, he didn't fall from any great height."

I'm curious what you think about "the tragedy of the common man"; and if you think that *Death of a Salesman* was a Classical tragedy?

**Beltran:** Yes, I think so. I think it's so simplistic to think that tragedy can only happen to kings and queens. If you think of the sovereignty of each individual human mind: We're all equal, and we all have the capacity to fall from a great height. Anytime a human being contemplates taking his life—to exit this life, and this gift that we have, of being alive and being able to accomplish things for our fellow-man—once you start actually considering exiting, by your own hand, the world that you live in—that's tragic. That's a subject for tragedy.

And I think that if you cannot read a play like *Death of a Salesman*, or *The Big Knife*, or [Miller's] *The Crucible*, and see a larger metaphor, then you're missing a crucial element. And that is the element of the large metaphor. And I think great playwrights like Miller, and [Eugene] O'Neill, and Odets, even though they didn't always achieve greatness, in certain plays they did. And they achieved the status of a tragedy.

**Schlanger:** To follow up Angela's question, then: Do you think, as someone who's acted in Hollywood, who's done a number of movies, you've been on television—besides *Star Trek*, you've done a good bit of other television: Do you think that the current mass media has destroyed the potential for someone to write tragedy today? Or do you think it's possible that we could still have great writers of tragic drama, that live contemporaneous with Hollywood, and the networks, and cable?

**Beltran:** I think that what has to happen is that—the society is what produces individuals; and the ideas that prevail in a society are what creates individuals. Yeah, I think so. I think that maybe, there maybe a budding playwright or two in the LaRouche organization. I hope so. I think that should be encouraged.

The mass media is a money-making machine. It's totally at the mercy of making money, and the bottom line is, how much can you make? And that's one of the wonderful lines that Charlie Castle has—one of the great revelations that he has: He says—talking about the studios and the whole movie industry—“Why am I surprised at them? Isn't every human being a mechanism to them? Don't they slowly, inch by inch, murder everyone they use? Don't they murder the highest dreams and hopes of a whole great nation with the movies they make? This whole movie thing is a murder of the people, only we hit them on the head under the hair; nobody sees the marks.”

That's what we're fighting. The media has such a grip on our society, that we really have to nurture those people that can see through it, see beyond it, and rise above it; and nurture them into helping them create. And go beyond prolonging all of this mediocrity in pop culture, and try to nurture them into creating something greater and more worthy, closer to the Classical principle.

### ‘Listening Acutely’ to the Playwright

**Schlanger:** To ask a question about the work you're doing with teaching, and working with younger people: You see the same kind of problem when you hear the way people speak; and also, just as important, the way people listen, or rather, don't listen. How do you deal with the domination of this kind of media culture, with the “up-talk,” and everything else; to get people to start reciting Shakespeare, so that the actual Classical intention, and the beauty of the language come through?

**Beltran:** It really boils down to listening and hearing: How acute is your hearing? And you can develop that. My struggle with the students, is trying to get them to hear acutely, and to develop that.

**Schlanger:** When you say, “acutely,” you're basically talking about hearing with their “inner ear.”

**Beltran:** You're hearing intention; and you're giving back intention. And going back to Freddy's question about “keeping it fresh”: As long as you're continuing to study the scene and try to find things, once you start finding new things, it's because you're hearing something new. And when you hear something that you hadn't heard before, it stimulates something in you that causes a spontaneous reaction. Even if it's minutely subtle, it registers to the audience. And that's how you keep spontaneity. You keep it by the way you hear it. You keep hearing it freshly; you don't hear it the same every night.

And so, I'm talking about acutely hearing what you're

reading off the page. It starts there. Acutely hearing how you prepare your scenes. I'm always asking the actors to pare down the thought to a concrete thought—you're emphasizing too many words; pare it down to the absolutely essential thought. And until you can hear the superfluousness of certain words, that are clouding the thought—until you can hear that, you're not quite there.

And that's what I mean. The essential thing is, how are you hearing? How acutely are you hearing?

**Schlanger:** So, to use the language of Lyndon LaRouche, acting, and drama, takes place in the complex domain, rather than in the realm of the senses.

**Beltran:** Last night, Harley, I was auditing a production of *King Lear*. And it was amazing to me to go through being totally caught up in the play, because of the truthfulness of what was happening, and then be taken out of it by certain actors that, for whatever reason, destroyed the illusion; and I was back in this little barn of a theater; I was back looking at the interesting choice of lighting colors that they used; and taken out of the play. And then, how I would be sucked back into the play, back into my imagination, when the truthfulness was resumed.

That principle is absolutely essential for everyone to understand, especially the actors that I'm working with: That as long as you're on that line of truth, the audience is with you. When you stop acting as a human being within the context of the play, then the audience is taken completely out of it, and they're thinking about what they're going to eat after the performance.

**Schlanger:** This hour has gone by quickly. I had some questions for you on how you present a historical period. One of the things that struck me very much, in seeing the play, is that your set really resurrected the late 1940s, complete with—one of the actors said—the bar serving as a kind of altar around which people engaged in worship. We've got a little more than a minute: Can you give a little sense of how you presented that? Also, I noticed you did the whole play. The movie that was done leaves out sections. That was a deliberate decision on your part?

**Beltran:** Oh, yeah. I wouldn't have cut anything from this play. If we were to compare it to a piece of music, I would say it's comparable to a great symphony by [Dmitri] Shostakovich, maybe. Is it a Beethoven symphony? I don't think so. But in listening to Shostakovich, I note there's rigor there; there's an intention that is there. And this play deserved all the respect. You just don't go ahead and cut stuff from a play like this. It's pretty thoroughly written. There aren't any loose ends.

**Schlanger:** I've really enjoyed having this opportunity, and I'm sure the listeners have, to discuss *The Big Knife* tragedy by Clifford Odets, with Robert Beltran.

## LAROCHE ISSUES OPEN LETTER

# To the DNC and the Presidential Candidates

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

*This open letter to the Democratic National Committee was issued from candidate Lyndon LaRouche's Presidential committee, LaRouche in 2004, on Dec. 24, 2003, with the nation's first Democratic Presidential primary, in Washington, D.C., three weeks away.*

There are five leading crises immediately facing the nation, and, therefore, the present leadership of the Democratic Party:

1. The world is sliding over the crumbling brink of a global breakdown of the present floating-exchange-rate monetary and financial system, a breakdown worse in its practical implications than that of 1928-33.

2. Since the January 2002 State of the Union Address, the United States has been plunging toward a spreading global pattern of asymmetric warfare, only typified by the deteriorating situation in both Afghanistan and Iraq.

3. As a result of the continued toleration of the policies of "preventive nuclear warfare" associated with Vice-President Cheney and the neo-conservatives, the foreign relations of the United States have deteriorated at a rate and in a way not seen in the memory of any of us. This state of affairs has undermined the capabilities of our nation to secure the kinds of cooperation demanded by the combination of presently accelerating world economic crisis and the worsening state of military and related affairs.

4. As a result of the continuing shift of the character of the U.S. economy and social structures, away from our former world leadership as a producer society, to our decadent state

of internal affairs as a "post-industrial" consumer society, the political system of the United States has been undermined by a worsening estrangement of the households of the lower eighty percentiles of our family-income brackets, from the thinking and ranks of both the Democratic and Republican parties.

5. The Democratic Party's bungling of the 2000 general election, and the 2002 mid-term election, especially the preceding and present Presidential campaign, threatens to plunge the nation into a protracted period of Republican, one-party rule, in fact. Under present domestic and world-crisis conditions, a continuation of that trend of the 1996 and 2000 campaigns through 2004 would, in point of fact, threaten the continued existence of our system of constitutional self-government.

There are also correlated problems to consider. The following are only typical.

The case of the currently leading position of the obviously politically fragile Governor Howard Dean, would not have been possible unless the Democratic National Committee's handling of its approved list of Presidential candidates had not created the political vacuum into which the inherently unstable Dean candidacy was virtually sucked in.

Meanwhile, the Democratic Party leadership's practice of even ordinary electoral mechanics loses the party campaign after campaign, on the state and local, as well as, in 2000, the national level. Whereas, the Florida Republican Party had done its homework in preparing for the processing of the





*Franklin Delano Roosevelt campaigning in 1932, epitomizes the issue of LaRouche's record for the Democratic Party. "Our economic welfare and our freedoms are in peril, chiefly because the leadership of the Democratic Party has lately failed. . . . The obvious lesson to be learned, is that the Democratic Party must return to the principled features of that FDR tradition today. We must, once again, rally the revival of the principles of representative government through a pivotal commitment to the defense of today's forgotten men and women."*

write-in ballots for the 2000 election; the Democrats, with their negligence, flubbed the Florida campaign for, largely, that and kindred reasons. This is not to speak of the Gore-Lieberman campaign's failing to win the national Electoral College in the readily available Arkansas, which would have made the issue of the Florida tally irrelevant. The same negligence of elementary campaign mechanics showed up in the California recall campaign, and in the way in which the debates featuring approved candidates have tended to murder the party's constituents with sheer boredom.

Behind that set of issues and correlated considerations, there are two long-standing problems which have produced the result that only one Democratic President, Bill Clinton, has served two full terms since the death of President Franklin Roosevelt. Failure to understand the two problems which are responsible for that pattern of nearly six decades, would mean the early death of the Democratic Party's leading role in national politics. The common feature of both these counts, is that the party has moved, since 1944, to distance itself from the image of being FDR's party. Unless that trend is now reversed, the party is virtually finished as a leading force in national politics.

The first downturn came during the last months of World War II, between approximately August 1944 and the totally unjustified nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The second downturn began in full force during the middle to late 1960s, with the launching of the shift, away from our world-leading role as a producer nation, toward the present decadence of being a parasitical, post-industrial, consumer society, living on the product of cheap labor from the relatively poorest nations of the world. Thus, under the combined effects

of these two trends, from the mid-1960s on, we had the decadence of the Republican Party leadership launched by President Nixon's "Southern Strategy"; and the subsequent, echoing, "Southern Strategy"-like, "suburban" orientation of the Democratic Party, as the latter was typified by the influence of the now waning Democratic Leadership Council.

Examine those two factors of the downturn as follows.

### **Enter the 'Utopians'**

The Democratic Party's present trouble came to the surface during the Summer 1944 Democratic nominating convention, when a turn to the "right" came to the surface at precisely the point the events of June-July 1944 had sealed the impending early defeat of Adolf Hitler's forces. At this point, a factional quarrel erupted between the representa-

tives of two opposing factions on the matter of military policy. On the one side, there were the military traditionalists, typified by Generals MacArthur and Eisenhower. On the other side were the followers of Britain's H.G. Wells and Bertrand Russell, the so-called "utopians," whose military goals were the establishment of an Anglo-American world government through the use of nuclear-weapons arsenals to terrify the world into submission. This utopian policy was otherwise known as "preventive nuclear war," as Russell elaborated that doctrine in the September 1946 edition of his *The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*. British scientist Lindemann's bestial policy of strategic bombing of civilian populations, as associated with Britain's "Bomber Harris" and the fire-bombing of Tokyo, were emblems of the same policies for which nuclear weapons were intended by the utopians.

Under President Harry S Truman, the Democratic Party was led into support of a utopian doctrine of "preventive nuclear war," which persisted until the combined effects of the Korean War and the Soviet priority in detonating a thermonuclear weapon, caused the United States to pull back from the preventive-war doctrine. These developments led to the election of a leading opponent of the preventive nuclear doctrine, traditionalist President Dwight Eisenhower, for two terms. At the end of his terms, Eisenhower warned the nation against the threat to our society from "a military-industrial complex," meaning the utopians who had authored and pushed the "preventive nuclear war" doctrine during the middle through late 1940s. It was the fatal, utopian flaw embedded in the party by the Truman Administration policies of the 1940s, which undermined the party's ability to lead the Executive Branch for any significant period of time.

The Clinton Administration was, in that respect, an historical anomaly brought into being through crucial assistance from Ross Perot's attack on the incompetent economic policies expressed by the George H.W. Bush, Sr. Administration—which could not be repeated under a continuation of the same policy-shaping trends.

The election of President John F. Kennedy had brought us a young President committed to restoring the legacy of President Franklin Roosevelt. But, then, President Kennedy was confronted by the utopian resurgence, with the Bay of Pigs, the 1962 Missile Crisis which sent many Americans to seek God in barrooms, and the assassination of the President himself. The President dead, the utopians, using Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, pushed ahead with the project for a supposedly "easy war" against North Vietnam.

The utopians were bluffing again, as Truman had bluffed his bungling, utopian way into the Korean War. As with China's response in the Korean War, the United States was mired in asymmetric warfare in Indo-China. China did not respond to the U.S. attack in Vietnam, but the Soviet government did, after its own choice of fashion, turning Southeast Asia into a quagmire for the United States, as Cheneyacs have turned Afghanistan, and now Iraq, into a quagmire of asymmetric warfare for the U.S. forces, once again.

Meanwhile, between the Pugwash conferences of the 1950s and early 1960s, the principal powers of the world settled into an uneasy avoidance of the actual fighting of general thermonuclear warfare. The world had entered a demi-world, trapped between the outer limits of so-called traditional warfare and thermonuclear assured destruction. With the 1989-1991 collapse of Soviet power, circles including Republican Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney, proposed an immediate return from a detente doctrine based upon a notion of Mutual and Assured (thermonuclear) Destruction (MAD), to a doctrine of world government through preventive nuclear warfare, conducted below what must have been presumed to be the level of general thermonuclear response.

The immediate problem here, as is typified by former Democrats who have since gone over to be Cheney's accomplices as neo-conservatives, is that the Democratic Party has an included component with its own deeply embedded commitment to support for utopian preventive nuclear warfare. This has had continuing support from among some of the party's leading figures. Thus, despite the sanity, personally, among many leading Democrats on these issues, the Democratic National Committee has refused to commit itself to that kind of effective political opposition to Cheney's war-making antics which would have been considered as divisive by some within the party's ranks. Thus, even Democratic pre-candidates who are personally opposed to Cheney's antics have appeared to have lost their nerve when given the opportunity, as candidates, to present hard evidence known to them on this matter of Cheney's frauds.

Their silence has become their complicity, both in fact, and in the eyes of our disgusted traditional friends and allies among leading nations abroad.

### **Should the Forgotten Man Be Counted?**

The 1920s policies of President Calvin Coolidge and Andrew Mellon created the U.S. "crash" of 1929; the "fiscally conservative" policies of President Herbert Hoover and Mellon turned that financial collapse into the mortal agony of the 1929-1933 collapse of U.S. national income by approximately one-half. Had President Franklin Roosevelt not been elected to supersede Hoover, the U.S. would have been swept in the same direction which the Great Depression carried 1933-1934 Germany.

Roosevelt, a true descendant, biologically and politically, of Alexander Hamilton ally Isaac Roosevelt, drew upon that patriotic tradition to save the United States and our Constitutional form of government. He accomplished this by devotion to our Constitution's principle of natural law, devotion to the promotion of the general welfare. This meant leading attention to the plight of that often destitute citizen who had been robbed by the cruel follies of the Coolidge and Hoover Administrations. Roosevelt's campaign for election became his defense of "the forgotten man." That devotion to the "forgotten man" became the expressed soul of the victorious Democratic Party.

These and related actions led by him, built up the Democratic Party as a great force for good. The accomplishments of that party under his leadership were truly titanic. As we neared the close of our war against the fascist Synarchist International's predatory dictatorships of the 1922-1945 interval, a United States which had been wrecked by approximately half in the shoals of the Coolidge and Hoover Administrations, emerged, toward the close of the war, as the greatest productive power on this planet.

Today, behind the mask of inherently and monstrously fraudulent Federal Reserve System doctrines of "hedonic values," the effects of the recent forty years' long march, away from our role as a great agro-industrial producer-nation, into the labyrinth of post-industrial utopianism, are to be seen in the deepening poverty of the lower eighty percent of our family-income brackets, as combined with the virtual national financial-monetary bankruptcy represented today by our tragic national current-accounts deficit and a plummeting value of the dollar under the current Bush Administration. Meanwhile, our Constitution is being gutted, since the inauguration of Attorney General John Ashcroft, by measures which stink of those abhorred trends we witnessed from the 1922 rise of Mussolini and Spain's Franco, through the end of Adolf Hitler.

Our economic welfare and our freedoms are in peril, chiefly because the leadership of the Democratic Party has lately failed, so far, to mobilize those measures of reform

which we should have learned to apply from the lessons of the achievements of the Franklin Roosevelt Administration. The obvious lesson to be learned, is that the Democratic Party must return to the principled features of that FDR tradition today. We must, once again, rally the revival of the principles of representative government through a pivotal commitment to the defense of today's forgotten men and women.

### **The Lesson To Be Learned**

It is now about forty years, since Defense Secretary Robert McNamara succeeded in pushing the United States into the bottomless abyss of a protracted war in Indo-China. During the decades which have followed, our republic underwent a transformation, from the world's leading producer nation, and the world's richest nation, to the decadent, imminently bankrupt form of consumer society we have become today.

No single election, no one particular piece of legislation, has caused this forty-year-long downslide. Looking back over those years, we must recognize that the particular decisions and other actions which have pushed us along this downward course, were themselves the expression of a governing, long-term cultural-paradigm-shift. We made our decisions, chiefly, as that harness, that cultural-paradigm-shift, determined the way we made choices. It was not a succession of individual legislative and kindred decisions which generated the forty-year long-term trend; it was the influence of the long-term cultural-paradigm-shift over decision-making, which generated the resulting trend. Over the recent four decades, this cultural-paradigm-shift determined, more and more, that succession of steps which have brought us to the verge of ruin today.

This long-term sweep of that cultural-paradigm-shift, has been the principal force of change in values which has shaped those long-term trends in personal values which have generated the steps toward the present ruin of our nation, step, by step, by step. The leadership of the party must not continue to evade that ominous fact. It has not been isolable issues; it has been a long-term trend, typified by the shift from traditional to utopian military doctrines, by a right-wing turn against the FDR legacy, and by indifference to the malicious effects of recent trends in national policy-making upon the conditions of life of what Roosevelt, in his time, described as "the forgotten man."

That is an example of the work of that Classical principle of tragedy which enables us to understand, and master the challenge of the rise and fall of great cultures and nations of the past and present. Wrong turns in cultural paradigms, such as Athens' launching of the Peloponnesian War, continued over a generation or more, reduce once-great powers to a ruin they bring upon themselves. If we understand that principle, and recognize the need to change in time, our

nation can not only survive the presently ominous strategic and economic crises, but return toward prosperity and security, as Franklin Roosevelt led our nation in a similar time of despair.

It is time to change. Will you be able to recognize and adopt that change in time?

I have provided you the record of my present campaign for the 2004 Democratic Presidential nomination, as typified by the content of my campaign's website. This is my record in which you, as party members, should take some pride, a record which has stood the test of the years to date, and which affords the party a resource by aid of which a needed victory might be crafted.

I add this.

The time came, when I was drawn from other ways of personal life, into a political role in our society, by witnessing the successive events of the Bay of Pigs, the 1962 Missile Crisis, the assassination of President Kennedy and others during the 1963-68 years, the launching of the Indo-China War, and my foresight that the then-current trends toward economic-cultural change must ruin our nation if continued over the longer term. I have, as it is said, "stuck to my guns," when most of the party was taking the wrong road, away from our character as a producer society, to the savagely deregulated, post-industrial ruin which we have become today. The issues I have addressed on this account, over these years, are—obviously malicious misrepresentations of my policies and actions put aside—matters of record. I have been right and foresighted when the majority of the party's leadership was mistaken on crucial issues of economic, social, and strategic policies. In particular, the record of the recent three years, since Nov. 7, 2000, is fulsome and clear.

It is characteristic of the history of cultures, that they often stray into habituated trends in policy-shaping which lead toward some awful crises. During much of those times, the well-advised individuals who recognize the danger are consigned to the role of a rejected minority. Then, the time comes when the need for change can be avoided no longer, as now. The importance of those who had proposed such change earlier is not merely that they had been right, when the majority was mistaken, but that the validity and tenacity with which their correct perception of trends was pursued, shows us persons who are proven to have efficiently understood the roots of the crisis when the majority had been wrong. It is not merely that they had been right, but that this quality of rightness represents a proven capability for leadership at the time urgent changes must be adopted.

The next President of the United States must be chosen, not to build a ruling dynasty, but for his or her dedication to an efficient, rather short-term mission, on which any success of our nation which might be desired to follow, is made possible. That is my personal mission here and now.

# A Trail of Two Beasts

*From the forthcoming LaRouche in 2004 campaign pamphlet, Children of Satan II: The Beast-Men. Jeffrey Steinberg reports.*

It is no secret among Washington insiders, that there are two people who constantly intimidate, and, occasionally, infuriate President George W. Bush: These are Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon and Vice President Dick Cheney. Sharon and Cheney, while differing in personality, share the same “Beast-man” temperament and tyrannical thirst for power.

However, Sharon and Cheney share an additional flaw, a propensity not only to kill, but also to steal. Their present chief political vulnerability is that both men greedily pursue personal fortune, and have no qualms about using their public clout to pursue wealth, far beyond anything which might be called their needs.

Now, events seem to be catching up with both men. Sharon’s two sons face indictment in Israel for financial fraud relating to their father’s January 2003 re-election campaign. Vice President Cheney’s corrupt ongoing ties to the corporation he formerly chaired, Halliburton, have grabbed headlines around the United States and the world. The Cheney corruption scandals have triggered at least one Pentagon audit and a French criminal probe. The subjects of these corruption scandals may soon be the subjects of Congressional hearings, Justice Department fraud inquests, and growing attention from voters.

If Bush re-election campaign guru Karl Rove has one recurring nightmare, it’s the looming prospect of a “war profiteer” label dangling around the neck of the Vice President and presumed G.W. running-mate, as we enter the “hot phase” of the 2004 re-election campaign.

But that is only one of two leading nightmares haunting Rove’s dreams of the coming Presidential election. Halliburton-linked corruption is but one criminal count in a larger indictment that could, hypothetically, be drawn up against the Vice President at this very moment. If it were not enough, other counts could include the leaking of the identity of an American undercover intelligence officer, and the conducting of illegal covert operations.

But the exposure of Sharon’s and Cheney’s compulsive greed, which is grabbing the headlines today, is actually the lesser of the pair’s crimes.

Rove’s second-most-disturbing nightmare involves Dick Cheney, Robert Hanssen, and Aldrich Ames. Hanssen and Ames were, respectively, the FBI and CIA career counterintelligence officers who were convicted of spying for the So-

viet Union and Russia. The biggest crime that the duo committed was the coughing-up to the KGB of American double-agents inside the Soviet bureaucracy and military, a crime which resulted in the execution of some of the U.S.A.’s leading moles within the East bloc.

There is that common feature of the behavior of those convicted turncoats and Dick Cheney. For example, Vice President—or, shall we say, “President of Vice”—Cheney and his chief of staff, I. Lewis “Scooter” Libby, head the list of suspects in the ongoing Justice Department national security probe of the leaking of the identity of a Central Intelligence Agency undercover intelligence officer, who also is the wife of former Ambassador Joseph Wilson.

The public exposure of the identity of a CIA officer is, under a 1982 law, a serious felony carrying a possible 10-year prison term. Beyond those legal issues of the case which appear to be beyond the comprehension of Attorney General John Ashcroft, the idea that the Vice President and/or his chief of staff may have leaked the identity of an American secret agent, to gain political benefit and cover up their own misconduct, is a scandal of the highest order.

Ex-Ambassador Wilson had been dispatched by the CIA to the African country of Niger in February 2002, as the result of an intelligence query by Cheney, to probe reports that Iraq was seeking uranium with which to make nuclear bombs. Even though Wilson’s trip debunked the Iraq-Niger story, Cheney persisted in peddling the lie that Iraq was on the verge of building a bomb, and he reportedly went berserk at the prospect that Wilson’s revelations, instead of confirming the Vice President’s “yellow-cake” concoction, would expose his “Big Lie.”

In a July 2003, widely syndicated column by Robert Novak, Wilson’s wife, Valerie Plame, was “outed” as a CIA spy. In fact, she had worked for years as a “non-official cover” officer, developing overseas sources on weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The Vice President—who, more than any other Bush Administration figure, had aggressively argued for a war against Iraq since his days as Secretary of Defense under President George H.W. Bush, pushing this through on wildly exaggerated threats of Saddam’s using “weapons of mass destruction” against the United States and our regional allies—may have blown the cover of one of the U.S.A.’s top WMD-hunters.

The Robert Novak column that exposed Valerie Plame cited two unnamed “senior Administration officials” as his sources. The purpose of the Novak leak was to discredit the Wilson fact-finding mission (“He got the assignment because his wife was a CIA officer, working on weapons of mass destruction, and he wasn’t really qualified”), and to send a chilling warning to any other prospective whistle-blowers, that there would be a stiff price to pay for coming forward with information displeasing to the Vice President.

According to well-placed U.S. intelligence sources, the “Get Wilson” operation, which led to the Novak leak, was launched in Cheney’s office in March 2003—right after International Atomic Energy Agency head Mohamed El-Baradei testified at the UN Security Council that the Niger allegations were based on shoddy forged documents. The sources suggest that the leaking of Plame’s identity to Novak and a handful of other Washington reporters may have been conduited through members of the Pentagon’s Defense Policy Board (DPB)—an advisory body chaired, until several months ago, by Richard Perle, and dominated by neo-conservative ideologues, including such dubious characters as former Speaker of the House Newt Gingrich, former CIA Director James Woolsey, and former arms-control negotiator Kenneth Adelman.

Under “normal” circumstances, the President and Karl Rove might already have dumped Cheney from the 2004 ticket, or even demanded his earlier resignation for “medical” or “personal” reasons. But the Cheney Vice Presidency has been anything but normal.

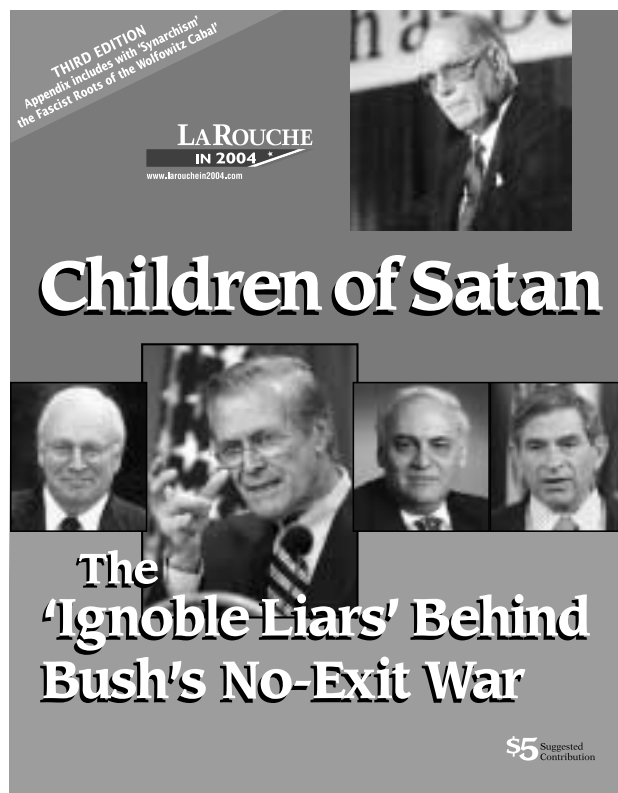
Even those types of charges hanging over Cheney’s head are relatively minor, when the deeper issues of the case are taken into account. Had Adolf Hitler been tried at Nuremberg, the charge would not have been stealing.

### The Long Knives of the Cheneyacs

A recent *Nightline* broadcast labelled Dick Cheney the most powerful Vice President in American history, someone almost worthy of the title “Prime Minister.” He lords it over a Vice-Presidential staff of over 60 full-time intelligence and national security aides, a team larger than the National Security Council of President John F. Kennedy, and overwhelmingly dominated by neo-con ideologues and far-right-wing Israeli lobbyists.

Cheney’s own agents are in top posts on the “official” NSC under Condoleezza Rice, and his moles occupy key posts at the Pentagon. Dr. Robert Joseph, for example, the NSC desk officer for arms control, takes his marching orders from Cheney chief of staff “Scooter” Libby, according to several Administration-linked sources. Joseph was the author of the infamous “16 words” inserted in President George W. Bush’s January 2003 State of the Union address, which charged that Iraq was seeking uranium in Africa—well after the CIA had determined that the reports were bogus.

Cheney, in effect, is the behind-the-scenes power inside the Bush Administration, the “godfather” of the neo-conserv-



*The first edition of Children of Satan, circulated in hundreds of thousands by LaRouche’s campaign since May 2003, has become the standard of attacks on the power-grab of Cheney and the neo-cons, internationally. Children of Satan II: the Beast-Men is about to appear, introduced by Steinberg’s article printed here.*

ative cabal that grabbed power in the immediate aftermath of the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks. If, as Lyndon LaRouche revealed at the moment those attacks were going on, 9/11 fits the pattern of Nazi boss Hermann Goering’s “Reichstag Fire”-style coup d’état—staged from *inside* the nation’s security establishment—Dick Cheney is the putschist-in-chief, operating from the shadows, through a weak-minded and easily-manipulated President.

As a result of these circumstances, the survival of the United States as a Constitutional republic, dedicated to the general welfare and the common defense, now hangs on the issue of Dick Cheney. Nothing short of his more or less immediate removal from power could repair the damage.

However, were the President to dump Cheney, and purge the neo-con apparatus inside the Administration, a dramatic change in policy could be immediately effected, turning the United States and the world back from the brink of disaster. Within the ranks of the traditional Republican Party—including some leading GOP Senators who have made their distaste for the neo-con pack-rats a matter of public record—there are numerous individuals qualified to fill the vacant posts for the remainder of the Bush Presidency.

The recent appointment of former Secretary of State James Baker III as the President's special envoy to renegotiate the Iraqi debt, is an indication of what the post-Cheney remainder of a Presidency of the younger Bush might become. That appointment of Baker, which took place over the strenuous objections of Cheney and Sharon, might prove to be an early sign of a power shift within the White House. During the Bush "41" Administration, when Baker was Secretary of State and Cheney was Secretary of Defense, relations between the two men reached such a point of friction, bordering on hatred, that all communications between the two Secretaries were handled by National Security Advisor Gen. Brent Scowcroft, according to one close observer. Sources that cannot be ignored report that it was Karl Rove and White House Chief of Staff Andrew Card who engineered this new appointment of former Secretary Baker, with the full backing of former President George H.W. Bush.

Even among long-standing Washington insiders, there has been a persistent failure to comprehend how Dick Cheney appears to have emerged as the coach and quarterback for the neo-con hijacking of U.S. national-security policy in the immediate aftermath of 9/11. Some longtime Cheney associates have attributed his emergence as a true "Beast-man" to the several near-death experiences stemming from his heart condition. When one knows the history of Cheney and his wife over decades, that rumor must be discarded. Others attribute it, naively, to the shock of the Sept. 11 attacks, when Cheney was in the White House as the planes were crashing into the World Trade Center towers and the Pentagon.

The truth is that, for at least the past 30 years, Cheney has been an intimate collaborator of the same followers of Leo Strauss's circle of neo-fascist intellectuals, who have trained and indoctrinated other key players in the present imperial camp, including Paul Wolfowitz, William Kristol, and Richard Perle. Those bonds were established by the mid-1970s and have never been severed. While Vice President and political hit-man Cheney exhibits all the "Beast-man" characteristics of a Straussian fascist himself, it is his wife, Lynne, who has been the intellectual in the Cheney household. She has been a fellow-traveller of this neo-fascist apparatus for at least the past several decades.

For years, beginning prior to her husband's inauguration as Vice President, Lynne Cheney has been a senior fellow at the American Enterprise Institute (Cheney, too, briefly served on the AEI board), the leading neo-con think-tank in Washington, where she hobnobs with Perle, Kristol, and crew.

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## 1. Cheney, Hitler, and the Grand Inquisitor

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As documented in the first (May 2003) edition of our *Children of Satan* report, the late fascist philosopher Leo Strauss, of the University of Chicago and St. John's College in

Annapolis, Maryland, was the most prominent U.S.A.-based disciple of the two leading Nazi Party ideologues: Nietzschean revivalist Martin Heidegger; and the Crown Jurist of the Nazi legal establishment, Carl Schmitt. Strauss trained two generations of American academics and political operatives around the idea that tyranny is the purest form of statecraft; that the manipulation of fear of an enemy, and debased forms of revealed religion, are the key to political power; and that strategic deception—the "Big Lie" technique associated with Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels—is the number one weapon in every successful politician's arsenal.

Dick Cheney is not a copy of Adolf Hitler, but he comes directly out of the same background as Mussolini, Hitler, Franco, and their like, from the 1922-45 pages of modern history. He belongs to the same psychopathological stereotype which history traces back to the ancient Phrygian Dionysus, the "Beast-man" from whom the models of the Spanish Grand Inquisitor and the French Jacobin Terror are traced by the leading intellectual founder of all modern fascist movements—the chief intellect of the modern fascist tradition, Joseph de Maistre. The Cheney-Strauss-Nazi connections to Maistre are clear, and crucial for understanding the Nazi-like global menace which Cheney, as a sitting U.S. Vice President, typifies for the world today.

In his extensive correspondence with his longtime intellectual ally, the Paris-based Russian emigré Alexandre Kojève, Strauss jostled with Kojève over the issue of whether a national tyranny or a universal tyranny were superior. Kojève, a lifelong operative of the international Synarchist movement of European-centered fascists, cited the case of Napoleon Bonaparte, and the later cases of Mussolini, Hitler, and Stalin, as proof that a universal—i.e., world government—form of tyranny were possible and desirable.

Kojève aggressively promoted the Nietzschean idea of "Beast-man" as universal tyrant, an idea first spelled out by the 18th- and 19th-Century French Martinist cult philosopher Joseph de Maistre, whose writings inspired Napoleon Bonaparte and later formed the basis for James Alexandre Saint-Yves d'Alveydre's vast writings on Synarchism, the modern form of bankers' universal fascism.

Maistre's Martinist followers were the leading Jacobins; he was a member of the Lyons Martinist lodge of occult Freemasons, along with Fabre D'Olivet, Saint-Yves' other source of inspiration. Maistre was a graphic promoter of the need for "a new inquisition," modelled on the Grand Inquisitor of Spain. De Maistre was obsessed with the personality of the executioner, writing, "All grandeur, all power, all subordination to authority rests on the executioner; he is the horror and the bond of human association. Remove this incomprehensible agent from the world, and at that very moment, order gives way to chaos; thrones topple and society disappears."

## Fascism, and the Inquisition

As Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche has emphasized that often-overlooked, crucial fact of modern history,

## Bad Omens for Cheney

In a development which is dramatically bad news for Dick Cheney, Attorney General John Ashcroft disqualified himself from any role in the Justice Department's investigation into the illegal disclosure of the identity of CIA undercover officer Valerie Plame. Ashcroft had refused this step for months, despite calls on him from a number of Congressman—including Rep. John Conyers, the senior Democrat on the House Judiciary Committee—to recuse himself and appoint a special counsel to conduct the investigation, because of Ashcroft's close political ties to the White House; Karl Rove had previously worked as a political adviser in Ashcroft's election campaigns. On Dec. 22, Senators Tom Daschle and Carl Levin had sent Ashcroft a letter demanding more information about the probe, and asking Ashcroft to recuse himself and appoint a special counsel.

The recusal decision was announced in a Dec. 30 press conference by Deputy Attorney General James Comey. Comey stated that he, as a result of Ashcroft's recusal, was functioning as the Acting U.S. Attorney General, and that he had appointed Patrick J. Fitzgerald as special counsel, with complete independent power and authority to conduct the leak investigation. Fitzgerald is, by all accounts, a hard-driving, hard-nosed career prosecutor, who was appointed to be the U.S. Attorney in Chicago in 2001, after having worked in the Southern District of New York (Manhattan) since 1988, prosecuting organized crime, drug-trafficking, and terrorism cases.

Comey said that he had recommended Ashcroft recuse himself, and that Ashcroft had come to the same conclusion over the past week, based upon the "facts that have been developed" in the investigation to date. The implica-

tion in Comey's comments, was that something big had come up in the investigation, which required Ashcroft to disqualify himself. "What I can tell you is that the investigation has been moving along very, very quickly; has been worked very, very hard and very, very well," Comey stated, "and it reached a point where we simply thought these judgments were appropriate."

Well-placed sources told *EIR* that what triggered these momentous events was a significant break in the leak investigation, and that the trail leads directly into the Office of the Vice President—more particularly to John Hannah, the deputy director of Cheney's national security staff, who works directly under Lewis "Scooter" Libby.

Richard Perle's name has also come up in connection with the leak probe, a source stated.

To add to Cheney's troubles, on Dec. 20 a French magistrate notified that country's Ministry of Justice that the U.S. Vice-President could face indictment in connection with a corruption investigation involving Halliburton. The investigation, into charges of bribery and misuse of corporate assets, involves the bidding for construction of a \$6 billion gas liquification factory in Nigeria, built for Shell oil company by Halliburton's KBR subsidiary, partnered with the French oil services company Technip.

French magistrate Renaud van Ruymbeke is examining \$180 million in secret commissions, which he believes were actually bribes paid to Nigerian officials and others. Ruymbeke is focussing on the "bagman" in the operation, London lawyer Jeffrey Tesler, who set up a company in Gibraltar through which the "commissions" were routed. Tessler has had a close relationship to Halliburton for 30 years.

Sources tell *EIR* that Cheney's own signature is to be found on some of the documents pertaining to the secret "commissions."—*Edward Spannaus*

the French Revolution of 1789-1815 had been pre-organized by Lord Shelburne's financier interests, the imperial British East India Company, as part of Shelburne's avowed determination, from 1763 on, to crush the independence of the English-speaking colonies of North America, and to destroy the British Empire's leading rival in Europe, namely, France. The victory of the American cause at Yorktown had therefore driven Shelburne and his circles into a frenzy of lust for destruction in all directions.

For this purpose, Shelburne had built up a network of British East India Company assets in France and Switzerland, of which the most important was the synthetic freemasonic cult known as the Martinists, centered around Lyons, France. It was these Martinists who developed the Beast-man model around which both the Jacobin Terror and Napoleon's subsequent tyranny were crafted. This was the model used by Jer-

emy Bentham's chief protégé and successor, Lord Palmerston, for creating the Giuseppe Mazzini-led Young Europe and Young America networks, around the British intelligence assets he and the British Library's David Urquhart shared.

This was the model which produced the Synarchist International's wave of fascist tyrannies of the 1922-45 interval. The Hitler regime typifies nothing other than the Beast-man concept of Martinist ideologue Maistre, and of such Maistre followers as Friedrich Nietzsche and Hannah Arendt's beloved Nazi philosopher, Martin Heidegger. However, as Maistre himself insisted, he did not invent that concept of the Jacobin, Napoleonic, and Hitler models of the Beast-man as dictator; his proximate model for what we have come to know as the Nazi and Nazi-like model echoed by Vice President Cheney today, was the Spanish Grand Inquisitor.

This role of the Spanish Inquisition, and its continuing

ideological tradition via Franco's Spain, is of crucial significance for the endangered security of the American continents today. The most deadly threat to the internal security of South and Central America, still today, as during the late 1930s and early 1940s of the Nazi-backed Synarchist penetration there via Franco's Spain, is the recently reactivated network of Spain-linked, self-styled right-wing, pro-aristocratic religious fanatics in Central and South America.

Therefore, the role of the Grand Inquisitor as Maistre's model for what became Hitler, is no mere literary-historical curiosity. It is of crucial practical importance for security concerns today. The abuse of the nations and peoples of South and Central America, chiefly by the U.S. and Britain, since, especially, 1982, has built up an accumulation of both left- and right-wing revivals of, ironically, often U.S.-backed Synarchist hatred against the United States, which has turned those looted parts of the hemisphere into a hotbed of potential we dare not ignore. The right-wing admirers of the tradition of the Spanish Inquisition are, ultimately, the greater source of internal danger to the Americas as a whole, from this quarter. The left-wing varieties are, like British agents Danton and Marat, and also the Jacobin Terrorists, the political cannonfodder fertilizing the ground for the coming of a reactionary Synarchist tyrant like Napoleon or Hitler.

The relevance of that Spanish Inquisition which conducted the Hitler-like expulsion of the Jews of Spain in 1492 is, briefly, as follows.

From about the 10th Century A.D., until the aftermath of the mid-14th-Century New Dark Age, Europe and adjoining regions of the world had been dominated increasingly by a symbiosis of the Norman chivalry with the growing imperial maritime power of Venice's financier oligarchy. The 15th-Century Renaissance—which revived Classical European civilization, restored a shattered Christianity, and launched the first modern nation-states in France and England—was a great threat to the Venice-Norman feudal tradition. The Spanish Inquisition was a leading element of the forces mustered by Venice's financier oligarchy to unleash the successive waves of religious warfare which dominated Europe, from about A.D. 1511 until the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia.

With the decline of Venice's secular power during the late 17th Century, the formerly Venice-centered financier oligarchy shifted its bases of international operations to the Netherlands and England, where the Anglo-Dutch imperial maritime power was built up around the Dutch and British East India companies, to emerge as the dominant force in Europe. To preserve that emerging imperial power, the forces typified by Lord Shelburne mobilized to crush the threat represented by the emerging tendency for establishment of a true republic from among the English-speaking colonies of North America.

Then, just as the Venetian oligarchical interest had unleashed the religious warfare of 1511-1648, in the effort to turn back the clock of history to 14th-Century feudalism, so

the financier-oligarchical architects of the British East India Company's imperial maritime power looked back to the Spanish Inquisition-led religious warfare of the 1511-1648 interval, for a design to be used to crush the emerging Classical humanist republicanism of the late 18th Century. Maistre's prolific references to the model of the Spanish Inquisition are not to be discounted as merely literary; but, rather, represent a resurgence of a tradition of the Inquisition which had not actually died out, then, or even today. U.S. House Majority Leader Tom DeLay is an ironical example of this unbroken connection to the present time.

So, to the present day, the hallmark of the Synarchist is often his or her hatred of the actual history of the United States, especially among those influenced by the Spanish-speaking branch of the Maistre tradition. The argument that the existence of the United States was nothing but a mistake, or even an evil from the beginning, is typical of the "aristocratic" Spanish-speaking pro-fascist fanatic of this type.

That admiration of the tradition of the Spanish Inquisition, combined with explicitly anti-Semitic defense of Isabella's expulsion of the Jews, is the leading edge of the fascist (Synarchist) threat from within the Americas today. Cheney is no Christian in fact, but the character of his role over the recent several decades is fully in accord with the doctrine according to Maistre.

In that context, we must recognize the deeper implications of Dick Cheney's incantations. We must understand, thus, how the very fabric of the social order came apart on 9/11. The significance of Cheney's repeated lies about Saddam Hussein's weapons of mass destruction and links to Osama bin Laden—which have, on occasion, forced even President Bush to issue correctives—are right out of the pages of Maistre and d'Alveydre. Vice President Cheney didn't just come upon this approach to politics by happenstance. He was placed under the wings of two of the leading Strauss cultists back in the early 1970s, when he first came to Washington and was adopted by Donald Rumsfeld.

### **The Goldwin Case, for Example**

According to a little-known, but quite revealing 2002 book—*Intellectuals and the American Presidency*, by Tevi Troy—during the early 1970s, both Rumsfeld and Cheney came under the sway of leading Strauss protégé Robert Goldwin. Goldwin got his Ph.D. in political science under Strauss at the University of Chicago in 1963, and remained at Chicago as director of the Public Affairs Conference Center, a program through which the Straussians spread their net into the business and political communities. At one Center seminar, Goldwin met two Midwest Republican Congressmen, Gerald Ford (Michigan) and Donald Rumsfeld (Illinois). Goldwin and Rumsfeld struck up a friendship, which continued even when Goldwin left Chicago to become Dean at his undergraduate alma mater, St. John's College in Annapolis. Goldwin brought Strauss to St. John's as a resident scholar



from 1969-1973, allowing Strauss to spend his final years near the Washington, D.C. center of political power.

In 1973, Goldwin became Rumsfeld's deputy when the Congressman accepted Richard Nixon's appointment as U.S. Ambassador to NATO. When Gerald Ford became President after Nixon's resignation, Rumsfeld, and his protégé Dick Cheney, came to the White House as chief of staff and deputy. Goldwin also came to the White House as a special consultant to the President.

According to extensive records at the Gerald Ford Presidential Library, reviewed by Troy, Goldwin's first assignment was to organize a small White House seminar for Ford and senior staff. The guest scholar for the kickoff seminar was Irving Kristol, the former Trotskyist, who had become one of the neo-conservative movement's founding fathers, and a close collaborator of Leo Strauss. Kristol and Goldwin both became White House fixtures under Ford; and Cheney, according to a string of memoranda and letters, became particularly enamored of Kristol, bringing him in on speech-writing and other policy tasks. When Rumsfeld was named to replace James Schlesinger as Secretary of Defense, Cheney stepped up to the post of White House Chief of Staff, and the love affair with Kristol and Goldwin blossomed even further.

Goldwin left the White House in October 1976, but did not return to academia. Instead, following Kristol's lead, he became director of seminars and senior fellow at the American Enterprise Institute. Goldwin's move was part of a Kristol-devised scheme to use a group of right-wing foundations—led by the Mellon-Scaife, Smith-Richardson (the sponsor of Dennis King's anti-LaRouche ravings), and Eli Lilly endowments—to establish a neo-conservative beachhead inside the Washington Beltway. Upon Goldwin's arrival, AEI was rather rapidly transformed, from a traditional conservative outfit to a hotbed of neo-con insurgency, paving the way for the later arrival of such Kristol and Strauss protégés as Perle, Michael Ledeen, William Kristol—and Lynne and Dick Cheney.

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## 2. An Empire of Blood and Steal

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Cheney has cast himself in such Maistre models as the Spanish Grand Inquisitor and Hitler, but he often stops on the way to the assassinations, to pick up more than a bit of cash.

Cheney's early pedigree as a Straussian "gentleman"—the politician who places himself, willingly, in the hands of a behind-the-scenes cabal of imperial "philosophers"—was still evident when he left the Congress in 1989, to become the Secretary of Defense in the Bush "41" Cabinet. Cheney staffed his policy office with a team of Straussian intellectuals, headed by Allan Bloom protégé Paul Wolfowitz, Wolfowitz's understudy "Scooter" Libby, and University of Chicago-trained utopian Zalmay Khalilzad. These men, along with foreign-service careerist Eric Edelman, formed an in-

house think-tank charged with deliberating on "big picture" issues, like American defense and national security policy in the post-Cold War era.

In May 1990, Cheney staged a competitive policy debate between the Wolfowitz team and a rival group, led by Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman Gen. Colin Powell. President Bush's choice of Powell as JCS chairman had badly rattled Cheney, who was not even consulted by the President before the choice was made; and Cheney's personal animus against Powell, which persists to the present day, dates at least back to that experience.

The subject of the "Team A/Team B" debate was the future U.S. national security doctrine for the post-Soviet era. Wolfowitz, according to published accounts, dominated the discussion (Powell never even got to deliver his alternative vision until several months later, long after Cheney had wholesale bought into the Wolfowitz strategy). Wolfowitz set out a neo-imperial mission for the United States, premised on the idea that no nation or combination of nations would be allowed to match American economic, military, or political power for decades to come.

To assure American primacy, Wolfowitz, sometime Marc Rich lawyer Libby, Khalilzad, and Edelman argued that the United States should adopt a doctrine of preventive war. The corollary to the preventive-war theme was that the U.S.A. should develop a new generation of mini-nuclear weapons, which could be integrated into the conventional military arsenal—to terrorize any potential future rivals into submission.

The Wolfowitz presentation to Cheney occurred in May 1990—three months before Iraqi tanks rolled into Kuwait. At the time, Saddam Hussein was still an "American asset," who had received vast quantities of U.S. chemical weapons and other "weapons of mass destruction" during the eight-year Iran-Iraq war. Nevertheless, policy papers were already crossing Secretary of Defense Cheney's desk, promoting the development and use of mini-nukes to counter "Third World dictators" seeking WMD. Saddam Hussein's name was already on top of the list of despots, to be possible targets for U.S. preventive war, and American first use of mini-nukes.

Cheney had emerged as the Bush "41" Administration's very own "Colonel Blimp," promoting preventive wars, nuclear first strikes, and an American 1,000-year imperium. Cooler heads, including President George H.W. Bush, National Security Advisor Scowcroft, Secretary of State Baker, and JCS chairman Powell, prevailed at that time. When Cheney, Wolfowitz, et al. tried to codify their American imperial wet-dream in the 1992 Defense Planning Guidance, the draft was leaked to the *New York Times*, and sent back to Cheney's office for rewrite. Despite the setback, Cheney got in the final word—after Bush, Sr. lost his re-election bid. In January 1993, on the way out the door, "Beast-man" Cheney published *Defense Strategy for the 1990s: The Regional Defense Strategy*, in which both the preventive-war and mini-nuke policies were put on the record.

## The Spoils of Cheney's Future Wars

Once again, on the way to all that killing, Secretary of Defense Cheney had set in motion another piece of the imperial agenda—one that he would parlay into a personal fortune, while opening up U.S. taxpayer dollars to looting by a cartel of military-industrial complex giants.

In 1991-92, Cheney hired the Texas oil industry service company Halliburton, to conduct a secret study of how the Pentagon could outsource essential logistical functions to private corporations. At that time, Cheney was cutting the size of the U.S. military by a half-million men and women. The two actions, taken together, represented a dramatic transformation of the U.S. armed forces, from an organization based on military logistics-in-depth, to a "professional" quasi-mercenary force, restructured to pursue the imperial agenda of Third World raw-materials looting and neo-colonial occupation. The outsourcing scheme was the third rail of the new Cheney-Wolfowitz-Libby "preventive nuclear war" doctrine.

Halliburton received at least \$8.9 million for the privatization scheme (some accounts place the Pentagon secret payout at closer to \$25 million), and also received a vital infusion of Pentagon cash, through contracts to rebuild some of the oil facilities in Kuwait and Iraq that had been destroyed in the just-concluded Operation Desert Storm.

In 1995, an indiscreet interval of two years after Cheney left his post as Secretary of Defense, he became Halliburton's chief executive officer. Armed with the secret privatization study he himself had commissioned from the Texas company, Cheney oversaw Halliburton's transformation into a Pentagon subcontracting shop. This was the arrangement he enthusiastically continued to promote, once he was sworn in as Vice President. During his 1995-2000 tenure as Halliburton CEO, the company had doubled its government contracting work, and Cheney had greatly increased his personal future income thereby.

Today, Halliburton is, not so remarkably, the largest private-sector subcontractor for the U.S. occupation of Iraq. One contract, with the Pentagon's Logistics Civil Augmentation Program (LOGCAP)—the agency that grew out of the original Cheney-Halliburton outsourcing study—is for \$8.6 billion: to provide food services and other logistical support to the American troops in Iraq.

That contract is now under scrutiny by the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA), which has found that the food services, provided by Halliburton's Kellogg Brown and Root (KBR) subsidiary, are a scandal. According to a report on *NBC Nightly News* on Dec. 12, 2003, inspections of the KBR-operated kitchens at U.S. military bases in Baghdad and Tikrit, conducted in August, September, and October, found "blood all over the floor . . . dirty pans . . . dirty salad bars . . . rotting meats . . . and vegetables." Halliburton charges \$28 per meal, per soldier, for a total of over \$9 million per day. On top of those charges, Halliburton has billed U.S. taxpayers

\$220 million in cafeteria service charges—at a cool \$67 million net profit.

The second Halliburton contact in Iraq, for \$7 billion, involved "continuity of operations" and rebuilding of Iraq's oil infrastructure. The initial contract was given to Halliburton in December 2001—some 15 months before the U.S. invasion—and was expanded on Nov. 11, 2002, and again on March 8, 2003 on the eve of the war. This open-ended contract was given to Halliburton without any competitive bidding.

Pentagon sources report that, under this string of contracts, Halliburton personnel were integrated into the U.S. invasion plans. In fact, Halliburton "fire-fighters" were brought into Iraq with U.S. Special Forces teams, days *before* the bombing and invasion began, on March 20, 2003—to prevent sabotage of the oil fields. Halliburton is also under public and Congressional scrutiny for overcharging an estimated \$61 million for delivery of gasoline to Iraq since the occupation began. At one point, Halliburton was billing Uncle Sam \$3.06 per gallon for gasoline trucked in from Kuwait. At that time, according to records obtained by Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.), the wholesale price for gasoline in the Persian Gulf region was 71¢ per gallon!

And the French daily *Le Figaro* reported, on Dec. 22, 2003, that a French judge is considering indictments against Halliburton for a massive bribery and kickback scheme in Nigeria, which aimed at a monopoly on liquid natural gas production in that African country. The events under investigation occurred when Dick Cheney was CEO, and French sources report that Cheney's signature is found on some of the key documents driving the French investigation.

## Is It Cheney's Money, or Yours?

As a result of U.S. government largesse, Halliburton's stock values have soared since the outbreak of the Iraq war. In March, as a result of credible rumors that Halliburton might be forced into bankruptcy reorganization, due to more than \$3 billion in outstanding asbestos-lawsuit liabilities involving subsidiary Dresser Industries, share prices had fallen to \$7 a share. As of December 2003, Halliburton's stock price had jumped to nearly \$25 a share.

And Dick Cheney promises to be one of the biggest beneficiaries, personally, of this remarkable turnaround. While the Vice President claimed, as recently as Sept. 14, 2003, in an interview on NBC's *Meet the Press*, that he had severed all ties to Halliburton upon being sworn into office in January 2001, a Sept. 25, 2003 Congressional Research Service study, released by Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.), found that Cheney was still actively linked to the Texas firm.

Cheney receives well over \$100,000 a year in deferred salary from Halliburton, and holds 433,333 unexercised company stock options. The CRS study was blunt, finding that a deferred salary "is not a retirement benefit or a payment from a third-party escrow account, but rather an ongoing corporate

# Cheney Still Ties Iraq to Sept. 11

BY DICK CHENEY, From AI

Press in which he also suggested links between Iraq and the Sept. 11 attacks.

Cheney described Iraq as "the geographic base of the terrorists who have had us under assault for many years, but most especially on 9/11." Neither the CIA nor the congressional joint inquiry that investigated the assault on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon found any evidence linking Iraq to the hijackers or the attacks. President Bush corrected Cheney's statement several days later.

Cheney's staff also waged a campaign to include the allegation in Secretary of State Colin L. Powell's speech to the United Nations in February in which he made the administration's case for war against Iraq. Cheney's chief of staff, I. Lewis "Scooter" Libby,



Minutes after the Sept. 11, 2001, attack, Vice President Cheney was in the operations center with his chief of staff, I. Lewis Libby, far right, national security adviser Condoleezza Rice, center left, and his wife, Lynne Cheney, far left.

*Press coverage shows Cheney "taking over" (and his wife Lynne, at left, on watch) in White House situation room on the morning of 9/11. "Even among long-standing Washington insiders, there has been a persistent failure to comprehend how Dick Cheney appears to have emerged as the coach and quarterback for the neo-con hijacking of U.S. national-security policy in the immediate aftermath of 9/11."*

obligation paid from company funds. If a company were to go under, the beneficiary could lose the deferred salary." As far as the stock options go, Cheney has pledged to turn over all profits to an unnamed charity. But, the CRS report cautioned, "Should Halliburton's stock price increase over the next few years, the Vice President could exercise his stock options for a substantial profit, benefitting not only his designated charities, but also providing Halliburton with a substantial tax deduction."

There is some speculation that one of the "charities" designated by Cheney to benefit from his corporate profits is the 501(c)3 tax-exempt American Enterprise Institute, where wife Lynne is a senior fellow. According to a source who has reviewed AEI's IRS 1990 financial filings, Lynne Cheney's chair at AEI is financed by an undisclosed private donor.

## The Cheney-Shultz Axis

Not only have Dick Cheney and his Halliburton corporate cronies profited from the needless suffering of American GIs in Iraq, who have been deprived of basic services previously provided far more efficiently by military logistics commands. Hundreds of Americans have died, and thousands have suffered life-altering injuries in Iraq, in a war and post-war occupation that was engineered by Cheney and his neo-con allies through lies and scare-mongering.

Sources with intimate access to the Bush campaign operations from prior to the November 2000 election, confirm that the actual decision to go to war against Iraq had been set, in

the minds of several key future Bush Administration officials, during the formative days of the 2000 campaign—nearly two years before election day! So much for the story that it all began with 9/11.

The two architects of the Bush for President effort had been former Reagan Secretary of State and top Bechtel Corporation executive George Shultz, and Dick Cheney. Shultz was chairman of the policy advisory group to the George W. Bush exploratory committee, and, in that capacity, was the person who brought Paul Wolfowitz, Richard Perle, and Robert Blackwill together to Austin, Texas in early 1999, to begin the indoctrination of the then-Texas Governor.

According to several eyewitnesses, Bush was told, in no uncertain terms, that the most pressing foreign-policy issue he would face, the day he was sworn in, was the removal of Saddam Hussein from power in Baghdad. The Israel-Palestine issue, he was schooled, could not be permitted to interfere with regime change in Iraq. "Israel-Palestine was placed on the back burner, really, in the deep freeze," said one source privy to the early Austin prep-sessions. Wolfowitz, who had been head of Defense Secretary Cheney's Pentagon brain-trust, and was one of the leading figures in the "Vulcan" team of Bush campaign policy advisors, was the most ardent "Get Saddam" crusader, seconded by Richard Perle, who had already devised a radical overhaul of Mideast policy—in a July 1996 paper prepared for then-incoming Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu.

The Perle document, "A Clean Break," was co-authored

by Douglas Feith, David Wurmser, Meyrav Wurmser, Charles Fairbanks (Paul Wolfowitz's former college roommate and close confidant), and several others. It called for the military overthrow of Saddam Hussein as the opening shot in a thorough overhaul of the Middle East, rapidly leading to regime change in Syria, Lebanon, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt. Ultimately, the entire Persian Gulf and Mideast region was to be controlled by a new balance-of-power arrangement, in which the United States aligned unambiguously with Israel, and drew upon Turkey and Jordan as window-dressing allies to conceal the dramatic tilt towards a Washington-Israel military axis, maintaining a lock on the region's oil flows.

At the same time that former Secretary of State George Shultz, of Azores Conference notoriety and Bechtel associations, was chosen to assemble the "Vulcans," Dick Cheney was selected to head up the search committee for a viable Vice Presidential running mate for Bush, Jr. He miraculously chose himself.

In Washington, following the tumultuous November 2000 election, the Vice President established a "shadow national security council" in his Old Executive Office Building headquarters, with tentacles into the Pentagon, the State Department, and the NSC. His former Pentagon "think team" member Lewis Libby took charge of the shadow NSC unit; Eric Edelman, another Wolfowitz team veteran, now the Ambassador-nominee to Turkey, joined, along with Washington Institute for Near East Policy (WINEP) right-wing Zionist John Hannah.

In a Nov. 13, 2003 *Nightline* interview with Ted Koppel, former Clinton Administration NSC official Ivo Daalder described the Cheney shadow NSC: "They write their own analysis. They do their own briefing papers. They are putting together their own views of what the policy should be for the Vice President. So that what you have is that inside the White House, you have two sets of staffs and two sets of option papers, and two sets of briefing papers, ultimately, for a decision that is going to be made by one person, the President of the United States."

Koppel added, "As one former top official in the Bush Administration told me, Cheney gets two whacks at every issue. He's in the interagency meetings where policy is considered. And then, he is usually the last person to talk to the President privately before a decision is made." *Newsweek* reported, in a Nov. 17, 2003 cover story, that Cheney has a one-on-one lunch meeting with President Bush every Thursday. The contents of the meetings are a tightly guarded secret, shared only by the two men.

### **Captain Luti and His Horse Marines**

According to legend, he would have "fed his horse on corn and beans," but members of Cheney's crew prefer something a little more expensive.

Documents released under a Freedom of Information Act lawsuit which was filed by Judicial Watch against Vice Presi-

dent Cheney's energy task force, confirm that, prior to 9/11, Team Cheney was hard at work preparing for the occupation of Iraq and the seizure of the country's oil reserves.

Within days of the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks on New York and Washington, Deputy Defense Secretary Wolfowitz was already pitching for a war on Iraq, at a gathering of national security aides with President Bush at Camp David.

The Wolfowitz proposal was rejected by George W. Bush, but several days later, the President quietly signed an intelligence finding, authorizing the escalation of covert operations, aimed at regime change in Baghdad.

In early 2002, shortly after combat operations were launched in Afghanistan, Vice President Cheney dispatched one of his Middle East aides, retired Navy Captain William Luti, to the Pentagon. The seemingly insignificant personnel shift was, in fact, the beginning of Cheney's launching of an effort that would go far beyond the excesses of Oliver North's now-infamous Iran-Contra "secret parallel government" scheme.

Luti was described by one foreign military attaché who has had close dealings with him, as "someone who reminded me of a serial killer from a Grade-B Hollywood horror flick." He had been House Speaker Newt Gingrich's military aide. He had received a degree from the neo-con haven, the Fletcher School of Diplomacy, at Tufts University in Boston, where he had struck up a close friendship with Chris Lehman, brother of Reagan Navy Secretary John Lehman. According to a recent *Washington Post* profile, Luti had been introduced to RAND Corporation and University of Chicago utopian war-planner Albert Wohlstetter, who had, in turn, opened up the doors to the entire Washington neo-con scene.

Learning the lessons of the Iran-Contra fiasco, Vice President Cheney was determined to create a quiet corner from which to run the Iraq war propaganda drive—far away from the White House/Old Executive Office Building center of attention.

Luti became Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Near East and South Asia (NESA), heading a policy shop that normally handled liaison missions with foreign military services. Luti reported up the Pentagon chain of command to Under Secretary of Defense for Policy Doug Feith, the rabidly Jabotinskyite Zionist who had been one of Perle's co-authors on the "Clean Break" project.

Ultimately, however, Luti reported directly to Dick Cheney, via the Veep's chief of staff (and, ominously, chief national security aide) "Scooter" Libby.

Libby had come to Washington in the Reagan Administration as State Department aide to Paul Wolfowitz, his Yale Law School professor and mentor. Libby's other career track was as a Washington power-alley lawyer, protégé of another GOP powerhouse, former Nixon personal attorney Leonard Garment. As Garment's junior partner at the D.C. firm of Dickstein Shapiro, Libby had handled the account of fugitive fraudster and Israeli/Russian Mafia bigwig Marc Rich.

Israeli law enforcement officials with years of experience battling the Israeli/Russian Mafiya have confirmed that it is impossible to separate Marc Rich's Swiss-based metal-trading and speculative empire from Russian organized crime, and from corrupt elements of the Mossad. The head of Rich's Israel foundation is a former top Mossad official. One senior U.S. military intelligence veteran with hands-on experience in Israel, is convinced that Rich's so-called "private" financial apparatus is actually a covert arm of Israeli intelligence, and that Rich's fortune was built upon Israeli government seed money, and nurtured through Israeli government connections.

Lt. Col. Karen Kwiatkowski (USAF-ret.), who served for eight months under Luti at the NESA shop, confirmed that Luti made no secret of the fact that he was being tasked by "Scooter." On at least one occasion at a staff meeting, Luti made extremely deprecating remarks about his ostensible boss, Under Secretary Feith, further underscoring that his actual boss was the Vice President.

Immediately after 9/11, even before Luti's arrival at the Pentagon, Wolfowitz and Feith had created a "Team B" unit to "cherry pick" bits of intelligence from the massive CIA, NSA, DIA, and State Department data base, to make the case for war against Iraq. That initial two-man unit involved "Clean Break" co-author David Wurmser and Michael Maloof, a longtime Richard Perle underling who had been in the Reagan Pentagon. Wurmser later was transferred to the State Department, as deputy to resident neo-con John Bolton, the Department's top arms-control negotiator, who had been planted on Secretary of State Colin Powell's staff at Cheney's instigation. In September 2003, Wurmser was brought into Cheney's office as a top Middle East policy aide—just in time for launching the drive for a war against Syria.

After the CIA had thoroughly discredited the Niger-Iraq uranium fib (and had even prevented any mention of Saddam's alleged quest for nuclear bomb material in Africa, in an October 2002 speech by President Bush in Cincinnati, Ohio), a Dec. 19, 2002 State Department "fact sheet" on Saddam Hussein's purported continuing concealment of his WMD program repeated the same Iraq-Niger uranium charges. State Department sources confirm that the disinformation sheet was the work of Bolton and Wurmser.

During Summer 2002, Vice President Cheney launched the countdown for war with Iraq, in an August speech before the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention in Nashville, Tenn. Simultaneously, Luti vastly expanded the Iraq desk at his NESA policy shop into the Office of Special Plans, headed by Abram Shulsky, a Leo Strauss student and protégé of Iran-Contra figure Roy Godson. Under Luti and Shulsky, this OSP brought on a large number of "personal service contract" consultants, almost all drawn from AEI and allied neo-con citadels. According to sources familiar with the unit, at the height of the preparations for the Iraq war, OSP had as many as 100 contract employees engaging in a range of activities—some of which crossed the line from rogue intelligence-gathering



*Synarchist financiers' fascism in its forms of the last two centuries begins with Joseph de Maistre, ally of British Lord Shelburne's manipulation of the Jacobin French Revolution and of Napoleon. The Dionysian "beast-man" as the imperial fascist leader was the modern invention of Maistre, whose "Martinist" cult shaped Jacobinism and the rise of Napoleon.*

and amateur postwar planning, to illegal covert operations.

Already, in December 2001, NESA Iran desk officers Larry Franklin and Harold Rhode had held at least one secret meeting, in Rome, with Iranian arms dealer Manucher Ghorbanifar, another pivotal player in the Iran-Contra fiasco. In a recent interview with *Newsweek*, Ghorbanifar confirmed that the purpose of the meeting was not to swap intelligence, but to discuss "regime change" in Tehran through a U.S.-backed covert operation. While Pentagon officials denied that the U.S. government was pursuing ties to Ghorbanifar to overthrow the ayatollahs in Iran, the fact was that contact with the widely discredited Iranian continued up through the Summer of 2003, at times involving five to six phone discussions and fax exchanges per week.

Director of Central Intelligence George Tenet has told members of the House and Senate intelligence committees that he believes that the OSP engaged in illegal covert operations, without first receiving Presidential authorization. The Ghorbanifar caper was but one example of such covert opera-

tions that went far beyond the already criminal effort to start a string of Mideast wars on the basis of disinformation.

### **The MEK Capers**

Another element of the schemes of the Cheney/OSP apparatus, targetting Iran, involved attempts by the neo-con propagandists to promote the Mujahideen-e Khalq (MEK), an Iraqi-based Iranian organization on the U.S. State Department's list of Foreign Terrorist Organizations. On May 20, 2003, Daniel Pipes, head of the Middle East Forum, a right-wing Zionist think-tank in Philadelphia, and Patrick Clawson, of the Washington Institute for Near East Policy (WINEP), co-authored an op-ed calling on the Pentagon to back the MEK in covert operations inside Iranian territory, to remove the group from the State Department list, and openly meet with the group's leaders, thus delivering a direct threat to the mullahs in Tehran.

The MEK had been responsible, in its formative years, for the assassination of a half-dozen U.S. military advisors to the Shah of Iran; had been part of the initial Khomeini revolution in 1979; and had only later fled to Iraq. After its break with the Islamic Republic, the MEK became a surrogate military arm of Saddam Hussein, carrying out brutal attacks against Kurds inside northern Iraq, and engaging in heavy combat with Iranian forces during the 1980-88 Iran-Iraq war.

Despite this checkered past, and continuing terrorist activities, the MEK enjoyed backing from such leading U.S. neo-conservatives as Sen. Sam Brownback (R-Kan.), and former Missouri Senator and now Attorney General John Ashcroft. Clawson, a regular fixture at AEI, was a WINEP intimate of John Hannah, the chief Middle East aide to Vice President Cheney. Despite broad-based Congressional opposition and howls of protest from the Arab-American community, Daniel Pipes was appointed by President Bush to the board of the Institute for Peace, a Washington-based government-funded "quango" (quasi-autonomous non-governmental organization). When it was clear that Pipes' nomination would be shot down by the Senate, the President waited until a Congressional recess to give him a recess appointment, which carries through to the end of the current Congressional session—January 2005.

Ultimately, to cut off the neo-con/MEK collusion, Secretary of State Colin Powell ordered the shutdown of the MEK support offices in the United States, and the French authorities carried out a massive raid on the group's Paris international headquarters, arresting most of the top leadership. In response, Defense Policy Board member and leading Cheney ally Newt Gingrich launched a high-profile personal attack on Powell, which forced White House chief political strategist Karl Rove personally to intervene to silence Gingrich.

### **The Case of Bernard Lewis' Mole**

The role of the already-mentioned Harold Rhode deserves further note, in this context. Rhode has been identified as Paul

Wolfowitz's personal confidant on the Islamic world. Self-professed "universal fascist" and Iran-Contra culprit Michael Ledeen described Rhode in a recent book as his 20-year mentor on Middle East policy. Dr. Bernard Lewis, the British intelligence "Arab Bureau" spook who is the actual author of the Clash of Civilizations war on Islam, dedicated one recent book to Rhode.

At the start of the Bush 43 Administration, Rhode was posted at the Office of Net Assessments, under Dr. Andrew Marshall. But he was transferred, following 9/11, to Luti's office, and served as one of the key liaisons to Ahmed Chalabi and the Iraqi National Congress, the neo-con-promoted network of London-based exiles who fed a constant stream of disinformation into the OSP, in the run-up to the Iraq invasion. It was Chalabi's INC that assured Vice President Cheney that the American forces would be greeted by Iraqis as "liberators," and that the invasion and postwar occupation would be a "cakewalk."

Curiously, on Sept. 23, 2002—the day before British Prime Minister Tony Blair issued his now-infamous, thoroughly discredited "White Paper" on Iraq's WMD program, Rhode was at the English countryside estate of Lord Jacob Rothschild, delivering a closed-door briefing to a collection of 50 top Anglo-American financiers on the looming U.S. invasion of Iraq, and the planned follow-on wars against Syria and Iran. Among the participants, along with Lord Jacob: American multibillionaire speculator Warren Buffett, and Arnold Schwarzenegger, the millionaire Hollywood actor-turned-Governor of California.

Another prime regime-change target of Team Cheney was, and remains, Syria/Lebanon. But a monkey-wrench was thrown into the Cheney/OSP schemes on Jan. 28, 2003, when a Lebanese-American arms dealer and wanna-be "liberator of Beirut" with close ties to the OSP, was arrested at Dulles International Airport in Virginia. Emad El-Hage was detained when his suitcase was searched, and a .45 caliber gun and four stun-guns were found among his belongings. He had not declared the weapons with U.S. Customs officials. El-Hage has been linked to recently deposed Liberian dictator Charles Taylor, a pivotal figure in the African arms-for-diamonds trade, which included deals with al-Qaeda. In the whacky world of African "blood diamonds," nothing is too hard to believe. In addition to El-Hage, al-Qaeda, and top Israeli diamond smugglers, Taylor had been a longtime business partner of U.S. "Christian Zionist" televangelist Pat Robertson.

El-Hage was allowed to travel to Beirut after several hours' detention at Dulles Airport, but a criminal investigation was opened, leading to a sealed indictment in March 2003 on illegal weapons possession. According to law enforcement and intelligence sources, the investigation revealed that the gun had been provided to El-Hage by OSP staffer Michael Maloof. Maloof had his security clearances stripped around the time of the El-Hage sealed indictment; however, intelligence sources report that Maloof is being probed on suspicion

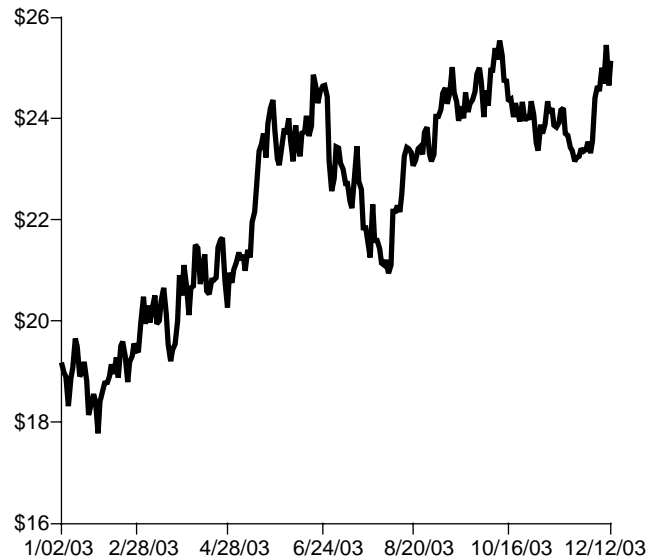
### Waiting for the Battle To End



War profiteering is the hallmark of the control of the Bush Administration by Cheney and his ally and fellow Synarchist, George Shultz. Cheney's Halliburton's stock (right) has risen like a Phoenix from the ashes of bankruptcy this year, thanks to Cheney's Iraq war and his "reforms" of military policy.

### Halliburton Stock Price, 2003

(Dollars per Share)



Source: National Association of Securities Dealers

that he leaked details of the U.S. Iraq invasion plans to Israel; not just the Dulles gun incident. According to one Knight Ridder account by Warren Strobel, Doug Feith and Richard Perle both intervened, unsuccessfully, to have Maloof's clearances restored.

Maloof, El-Hage, former Lebanese President Gen. Michele Aoun, Ledeen, and other members of the Cheney/OSP network are believed to be involved in covert operations aimed at provoking a confrontation with Syria over the occupation of Lebanon. General Aoun has been brought to Washington on several occasions by the Hudson Institute's Middle East program, headed by "Clean Break" co-author Meyrav Wurmser, the wife of David Wurmser, now of Vice President Cheney's staff. In September 2003, shortly after David Wurmser's transfer to Cheney's staff, the Bush Administration, in a policy about-face pushed through by the Veep, embraced the Syria Accountability and Lebanese Restoration of Sovereignty Act, a bill promoted by the "right-wing Zionist" lobby in Congress, but previously blocked by the White House from being voted on the floors of Congress.

### The D.C.-Tel Aviv Axis

In December 2003, the prestigious Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies at Tel Aviv University published a paper by retired Israeli General Shlomo Brom, in which the former deputy director of operations for the Israeli Defense Forces accused the Sharon government of abetting the Bush Administration and the Blair government in fabricating intelligence about Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, to justify the

invasion.

The Brom exposé placed a fresh spotlight on the fact that, following 9/11, a parallel unit to Cheney's OSP had been created by Prime Minister Sharon, to funnel unvetted and wildly exaggerated "intelligence" to the United States to abet the Washington neo-con war party. While both Israeli and American officials deny the existence of the U.S.-Israel intelligence back channel, a few key pieces of evidence have surfaced, lending credibility to the charges. On June 29, 2002, the *Washington Times* reported that two top Israeli officials, Interior Minister Uzi Landau and Brig. Gen. David Tzur, had come to Washington to confer with Undersecretary of Defense Feith, about establishing a permanent joint counterterrorism unit. The scheme, the *Washington Times* boasted, had the enthusiastic backing of Rep. Tom DeLay (R-Texas).

Lieutenant Colonel Kwiatkowski, cited above, reported that in November or December 2002, she escorted another delegation of top Israeli military officials to private meetings in Feith's office. She noted that the Israelis knew precisely how to get from the Pentagon entrance to Feith's office suite, and one member of the group actually barged into Feith's private office. The delegation was specifically waved off from signing the guest register in Feith's office, even through new regulations, post-9/11, had made such signing-in mandatory.

She also reported that, when she arrived at the NESAs office in the late Spring of 2002, there were reports circulating among staffers that the unit was under investigation for passing classified material on to Israel. Three other high-ranking former U.S. intelligence officials confirmed this report.

The Jaffee Center report by retired General Brom triggered a flurry of revelations inside Israel about the secret U.S.-Israeli intelligence channel. On Dec. 7, *Ha'aretz* newspaper published a column by Uzi Benziman, which identified reserve Maj. Gen. Amos Gilad as one of the men most responsible for “shaping intelligence estimates about developments in Iraq.”

In fact, there is good reason to suspect that General Gilad is the Israeli equivalent of Bill Luti and Abram Shulsky, the chief of Sharon’s own OSP. A long-time Ariel Sharon protégé, he was Defense Minister Sharon’s man on the scene at the massacres of Palestinian refugees at the Sabra and Shatila camps in Beirut during Israel’s 1982 invasion of Lebanon. Those massacres are still the subject of war-crimes proceedings against Sharon in Belgium.

Upon his retirement from active duty in the IDF at the start of 2003, General Gilad was made the chief of a new Directorate of Political and Security Affairs at the Israeli Ministry of Defense. The post was created for him by Dov Weisglass, Sharon’s personal attorney and chief of staff. Gilad is currently the chief political advisor to Defense Minister Shaul Mofaz.

Just prior to retirement from active IDF service, General Gilad’s final official posting had been as Coordinator of Israeli Government Activities in the Territories—the proconsul military boss of the West Bank and Gaza. Gilad oversaw the Spring 2002 IDF invasion of the West Bank and the siege of Yasser Arafat’s Palestinian Authority Presidential compound in Ramallah, as well as Israel’s infamous “preventive assassinations” policy.

While in the Occupied Territories post, Gilad had travelled to Washington with General Mofaz, delivering wild disinformation reports on Syria, Iraq, Iran, and the Palestinians to Pentagon and White House officials.

Gilad continues to run a shadow intelligence unit out of his current Defense Ministry shop, according to Israeli sources, who also point to his role as liaison between the Sharon government and the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs (JINSA), the Washington-based Israeli recruitment front, targetting current and retired Pentagon brass and U.S. intelligence officials.

This brings us to the case of Gen. Wayne Downing, who was among the JINSA recruits who played a pivotal role in the Iraqi National Congress disinformation pipeline to the Cheney team inside the Pentagon and the Old Executive Office Building. General Downing, the former head of the Special Operations Command, was Ahmed Chalabi’s chief Pentagon booster from the early 1990s inception of the INC. He was and remains an intimate collaborator of Wolfowitz and Perle. Following 9/11, Downing was brought to the White House as counterterror czar; however, he quit the post in mid-2002, when his schemes for a Special Forces-led invasion of Iraq were rejected by the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Within months of his resignation, Downing, along with his longtime close collaborator, Iran-Contra CIA figure Dewey Claridge, were travelling to India, as part of a JINSA-sponsored, joint U.S.-Israeli military delegation.

As the recent Iraq war was unfolding, Downing was in Basra and Baghdad, ostensibly as a “war correspondent” for NBC-TV. But sources familiar with his activities report that he was there in his old capacity as “military advisor” to Chalabi and the INC and its “Free Iraq Force.” Today, perennial “bad penny” Downing is running a Counterterrorism Center at West Point. In the low-lying fog of a cold Winter night, one might see the ghost of Gen. Douglas MacArthur nailing up a slogan: “So go sadly the glories of our past.”

## An American ‘Hollow Military’? Blame Cheney

by Carl Osgood

In his acceptance speech at the 2000 Republican National Convention, Vice-Presidential nominee Dick Cheney declared, “For eight years, Clinton and Gore have extended our military commitments while depleting our military power. Rarely had so much been demanded of our Armed Forces and so little given to them in return. . . . I have seen our military at its finest, with the best equipment, the best training, and the best leadership. I am proud of them. I have had the responsibility for their well-being. And I can promise them, help is on the way.”

The idea that the Bush-Cheney ticket was going to rescue the U.S. military from the paucity of eight years of the Clinton-Gore Administration, became a rallying cry for conservative Republicans in the 2000 campaign, and even gained the ticket the endorsement of a group of retired generals. However, a quick review of the historical record shows that President Clinton largely continued a policy that had been set into motion by the administration that preceded his, a policy which Cheney himself played a key role in establishing and implementing.

As Secretary of Defense in the George H.W. Bush Administration, Cheney pursued an aggressive policy of budget cuts and force reductions, even as the administration waged wars against Panama and Iraq. While the base closure law had been enacted in 1988 (it, too, was written by Republicans—two then-little known representatives, Richard K. Arme of Texas and John Kasich of Ohio, along with William Dickinson, Republican of Alabama, a senior member of the House Armed Services Committee—and the Democratic chairman of that committee, Les Aspin of Wisconsin), Cheney enthusiastically



carried out its provisions. The Democrats then in control of the Congress were concerned that Cheney was slashing perhaps a little too fast, and amended the 1988 base closure law in 1990 in an attempt to slow down the process just a little, but it appears to have had little effect.

When Cheney submitted his first defense budget, in 1989, he was already calling for reducing the top line in the last Reagan Administration five-year defense plan by \$65 billion, said to be made possible by the changes then ongoing in the Soviet Union. One year later, Cheney was seeking to slash another \$167 billion for a total of \$232 billion. As he told the Senate Armed Services Committee on Feb. 1, 1990, his goal was a minus 2% real growth rate (when adjusted for inflation) in the defense budget over 1991-1995. Cheney projected that, looking over the period 1986 to 1995, the administration's actual proposed budgets would end up \$515 billion below the level required to maintain a zero growth rate, or a real decline of 22% over the ten-year period. All of this was premised on the continued collapse of the Soviet Union, the successful completion of arms reduction talks, and "no unforeseen, extended commitments for U.S. forces."

### **Huge Cuts in Personnel, Force Structure**

Such budget slashing, of course, meant huge reductions in personnel strengths and force structure of the military services. "Taking down force structure," Cheney had said in his 1990 testimony, "is absolutely essential if we want to preserve the quality of what is left." Cheney had already targeted two Army divisions; two battleships, two nuclear-powered cruisers, and eight submarines of the Navy; and 14 Air Force B-52s, the entire Minuteman II missile fleet, and the Air Force's fleet of WC-130 weather reconnaissance aircraft, as well as 14 batteries of Marine Corps artillery, for de-activation. Cheney's plan called for cutting the services by 25% by 1995, a plan which was endorsed by President Bush in a speech to the Aspen Institute in Colorado on Aug. 2, 1990, the same day that Iraq invaded Kuwait, touching off the 1990-91 Persian Gulf crisis.

The reduction of the services proceeded as outlined by Cheney, with Congressional encouragement. In 1989, the services were authorized a total strength of 2,137,000, including 771,800 for the Army, 593,200 for the Navy, 197,200 for the Marine Corps, and 575,100 for the Air Force. In 1992, the total authorized strength had dropped to 1,766,500, a reduction of 17%. That decline continued after Bill Clinton became President in 1993 to 1,447,540 in 1997, an overall decline from 1989 of 32%. Today, the total authorized strength is approximately 1.3 million, with the present George W. Bush Administration resisting all calls for an increase in military personnel, despite the fact that one-third of the Army's combat strength is deployed in Iraq. The personnel reduction accompanied a comparable reduction in force structure. The Army went from 18 divisions in 1989 to 10, today. During the same period, the Navy went from

546 ships to 290, and the Air Force went from 41 combat wings to 23.

Evidence of the stress on military personnel, is the Army's resort to "stop-loss" to prevent soldiers from separating at the end of their enlistments, or retiring, because the Army does not have enough people for all of the missions that are being demanded of it, especially in Iraq. As a result of stop-loss, which some have criticized as an unheralded, unannounced draft, the Army is some 20,000 soldiers over its authorized strength of 480,000. Stop-loss authority was first granted by Congress during the Vietnam War, but was not used until 1990, when Cheney allowed the services to bar retirements and prolong enlistments indefinitely after the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

### **The 'Procurement Holiday'**

The force structure changes were accompanied by the cancellation of many procurement programs and the reduction of others and a greater emphasis on strategic nuclear forces. Cheney stopped production of the M1 tank, the F-15E fighter aircraft, among others, and cancelled numerous upgrade programs for existing weapons systems. He cancelled the Navy's A-12 attack bomber, and tried to kill the V-22 tilt-rotor aircraft. The combined result of the cancellations and the budget cuts was the infamous "procurement holiday" of the mid-1990s, during which procurement levels fell well below those required to simply replace existing equipment. One result of the drop in procurement is that, today, the Army's M1 tanks are driving around on engines that are 12-20 years old. And, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld cancelled the Army's program to replace the old engines with new, more reliable engines, showing, perhaps, that the mentality of the present administration has not changed, despite the fact that defense budgets are now growing.

While the Soviet Union did, indeed, disappear from the world stage, Cheney's premise of "no unforeseen, extended commitments for U.S. forces" did not come true. Cheney personally was secretly promoting a new global imperial war policy, backed up by nuclear weapons, while he was Secretary of Defense (fortunately rejected by the Bush 41 Administration). Only months after the 1991 Persian Gulf War was concluded, war was unleashed in the Balkans and left for President Clinton to deal with. In 1993, Harvard Prof. Samuel Huntington put forward his "Clash of Civilizations" thesis, to replace the ideological conflict of the Cold War. So, not only were the U.S. military services being drastically cut, but also the conditions were already being created which led to a massive increase in military deployments and operational tempo throughout the 1990s—all of which was conveniently blamed on the Clinton Administration. Today, the U.S. military is in the position of carrying out Vice President Cheney's imperial war policy with a much reduced personnel strength and force structure, which is the result of the policies set into motion by Cheney himself.

# *No Public Health Without Regulation*

As many have begun to forget, the original Mad Cow was British Prime Minister (1978-89) Margaret Thatcher, whose insane “deregulation” policies let loose conditions in the British meat industry, by which the scrapie disease jumped from the sheep species, to become Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) in cattle—which were eating the nervous system tissue of sheep in their feed—and then to humans, as the fatal, untreatable, and little-understood Variant Creutzfeldt-Jacob Disease. During the 1980s, British rendering plants (where feed meal for livestock is produced) were allowed to lower the temperatures at which they rendered animal parts into protein meal (to save money on energy bills!), recklessly allowing the scrapie and other infectious agents to survive the process; they were allowed to abandon the use of organic solvents in rendering, etc. The human form of BSE, Variant Creutzfeldt-Jacob Disease or CJD, has claimed over 140 lives in Britain since the early 1990s, and a handful of cases have arisen as a result of tainted beef in other European countries and in Japan.

Even as this happened, the broader brain disease of “Thatcherism” spread virulently into the United States, where it infected policy-makers with the dementia of “deregulation” as the cure for all economic problems. It is still a deadly epidemic there, as the appearance of BSE in American cattle confirms.

The British government’s response to BSE was woefully stupid and slow; British beef imports were banned by virtually every country. By the early 1990s, about 185,000 cases of BSE had been identified in British beef herds; and by the time bans on import of British beef or animals were slapped on by other European countries and Japan, BSE had spread into their herds as well.

The disaster of BSE transformed the European cattle industry, and inaugurated new and rigorous universal testing regulations. But the United States did not adopt such regulations, “trusting” instead to a 1997 ban on feeding rendered animal protein feed to ruminant animals (it is still fed to pets and non-ruminants; and a Congressional study found doubts that the ban is well-

enforced), and to the “fact” that U.S. testing had never found a BSE-infected cow.

But compare what American “testing” is: In the United States, testing of cattle for BSE is done on a discretionary basis, testing animals that may be sick or cannot walk (“downers”), or show obvious symptoms of neurological disease. Only about 20,000 animals—less than 1% of the millions slaughtered—were tested last year. The tests are post-mortem brain samples—done after an animal has been slaughtered—and take 8-10 days to give results. By that time, the meat has been processed and often shipped, so these tests cannot easily stop the infected tissue from contaminating a slaughterhouse, or reaching the consumer food chain.

*None of this* changed with the additional bans announced by the USDA on Dec. 27, except that animals already too sick to walk will now not be slaughtered for beef—as several Congressmen have been trying to legislate for years. The less-than-minimal U.S. testing regime has not been augmented or changed.

By contrast, throughout Europe and most of Asia *every* cow slaughtered is tested for BSE; and although these tests are also post-mortem, they are more advanced tests with quicker results—and *no slaughtered beef goes anywhere until the test results are obtained*. And consider the results: Still, as recently as 2001-02, some 4,000 of the 19 million cattle slaughtered in the European Union countries were found to be diseased with BSE—one in every 500 cows. It’s no surprise that these countries, and Japan and Korea, now have banned beef exports from the United States, where there is still no plan to commit the public health resources and expense for significant—let alone universal—testing of cattle.

The only cure for the Mad Cow disease known as Thatcherism, is to remember that throughout the history of modern industrial republics, deadly epidemic diseases have only been contained and eliminated by rigorous regulation to protect public health—not by good luck, never by the “free market,” and not even by waiting for new scientific cures and vaccines.

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T/W Ch.80  
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Wednesdays—10 pm
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• CARSON—Ch.10  
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Saturdays—3 pm
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- COLD SPRING  
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Wednesdays—9 pm
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Mondays—9 pm  
Wednesdays—12 pm  
Fridays 1 pm
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Thursdays—5:30 pm  
Saturdays—8:30 pm
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Cox Ch.13  
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T/W & Grande  
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- EL PASO COUNTY  
Adelphia Ch.4  
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- HOUSTON  
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Wed, 12/31: 4 pm  
Tue, 1/6: 4 pm  
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Saturdays—9 am  
Mon, 12/29: 4 pm  
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AT&T Ch.10-A  
Thursdays—6 pm

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6 pm & 9 pm

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Tuesdays—1 pm

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Mondays—6 pm
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Tuesdays—5 pm
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Tuesdays—12 Noon  
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- LOUDOUN  
Adelphia Ch. 23/24  
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- 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

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Wednesdays—12 Noon
- MARATHON COUNTY  
Charter Ch.10  
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