

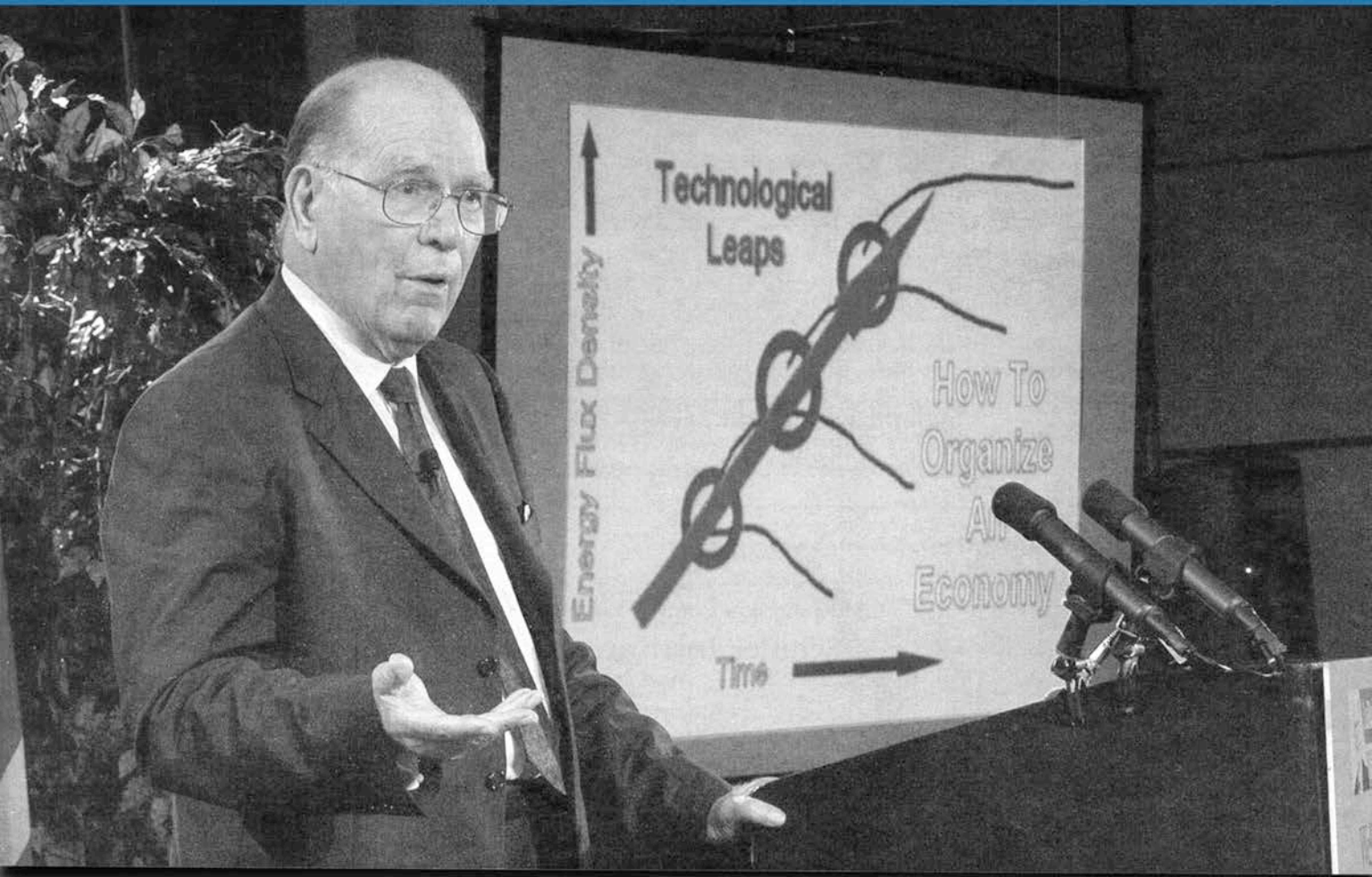
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Will We Produce Water, or Fight Over It?
In Iraq, U.S. Pushes Deeper Into the Quagmire
Triple Shock: How To Think About the Global Crisis

President Bush's Insanity Is Top Strategic Threat



FIDELIO

Journal of Poetry, Science, and Statecraft

Publisher of LaRouche's major theoretical writings

Fall 2004

Those Populist Fools Who Would Seek A Contract Even With God

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

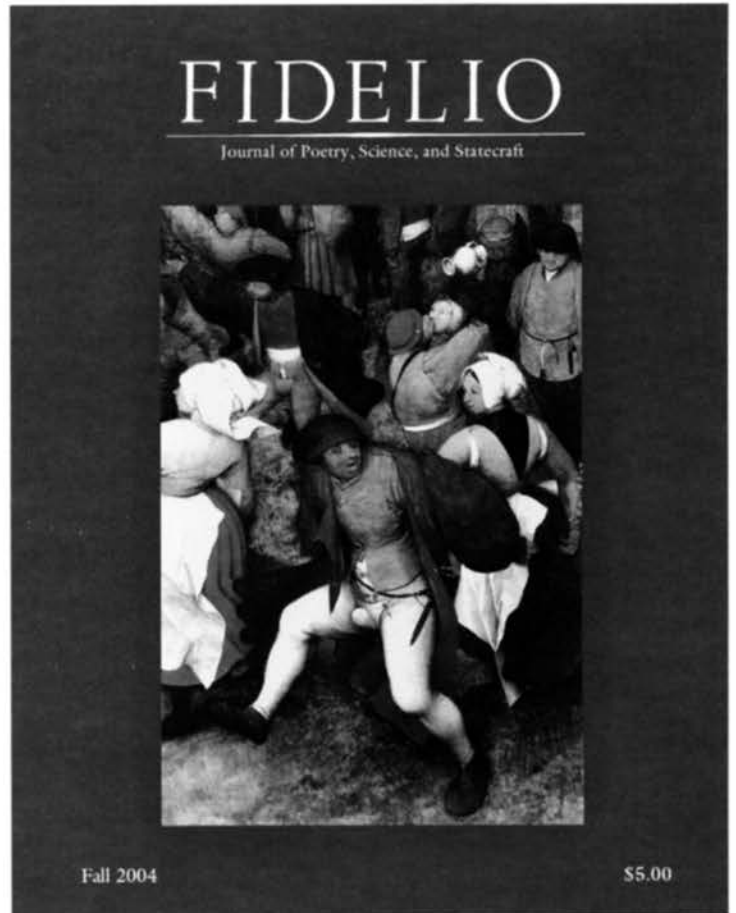
In the works of Erasmus, More, Rabelais, Cervantes, and Shakespeare, the word 'folly' has a profoundly ironical, ambiguous meaning. In their usage, it refers to a time when madness had overtaken a nation and its people, a time of foolishness, like that of the recent decades of our own U.S.A., which prompts the foolish popular opinion of that time to regard as fools their contemporary wise men and women, rather than their own misguided, foolish selves.

A Shakespeare Dialogue: Acting On the Stage of History

Stanley Ezrol, Terry Jones, Gerald Rose

The One and the Many, and the Dialogue Among Cultures

Helga Zepp LaRouche, Ken Kronberg, Richard Welsh



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From the Associate Editor

If any among our readers thought that Lyndon LaRouche's leaflet, "The Number One Issue in the Presidential Debates Is George W. Bush's Mental Illness," published in last week's issue, was exaggerating with respect to President Bush's insanity, read what LaRouche had to say at his Oct. 6 webcast, in this issue. The theme is being picked up far and wide—from Argentina to the Arabic press to the *New York Times*. Although jokes abound, and rightly so, it is ultimately no laughing matter that the President of the United States, the man with his finger on "the button," is nuts.

LaRouche analyzes three types of insanity that are prevalent today: not only the dry-drunk/macho pathology of the incumbent President, but also the broader cultural madness, typified by the rise of religious fundamentalism and the addiction to "free trade," even as we destroy our physical economy, root and branch. *EIR* has done the best we could to convey a sense of LaRouche's animated graphic representations of the real economy, but I urge you to view the speech on the website www.larouchepac.com, in order to grasp it better. For several months, LaRouche has underlined the pedagogical effectiveness of animations to illustrate the intersection of economic processes, and our staff is working to upgrade and update these representations every day.

In *Economics*, you will find an in-depth report on the drought and the water-infrastructure crisis that is afflicting the western states of the United States and Mexico. The solutions are ready at hand: It's only a political question, to get them implemented.

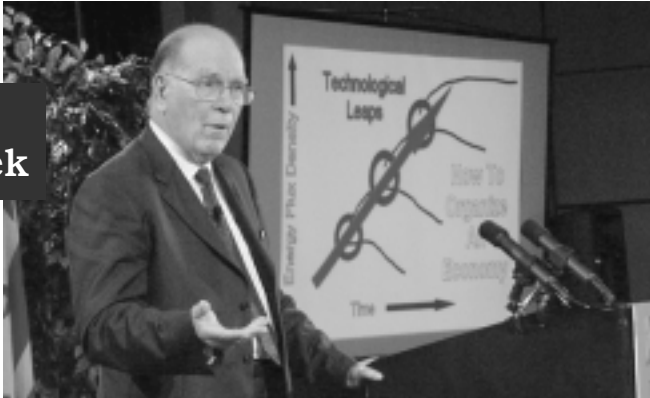
Our *Feature* continues coverage of the Schiller Institute's conference in Germany, with the speech by Jonathan Tennenbaum on "The Coming Triple Shock of the Physical Economic, Financial, and Cultural Crisis." He addresses the fundamental question that any serious organizer has to face in this time of crisis: How to *think* about the situation. During the discussion period, Tennenbaum was joined by LaRouche to field questions—almost all of them from the Youth Movement—on the highest plane of science and epistemology. I think you'll agree that these youth, and their colleagues in other countries, are ready, willing, and able to do the job of defeating bankers' fascism, and launching a new renaissance.

Susan Welsh

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*Lyndon H.
LaRouche, Jr.
addresses the Oct. 6
webcast.*



4 Priority Campaign Issue Is President Bush's Insanity

Speaking to a Washington audience on Oct. 6, in a webcast conference sponsored by LaRouche PAC, Lyndon H. LaRouche outlined the three kinds of insanity that have to be eradicated, if the crisis in America and the world is to be overcome: the insanity of the incumbent President; the mass insanity, as typified by religious fundamentalism; and the cultural insanity known as "free trade," which has turned the United States, once the world's most productive nation, into a junk heap. "In order to stop the fascists, who are clearly marching behind Bush-Cheney, we have to get them out now. But we have to make sure that a Kerry Administration does not, out of liberalism, capitulate to the demands of the bankers, in the way the Europeans capitulated to the bankers in installing fascism in 1933, in particular, in Germany. . . . That's why this PAC exists."

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Jonathan Tennenbaum's speech to the Schiller Institute's conference in Germany on Sept. 26, and a portion of the questions and answers to him and Lyndon LaRouche. "What we're looking at right now is not a simple financial crisis, but a collapse of the whole system. And by system, I don't just mean certain contractual agreements, but actually the entire basis of ideas, the entire thought structure, the agreements, the institutions, the arrangements, formal or informal, that have governed the world over recent decades, and in a sense, since 1763."

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Corrections: In our Oct. 1 issue, the picture of the Steelton steelworks, on p. 13, should have been credited to the Steelton Community Development Department. And on p. 35, the article "City in Need of Shelter" stated that "129,109 Philadelphia households pay 30% or more of their income on housing"; it should have said 129,109 households with annual incomes under \$20,000.

Priority Campaign Issue Is President Bush's Insanity

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Mr. LaRouche gave this speech to a webcast conference of LaRouche PAC in Washington, D.C. on Oct. 6. It can be viewed, along with the animated graphics and the questions and answers that followed it, at www.larouchepac.com. The moderator was LaRouche's spokeswoman Debra Hanania Freeman.

Debra Freeman: . . . Let me just say, that with now less than four weeks to go, to the election in the United States, we find ourselves in what is undoubtedly an extremely tense situation. The strategic crisis continues to deepen. The global financial crisis, and the global economic crisis, is undoubtedly what is driving that. We see the manifestations of that in every aspect of life in the United States. I think that, for those of you who listened to the Vice Presidential debate last night, we would all have to agree with Senator Edwards, that it's very unlikely that this country could take four more years of this policy.

But, it's also the case that the policy did not begin four years ago. Even George Bush and Dick Cheney could not do that much damage in four years. The fact of the matter is, that we find ourselves now at a crossroads: a crossroads in the history of the United States, but also a crossroads in the history of modern civilization. And what this election will, without question, determine, is what direction we take. We have an opportunity right now; we have an opportunity to reverse what has been 35 years of an extremely destructive policy, and a policy which flies in the face of the intention of the Founding Fathers, when this nation was established.

As I think everyone who is listening knows, Mr. LaRouche has played a critical role in this election campaign, first as a candidate for the Democratic nomination; and then, following the Democratic Convention, with the formation of LaRouche PAC, Mr. LaRouche endorsed the candidacy of

John Kerry, with the understanding that the most important thing for us to accomplish right now, is the absolute smashing of the Cheney-Bush Administration. And we have proceeded to do precisely that.

But we've also done it, with an eye toward the policies which must dominate the new administration. And those policies *will not* be implemented, and *can not* be implemented, without the active participation of Lyndon LaRouche. That is the case inside the United States, and it is also the case internationally.

To be fair, I think we do have to give some credit to President Bush, who I think proved, beyond any shadow of a doubt last week, that he in fact can tell people everything he knows in less than 90 seconds. And he can do it, with dramatic pauses! I have to admit, that for myself, every time—and I may be dating myself by saying this—but every time George W. Bush talked about what hard work something was, I kept hearing the voice of Maynard G. Krebs in the background, screaming, “Wo-o-or-r-k!!”

But, while we can joke about it, and while we obviously have to joke about it, one thing that I think alarmed Americans, and it is a theme that Mr. LaRouche has hammered away at, is the fact that we currently have the United States, the world's remaining superpower, under the guidance of a President with extremely serious psychological problems. And I think that those psychological problems were manifest before the eyes of the entire world last week.

There's certainly more that can be said about this. And there is more that can be said about Mr. LaRouche's role in this drive to defeat the Cheney-Bush synarchist crowd. But rather than taking the time to do that, now that everyone has settled in, I'd like you to join me in welcoming Lyndon LaRouche.

Three Kinds of Insanity

LaRouche: As I indicated, the problem which I'll address today, has to do with insanity. Not only, however, the insanity of the incumbent President, George Bush, which I shall refer to, but also the insanity of two other types: We have mass insanity, as typified by the role of religious fundamentalism in shaping the policies of the United States today; and secondly, we have cultural insanity, expressed in the form in particular, over the past 40 years, of the transformation of the United States, which had been the world's most powerful, most productive nation—the one that had rebuilt the world, or led in rebuilding the world, in the post-war period—40 years ago, began to transform itself, into the junk heap, the bankrupt junk heap, we are today.

This was not done merely by bad Presidents, such as the cowardice, in a sense, of Johnson, who was frightened that maybe the three guns that shot down Kennedy might shoot him next; but also the insanity of people who supported President Nixon, a virtual fascist regime, which launched the actual wrecking of the U.S. economy in a large degree.

The mass insanity of transforming this nation from the world's greatest producer society, to today's bankrupt society, post-industrial bankrupt system, in a bankrupt world, which we have led in bringing about.

So therefore, we have three kinds of insanity: One, the insanity of the President himself—and that is a major factor in our problems: Because we, as the United States, are crucial in this planet. *If the United States goes insane, there's no other part of this planet, or no combination of other parts of this planet, which is prepared to prevent a global disaster, even potentially a new dark age.* So, we have to be patriots, for the sake of the world: Because only the United States, in all its rotten condition today, still has the potential, in a time of crisis like this, a time whose precedent is that of the incumbency of Franklin Roosevelt, without whom the world would have gone to hell. And Roosevelt is to be credited for that, in part, but Roosevelt is to be credited also, because he was a President of the United States, in which are embedded the potentials which no other part of this planet has, for dealing with a crisis of the type which confronted us then, in 1933, and which confronts us again, today.

And therefore, that has to be our approach.

Therefore, an insane man in the Presidency, is a crisis. It's a crisis for the world. It is not something the rest of the world can overlook. There's no hope for the rest of the world, unless the United States is able to play the role it *must* play, under terms of the present crisis.

There's a mass of insanity, which is associated in this country with religious fundamentalism, both of the Catholic anti-Pope type, and of the Protestant fundamentalist type. Neither of which are Christians. And that, I will have something to say about, because that's an important part about this.



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.: "If the United States goes insane, there's no other part of this planet, or no combination of other parts of this planet, which is prepared to prevent a global disaster, even potentially a new dark age."

There's mass insanity in form of belief in free trade, which I will demonstrate today in a serious presentation of the subject, but brief, that this is a form of mass insanity. And if we don't get rid of it, we're not going to solve any of our problems.

Then, we have the cultural insanity, which is taking the form of fascism today: the fascism represented by the Bush-Cheney Administration. The support for what Bush-Cheney represents, is a form of *mass insanity*.

Now, so far, there are hopeful signs from the population, especially from the "unusual voters"—not the usual voters, the ones who have voted for insanity repeatedly, often, over the past four Federal election cycles. But rather, a more serious kind of voter, the poor, the lower 80% of family-income brackets, and young people, young adults, particularly the age-group of 18 to 25. These layers are beginning to turn out. The role of youth, young adult youth, turning out to register to vote, and their role in inducing others to turn out to vote, from the lower 80% of family-income brackets, is the most positive factor in our population today.

Because the *customary* voters, the ones who voted at three

out of the last four Federal elections, have performed very poorly. Bill Clinton managed to overcome that difficulty among them, and won a lot of them to his side. Al Gore couldn't do it—he became part of the problem, not the solution. And so forth.

So, these things have to be dealt with. They have to be understood.

Kerry's Qualifications

Now, my position is, of course, I'm supporting Kerry for President, and have seen him as a second choice for a Democratic Presidential nominee since the New Hampshire primary, and have said so repeatedly. So, my support and endorsement for him, in the course of the convention in Boston, should have come as no surprise to anybody who was paying attention.

But I considered him actually my third choice, because there wasn't a second choice. What that means, essentially, is that he does not have the qualifications, presently, in and of himself, in the policies expressed and in his behavior, to be the kind of President the situation requires. So today, we're considering—and my role here is crucial—we're considering what has to be *added* to a successful election of a Kerry-Edwards ticket, to produce a *Presidency* which is actually qualified to deal with the challenge which a mere Kerry-Edwards team would not be qualified to do.

In other words, we have to bring into process, not only victories in the Congress, not only victories in state elections; we have to bring into the United States government, not just political appointees, not the usual hacks, not the usual people brought in as favors for financial contributions. We have to bring in some people who are not necessarily the richest people in the United States, but who are senior representatives, who are diplomatic, intelligence, military, and other governmental professional people, who may no longer be in government, but who have the knowledge, as a group of people, brought together for a dialogue, of providing a Presidency with the kind of guidance it requires to get through this.

I've worked with these people, directly and indirectly, for some time, people of this type. I find that our Americans of this type are among the most reliable for policymaking in the world. The problem is, they have not been brought together as a force. And I think if the Kerry-Edwards team wants to be successful as a Presidency, as well as merely elected, they're going to have to bring *these* people in, as their key advisors in various parts of government, *rather* than bringing in the so-called "financial angels" who come in as appointees: Because, at this time, the financial community of the United States, and the world, is insane. As I shall indicate today.

Bankers' Fascism

That's our problem. Take the case of Argentina.

In 1971-72, the Bretton Woods system, as established under Franklin Roosevelt in 1944, modeled not upon the Keynesian system, but modeled upon the American System

of political economy of Alexander Hamilton and company—that system, the Bretton Woods system, enabled us, the United States, to take a shattered, bankrupt world, and reorganize a recovery for over two decades in the post-war period, notably in Europe and other places.

In 1971-72, Nixon, under the advice of Henry Kissinger, George Shultz, and Paul Volcker, destroyed that system. And George Shultz, the following year in 1972, at the Azores Conference, *destroyed* the system on which the post-war recovery and development of the United States and other nations had depended. We have been going downhill ever since.

Now, what has happened to us, is something similar to what happened in Europe during the 1922-1945 interval, when continental Europe was taken over, step by step, by fascist governments, starting with Mussolini in Italy, and continuing with Hitler to 1945.

But, at the end of the war, although the United States took some notable Nazis, and hung them at Nuremberg, the people that put the Nazis into power, including financial interests in our own country, formed the right wing in the United States, typified by Allen Dulles, James Jesus Angleton, and so forth. The right wing was there. The Truman Administration was a *right-wing turn* against everything Roosevelt fought for. We have long-term tendencies, where the same people, from the United States, Britain, and from Europe, who financed Hitler, for whom the Truman Administration covered up at the end of the war—names like Harriman, Morgan, du Pont, Mellon, and so forth. The people behind the planned military coup against the United States government of 1934: These people were brought back in, and the right-wing turn occurred.

Now, these people, again, are coming to the point that their system, that they created, is bankrupt. It's hopelessly bankrupt. *This system is finished. Every major banking institution of Europe and the United States is presently bankrupt! And hopelessly bankrupt!* Don't believe anything else: It's all lies.

But look at Argentina: Argentina, at the end of the war, had the fourth highest standard of living of any nation on this planet. It now has people living on *garbage*, today! Why? Because of the policy changes introduced under Nixon in 1971-72, the so-called floating-exchange-rate system. And what is happening? Annie Krueger (the mother of Freddie Krueger), the chief spokesman of the IMF, is imposing *Nazi-like* repression against the people of Argentina—accelerated death rates. And the *same people* in the United States, under George Bush and Cheney, would *do the same thing to you, in the United States, in the coming year or two ahead.*

Therefore, we've come to a point, where Kerry's and Edwards', but particularly Kerry's flopping, and Kennedy's flopping on the economic issue, from the Democratic Party side, is no longer tolerable! We're going to face a situation, like those faced in Argentina! *Our* lower 80% of the population's income brackets, our youth, are going to be faced with the same kind of measures, from a Bush-Cheney Administration, that Argentina faces from the IMF today.



Argentina, formerly with one of the highest living standards in the world, has been reduced to hideous poverty under bankers' orders. Here, Buenos Aires residents scavenge for food outside McDonald's.

This is fascism. This is the way this works, under the so-called "liberal" system, the Anglo-Dutch Liberal system, the so-called "free trade" system. You go along—free trade. Everything is free trade, fine! "We have democracy!" You don't know what you're talking about, but you have a right to say it. The politicians don't know what they're doing, but they have a right to decide. It's called "liberalism," as opposed to truth. Truth is measured in the consequences of a decision, not in the right to express it.

What happens then, when the system fails, as it always does? The history of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal system, since it became a power over the period between 1688 and 1763, has produced this kind of cycle repeatedly, including the Napoleonic dictatorship in Europe, and similar kinds of things. What it does, it practices liberalism for a certain period of time. It gets rich. Then it comes to the limit of its getting rich by those methods. And the question is, who's going to pay

the unpayable debts? And suddenly, the liberals turn into fascists, or the equivalent: They start to skin the people, rather than save them, in order to pay the debts.

This is fascism. This is what happened in Europe in 1922, in particular, beginning with Mussolini, but actually plotted at the Versailles Treaty, concluding World War I: A group called the Synarchist International, which are international private bankers, who control most banks, they plotted to set up a system of fascist regimes. The first choice, set up by a banker called Volpi di Misurata, who was a British-controlled banker in Italy, put Mussolini into power. And you had, over this period, a succession of appointments of fascist governments all the way to 1945, on the continent of Europe.

The issue was, as in 1931-1933 on, the same thing that faces the United States and the world today: It's what's going on in Europe today, with the so-called "Hartz IV" program, in Germany. It's fascism! It may not be political fascism yet, but it's economic fascism. Similar proposals in France, in Italy, elsewhere in Europe. *Europe is on the road toward fascism, as it was in 1931-33, right now!*

And we, here in the United States, without a Roosevelt as President, face the same threat here.

Therefore, in order to stop the fascists, who are clearly marching behind Bush-Cheney, we have to get them out now. But we have to make sure that a Kerry Administration does not, out of liberalism, capitulate to the demands of the bankers, in the way the Europeans capitulated to the bankers in installing fascism in 1933, in particular, in Germany.

This is the problem.

LaRouche's Indispensable Role

Now the problem here is, that the people I'm supporting, for President and Vice President, have not yet shown the ability, or the willingness, to understand this problem. Well, I'm not going to fuss too much about it with them right now. Nov. 2's coming up. But the day that they are elected, on Nov. 2, this is what I'm going to fuss about! We're not going to turn a Kerry-Edwards victory into a license to introduce fascism into the United States.

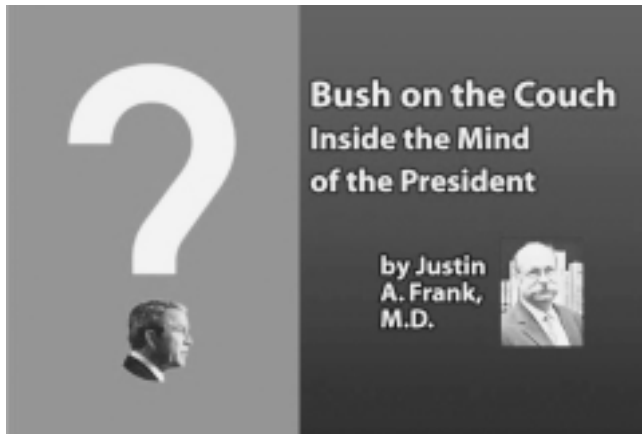
And that's why this PAC exists. For that purpose.

My constituency, and I propose the constituency of the Democratic Party, has to be primarily two groups: the lower 80% of family-income brackets who have been looted and ruined over the past 40 years, by the change from a productive society to a post-industrial utopia; and secondly, the generation of young people typified by those 18 to 25 young adults, who are given now, no future. Look at the income standards of people reaching the age of 18, who should be going to universities, today; and look at the universities they're being sent to—and weep! And look at the incomes they have; look at the futures they face for the next 40 to 50 years ahead, if they have a future at all! That has to be the constituency.

The political constituency of a true republic, has to be the poorest people, the least fortunate. And the test of good government, is the ability of a President (in our case), and the

FIGURE 1

Bush on the Couch



Congress, to look at the conditions of life of the *poorest* layer of our population, the least privileged, and to say, “Justice for them, is a measure of our conformity with the Preamble of our Constitution, with the sovereignty of our nation: Which means the bankers come second, and the nation comes first.” The general welfare of our people, the test of which is how do we treat those who are in the poorest layers of our population? Our posterity: How do we treat our youth, and those coming after them? Those are the three principles, the great principles of our republic, which must govern us in this period ahead. And that’s what I’m going to fight for. That’s what I shall continue to fight for.

We have to support Kerry and Edwards now, because they’re the only available choice. We must stop the Bush-Cheney proposition. Kerry’s an intelligent guy. He’s got many good qualities. Edwards is a younger man, but we have hope for the whole crew.

But: They are going to have to have some guidance. Because they have not shown, yet, a comprehension of the real problems that face the nation. I think Senator Byrd probably should also have something to say about this thing on the question of the War Powers Act, in particular.

Now, so let’s start this outline of the parameters of the ball field. Let’s look at this case, piece by piece.

An Insane President

Now, let’s start with a picture—there’s a wonderful book, published by an honorable, distinguished psychiatrist, called *Bush on the Couch* (**Figure 1**). A very good book. What it does, it takes material from the public domain, and with the expertise of the psychiatric profession which has developed techniques for understanding how to profile political figures, and political movements, in the same way that a psychiatrist would look at an individual patient. And he has shown us, with facts which are available to us, which can be substantiated by

FIGURE 2

‘Faces of Frustration’



Bush scowls at the Sept. 30 Presidential debate.

FIGURE 3

The Cheney-Edwards Debate, Oct. 5, 2004



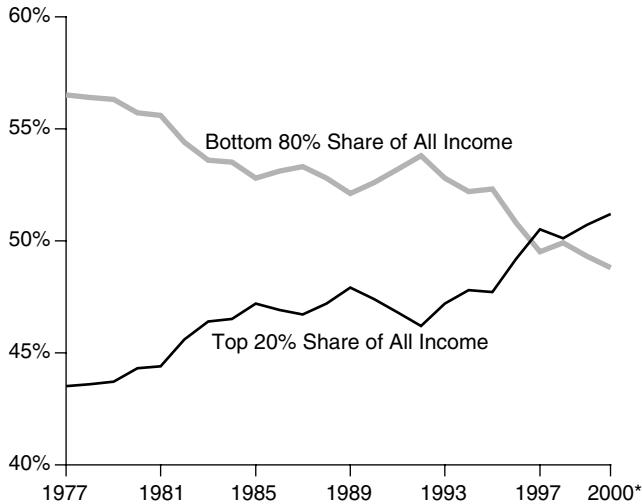
psychiatrists professionally, but which are understandable by citizens: that the President of the United States is, in effect, clinically insane.

And, if you didn’t believe that, you have to look at a few clips from the Bush-Kerry debate (**Figure 2**). You wanted to have *that*, for the President of the United States? In a time of crisis? A man who will kill, without even knowing who he’s killing or why he’s doing it?

Well, then I’ve got another one here (**Figure 3**). I’ve got a short cut from the Edwards-Cheney debate. How is that? All right. What you’re looking at here, you’re looking at an honest fellow, Edwards from North Carolina. But you’re

FIGURE 4

Top 20% of Population Have More Than Half of All After-Tax Income



* = projected

Sources: Congressional Budget Office; EIR

looking at something else. Now, Bush personally is a psychopath. What you're looking on the left-hand side there [Cheney] is a sociopath!

Now, Edwards didn't know how to deal with this sociopath, because he didn't know how you deal with a sociopath of that type. It's sort of like an organized-crime hitman type of sociopath: Think of a hitman, an organized-crime hitman. You're dealing with a very similar type of personality, right there. The Vice President of the United States, or the President in Charge of Vice.

What should Edwards have done? He took the wrong approach for dealing with a sociopath. This is a killer sociopath, a conscienceless killer; and a conscienceless liar. How do you deal with him? Accuse him of cowardice. And he will respond by showing you his other side. Then the sociopath will come clear to the surface. Just imagine telling a mafia hitman, "I understand you're the biggest coward in the neighborhood." And he will then demonstrate his propensities to you, in all probable cases.

Takedown of the Physical Economy

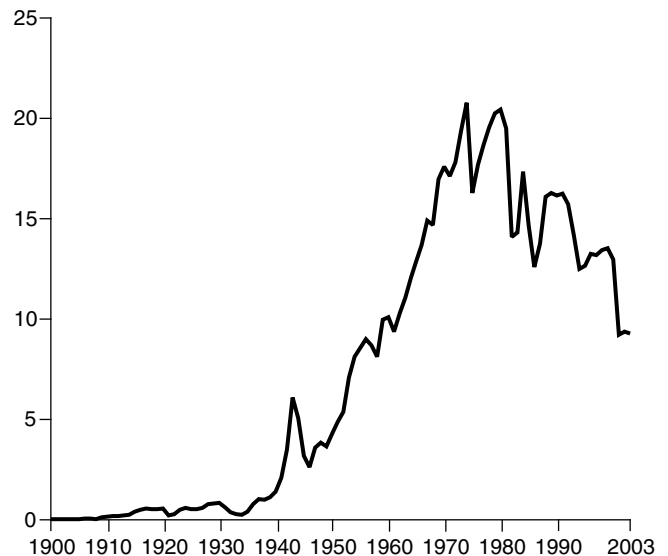
What I want to turn to here, is look at the effect of what has happened, recently, in the United States, and what is happening now, to the lowest 80% of family-income brackets (Figure 4)¹. . . This is what is happening! This is fact about the economy! Forget the financial figures.

1. All the charts shown here were presented as animated trend-lines.

FIGURE 5

U.S. Aluminum Production, Per Capita 1900-2003

(Metric Tons per 1,000 People)



Source: U.S. Geological Survey; U.S. Commerce Department; EIR.

Most of the financial figures reporting on the U.S. and world economy are totally fake. The financial figures are largely related to so-called financial derivatives. These financial derivatives have no direct correlation with physical economic reality. In terms of physical economic reality, as I shall emphasize here, today, the United States is disintegrating! It is disintegrating under Bush-Cheney at a faster rate than at any time previously! And if you keep them in here, the disintegration will be total. And Bush himself, and Cheney himself, have, in the two recent debates, avowed their commitment to continuing those policies which have caused this. Now, if you want to starve to death, you vote for these clowns!

Let's take a series of these: Let's take, first of all, what has happened to aluminum (Figure 5). And I'm going to explain in the course of this why I'm using these methods. These are called animations. They're not charts, in the sense of the kind of charts you get in printed publications, they're animations, and I'll explain what the importance of these is. That's one case.

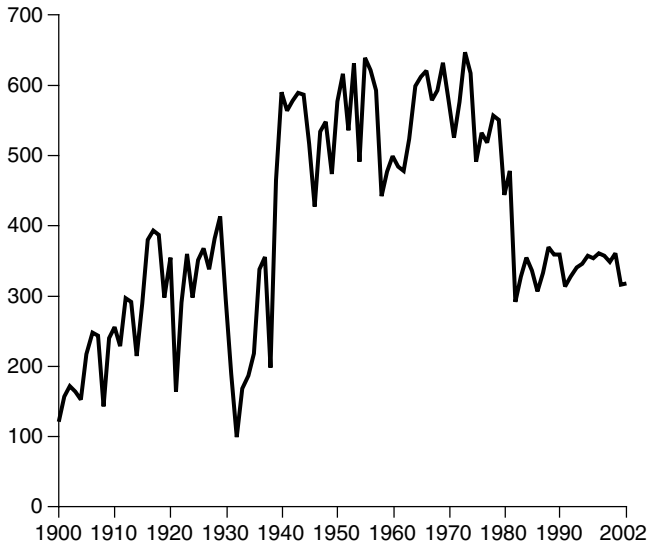
Let's take the next one, steel (Figure 6). This is over a century.

Take the next one: nickel (Figure 7). This was the effect of Roosevelt's mobilization for the war, and the results after 1970, when the change occurred.

Okay, take the next one, zinc (Figure 8). Another crucial one, similar kinds of characteristics. World War I; now World

FIGURE 6
**U.S. Raw Steel Production, Per Capita,
 1900-2002**

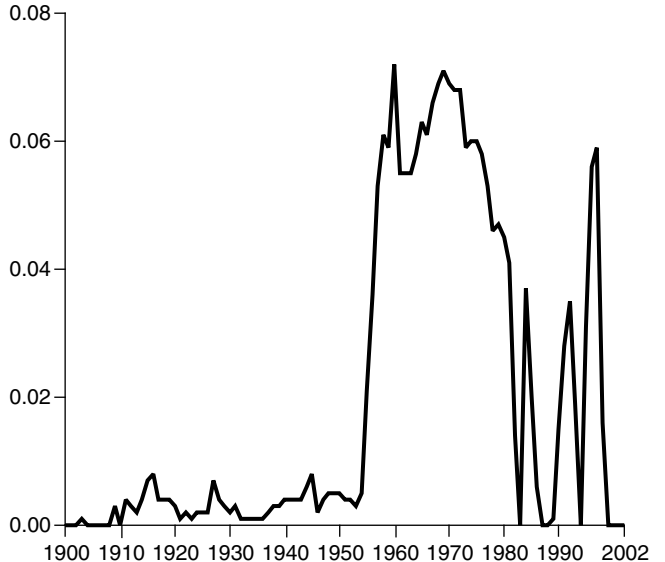
(Metric Tons per 1,000 People)



Source: U.S. Geological Survey; U.S. Commerce Department; *EIR*.

FIGURE 7
**U.S. Nickel Production, Per Capita,
 1900-2002**

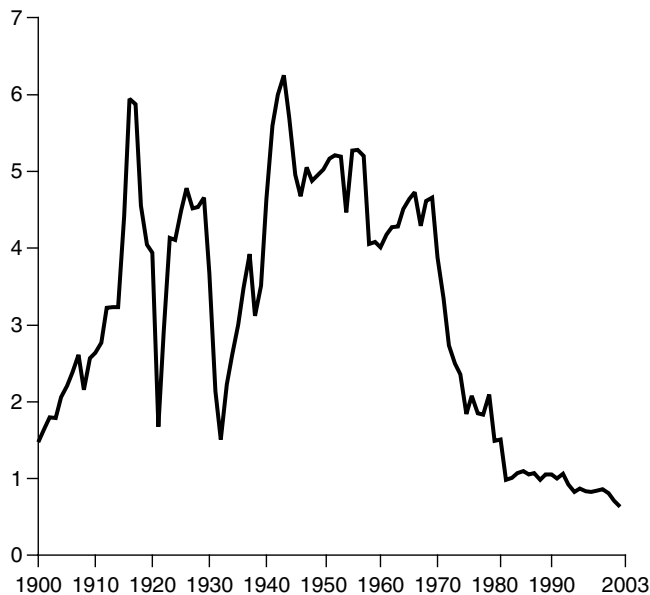
(Metric Tons per 1,000 People)



Source: U.S. Geological Survey; U.S. Commerce Department; *EIR*.

FIGURE 8
**U.S. Zinc Production, Per Capita,
 1900-2003**

(Metric Tons per 1,000 People)



Source: U.S. Geological Survey; U.S. Commerce Department; *EIR*.

War II, hmm? It's called the "kitchen zinc."

Okay, copper (**Figure 9**). See again, you see a similar phenomenon, a little different, because of the electrical wire and related industry with copper. Again, but the same factor.

Now, look at something else: Look at the collapse of the rail system, which is our basic transportation system—rail and water. This is one section, that section of the United States (**Figures 10 and 11**).

You could correlate these things with industry. Now, we also have some others I don't have here. But you look at the collapse of steel, the steel industry, and you find the collapse of the steel industry, together with the collapse of the water-transport system, that is, locks and canals and dams and so forth: They correlate, of course, with this collapse of industrial power, industrial might.

Now, this is our friend "Smiley." One of my associates likes to give this.²

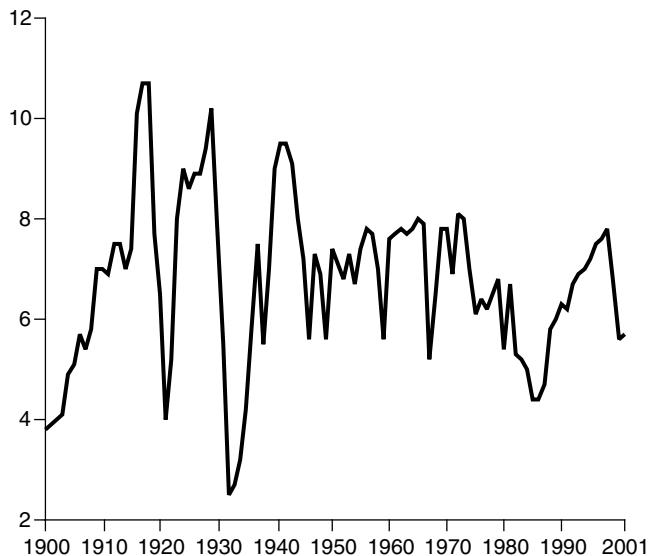
What has happened is that Wall Street and finance, which has been growing, and which is accounted as a source for the growth of the economy, is not the growth of the physical economy; it's not the production of the physical standard of living on which people depend; nor does it represent production by people. It represents a hyperflationary (actually) infla-

2. An animated cartoon shows two "smiley faces," one marked Financial Markets, the other Physical Economy. The former devours the latter, and then explodes.

FIGURE 9

U.S. Copper Production, Per Capita, 1900-2001

(Metric Tons per 1,000 People)



Source: U.S. Geological Survey; U.S. Commerce Department; EIR.

FIGURE 10

East North Central Region: Rail Lines in 1970, Abandoned by 2000



John Sigerson / EIRNS 2002

tion of the nominal value of money, which has no necessary correlation with the production of physical goods.

Look at one other thing. We've got one here on flux-density and technology, just to make a crucial point, which explains why I'm using animations. We'll come back to this again—I want to repeat this—but, first explain what I'm talking about here.

Increasing Man's Power Over the Universe

In ancient Greece, before Aristotle, there was a development of culture around Greek figures known as Thales, the Pythagoreans generally, a Pythagorean by the name of Archytas, and Plato. In this period, there was an understanding of science, which the ancient Greeks, or these ancient Greeks, acquired largely from Egypt. And if you go back about 5,000 years, to the Great Pyramids of Egypt, you will observe that these pyramids were astronomical instruments. And the ancient Egyptians had a method of developing physical science, which was based on a study of the universe as observed, as the astrophysical universe.

This was called "spherics." Instead of looking at the universe in a silly way, in a Cartesian or Euclidean geometry, which only silly people will believe in, you look at it from the standpoint of the ancient Egyptians and what's called "spherics." You're looking up to the universe. Sooner or later, you get the idea of normalizing your observation position on Earth, when you're looking at the stars at night, because the Earth is in motion, in orbit; the Earth is rotating. And therefore, you have to take that into account, in correlating what you think you are seeing, from this platform called Earth, when you look up to the universe. And you see things which are the so-called "stellar constellations." And there's motion there. And you have the non-stellar motion such as the planets and the asteroids and so forth, which are also part of the picture.

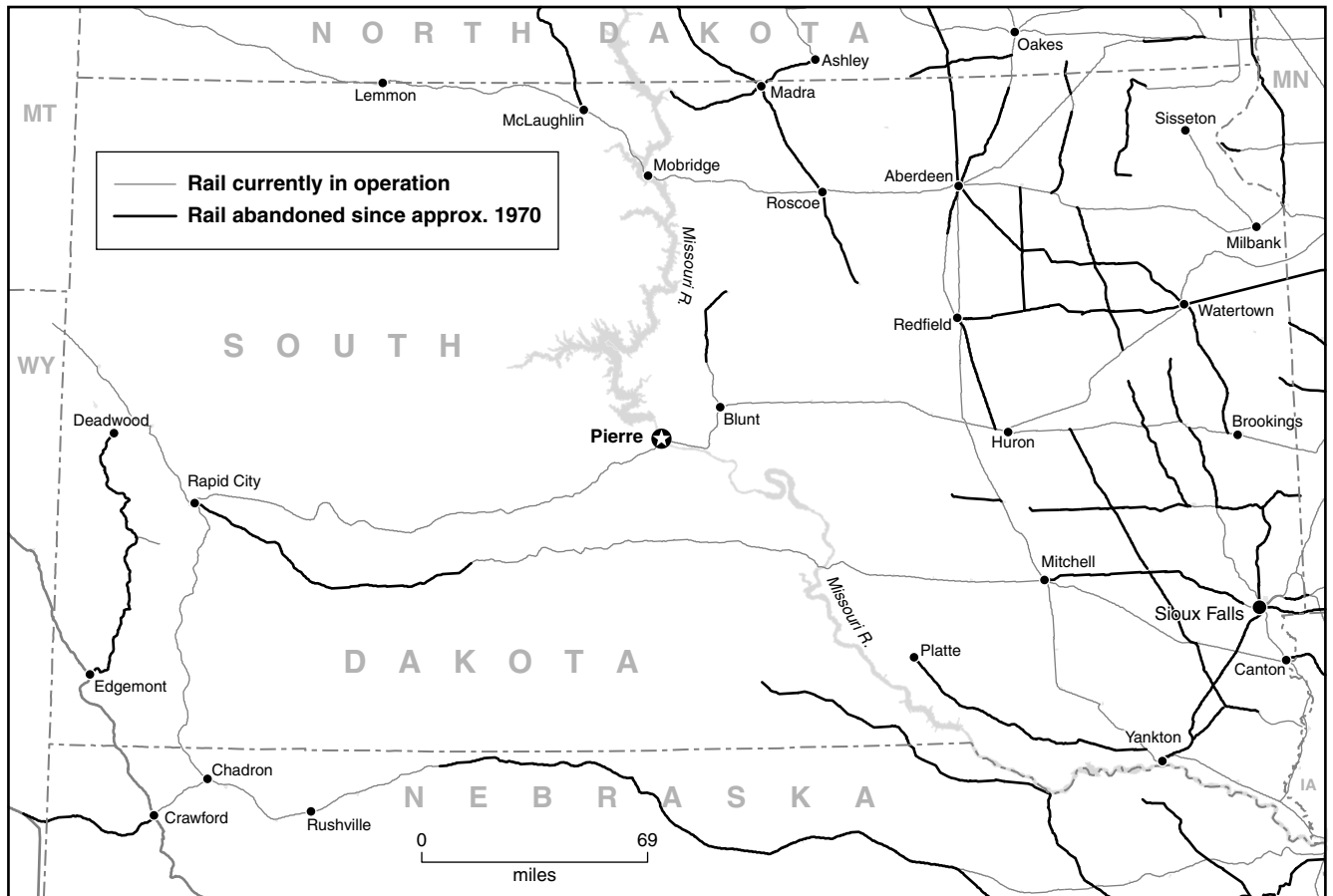
So, from the standpoint of trying to understand this spherical system, which the ancient Egyptians understood from the science of spherics, the ancient Greeks, as typified by Thales, and the Pythagoreans, and Plato, and so forth, developed a concept of physical science. Now, this modern physical science, and modern technology, is actually based on the principles which the ancient Greeks, the ones I referred to, developed. It was called the concept of "powers." Not energy, but "powers." Only idiots measure things in energy. Energy is an effect, it is not a cause. Power is what's important.

What do we mean by power?

This goes back to the very nature of man: Only man, among living creatures, knows the concept of power. By the concept of power, we mean, that we think we understand things, once we get past purblindness. We look out at our experience. We think we see objects. We call them "sense-perceptual objects." Well, there are sensual-perceptual objects, but are they really the

FIGURE 11

South Dakota: Abandoned and Existing Rail



John Sigerson / EIRNS 2002

physical objects which are causing the effects we're seeing? No!

And modern science, as typified by people like Nicholas of Cusa, who was the founder of modern experimental science, or one of his key followers, Kepler, and followers of Kepler, such as Leibniz, developed this concept in the form which defines the most effective form of modern science: that man, through our use of the principle of hypothesis, the principle of discovery, is able to define, not visible, but *visibly efficient* physical processes in the universe. By understanding these principles, and applying them, man is able to increase our species' power in and over the universe.

Thus, for example, if the human species were a monkey—or a Dick Cheney (comparable: one gorilla knows the other)—then the human population of the planet, in the past 2 million years could never have exceeded much more than 2 million people, living individuals. We now have on this planet, more than 6 billion living individuals (**Figure 12**). How did this happen? Because of the principle of powers: Mankind, in his history, has accumulated discoveries of prin-

ciples, principles which are things which can not be seen, but can be proven to exist by the mind. These become the mental objects we call "principles" in physical science. Also the principles we find in Classical artistic composition. Principles. These principles enable man to increase man's power to exist in the universe. To raise our standard of living and culture.

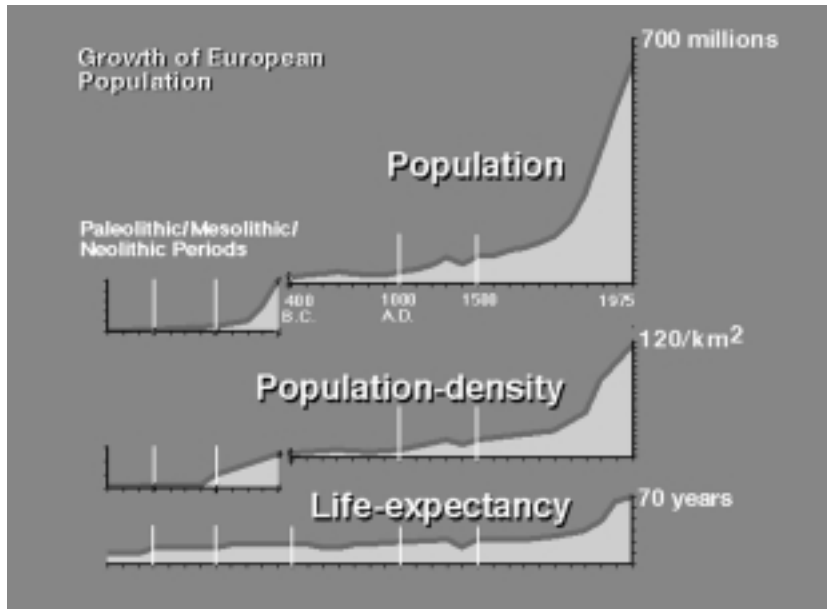
We reflect these changes, in modern society, as technological progress. Using technological progress in the broad sense, to mean not only discovery and application of scientific principles, but on the basis of the *use* of discovered scientific principles, to create what we call new technologies. It also applies to culture, to Classical culture; it applies to poetry, to music, to artistic composition, to the stage, which enables people to understand history, through great tragedies enacted on stage, as those of Shakespeare, or Schiller.

So, this is man's notion of powers, or technology.

So therefore, man's increase in power, per capita and per square kilometer, is the result of the development of this knowledge and its use. So therefore, we can measure progress in terms of the rate of density of technology—more and more

FIGURE 12

European Population Growth and Life-Expectancy



uses of technology, to solve human problems, to enable human beings to live better, to become more numerous, to master the land, to master, eventually, the Solar System.

The American System

So, that's how we measure progress. When we have people, for example, in industries, like small businesses which are high tech, which produce most of the technologies on which large corporations have depended; or small firms, usually less than 200 employees, sometimes much less, in which the large corporation depends upon them for developing the technologies on which these large corporations depend for the quality of their product (if they pay attention to them, which they do less and less these days; and we write these people off).

So, we measure progress in terms of the development of our people, that is, development in terms of technology proper; development in terms of Classical artistic principles in music, art and so forth, the things which go together to enable us to *cooperate*, to solve problems, technological problems, in cooperation. The great effect of this, is in the form of small industry: which means the progressive farmer, the progressive entrepreneur, who hires anywhere from 3 to 200 people, typically. These are the people who are dedicated, not to making a profit. Yeah, they don't want to lose money; they don't want to go bankrupt. But, their primary motive is not profit per se. Their primary motive is a sense of achievement: To build a firm which makes a successful contribution to society.

A firm which will continue to live, which will employ

perhaps members of their family, or people they've adopted, as key employees. These firms will have principles that will go on from generation to generation. They used to have great reputations. We used to have firms in existence for three or four generations, and you would look upon them, reliably, as sources of good technology. You would call them up, if you wanted a problem solved. You would rely on a brand name, associated with that firm.

The purpose of an individual, who is a human being—and I shall get to that in a moment—the purpose of the individual, is to do something with their life! To do something with their life, not only for themselves, but for the people who come after them; and to bring honor to their grandparents and parents for what they've done. That's the great motive of humanity. Not a financial motive. It expresses itself, in the fact you can't keep a business going if you keep losing money. But the purpose is not to make money: The purpose is to be able to do something good, for it to grow,

the way a farmer tries to make a crop grow better, and to pass something on to coming generations. And also, to honor their ancestors, whose suffering they may remember, and whose sacrifices they may remember.

Therefore, we have a system in the United States, which is called the "American System"—it's not the European capitalist system. It's the American System. The American System means, that 50% of the national economy will be associated with infrastructure, because to produce, we require water systems; we require power systems; we require mass transportation systems, as well as ordinary water systems; we require public education; we require health-care systems, and so forth. And therefore, about 50% of a total, healthy, modern economy is in the area of public infrastructure.

Some of it's financed by the Federal government. Some of it is organized by state governments, perhaps with the assistance of the Federal government, with credit organized by the Federal government; some of it is organized by municipalities and counties. But these are all things, from water systems on down, the public services which are necessary to maintain and improve the structure of the country, as a precondition for all kinds of private production.

But while these things are government operations, in one sense or the other, they also depend upon their function in *fostering individual initiative* by private entrepreneurs, because there's only one source of human progress: It's the creative powers of the individual mind. And therefore, we want to foster the opportunities, for the development and utilization of the creative powers of the individual mind, for the benefit of us all.

So, then, the American System, as Hamilton summarized it, that's the kind of system we want to have.

Now that means that our point is, is, we have to increase the technology-density of the United States. And that will be a measure of how powerful we are, per capita, in meeting our own needs. That contrasts with the fact, that during the past 40 years, *we, who because of our high technology-density*, were the leading world's power in productivity, have destroyed ourselves, with the post-industrial, so-called "Greenie" ideology of anti-technology society! We destroyed ourselves.

Globalization Is Destroying Us

We now live, in the United States, by shutting down our places of employment, and getting what we eat and wear, from the slave labor, or virtual slave labor, of other countries. And our country is being destroyed, because we are no longer *earning* our own income. We are stealing it from other people. And the people from whom we're stealing, are going shut up, like the case of Argentina, or the case of Mexico.

We are not losing our jobs to Mexico. The Mexicans are not benefitting from what's happening to them in their relationship to the United States. Mexico is becoming progressively *poorer*, as a result of producing for us, at incomes in Mexico *below the level needed for Mexicans to survive*.

So that people in our country are taking our jobs, and shipping them out to Mexico and other places, where Mexicans work at slave labor conditions; or, Mexico as a nation, lives at slave labor conditions, in order to provide cheap goods for Wal-Mart, the same Wal-Mart that's firing the firms that used to supply the stores in their area. In other words: *We are destroying both our own country, and the country from whom we steal*, in the case of Mexico.

Look at the case of Mexico in particular: Take the immigration into the United States of both illegal and legal immigrants. Look at the generations among them. Look at the effects. What we are doing: We are taking the bodies of Mexicans, and we are looting the bodies. Look at where the employment is in Mexico, and among Mexicans coming to the United States: There is a *negative rate* of employment, among Mexicans who have been in the United States, legal or otherwise, for more than four years! There is an *increase* in employment, among Mexicans who have come into the United States within the past four years! What does that mean? We are stealing the cheapest labor, and looting it!

This is not the United States. This is not what we were created to be.

Look at our own country! Look at these areas we just indicated here. Look at Ohio, where there's a big turnout for Kerry. And we're helping to organize it. Look at Michigan. Look at western Pennsylvania. Look at other parts of the country, where there are similar things. Look at the Northwest of the United States. Look at the Southern states of United States.

Look at the ruin. We've come to a point, a real cycle, a

40-year cycle: Most of the long-term infrastructure, such as rail systems, mass transit systems, locks and dams, water systems and so forth—. Electrical power production and distribution systems, usually have a capital life-cycle of between 40 and 50 years. Now 40 years ago, approximately 1964, we started to go into a phase, of phasing down from being a high-technology society, to a post-industrial society. Now, look at the installations we had then! Look at the dams! Look at the locks! Look at the water systems, the reservoirs, which are used by the counties and so forth, for freshwater systems. Look at the systems of dams on the county level, within states. Look at power distribution and generation: *These systems are now collapsing!*

Why? Because 40 years ago, we had *created* these systems! And now, the systems we created 40 to 50 years ago, have run the life-cycle where they had to be replaced or replenished. And we have no allotment for doing so.

Create 8-10 Million New Jobs

So, the obvious conclusion is, that the great challenge before the United States today, with a Kerry Administration, is to create between 8 and 10 million new jobs, immediately, by utilizing labor for what it can be utilized for. Initially, the great emphasis will have to be on basic economic infrastructure, on the Federal, state, and local level.

We have to create Federal credit the way Roosevelt did, using the Constitutional power of the Federal government to create credit. Put the bankrupt banking system into bankruptcy; don't let them close their doors, force them to stay open, keep the thing functioning. Pour credit into the system through the Federal government, the state government, and the local government. Get the infrastructure projects going. Build up the *paid income* of people in these areas, to the level that the states are at a breakeven level! If you bring all the states above breakeven level, then you've brought the Federal government's operations above breakeven level.

This means that *now* you've created, by infrastructure projects, you have created the stimulation, for participation through contracts, by private contractors, all the way through the system—contractors or suppliers. So suddenly now, you take the private sector, by activating the 50% of the economy, the infrastructure sector, you now stimulate the market, on which the private sector depends. And it will go into growth. That's what we have to do.

But that means we have to put the system into bankruptcy reorganization.

Now, look back at this chart, these flux-density technological leaps.³

Each of these things represents what you measure, in crude terms, as increases in energy-flux density. The burning of wood is the least efficient, in terms of energy-flux density,

3. A succession of animations show the development of man's technological capabilities since prehistoric times, increasing society's energy-flux density. Available at www.larouche.com. See front cover.

and the effects on nature in the long term are not too good. Remember, in the 16th Century in England, England was almost in a crisis, because it had relied upon charcoal, which is a product of this combustion of wood, for its fuel. And, as it tried to go through a primitive level of its industrial development, as for making cannon and so forth for warfare in that period, it soon reached the point there was a crisis. So the English were forced to discover the use of coal, and promote the use of coal, which is a higher level of efficiency, in terms of density, than wood. We then went to higher products in terms of fuels, in terms of fuel development and so forth, and we went to nuclear energy.

Now, nuclear energy—there's no system, no non-nuclear system, which can match nuclear fission as a source of power. It's qualitative. So when you stop having nuclear fission as a power source, you're nuts! You've ended technological progress. That's not adequate. You have to have better nuclear fission systems. You have to have also thermonuclear fusion systems, which are a still higher order of magnitude. And we'll probably get to matter/anti-matter reactions, sometime in the course of this century, if we don't collapse in the meantime.

So these kinds of things. New technologies, improved technologies in every area, in biology, chemistry, whatnot, are the essential thing. And the more we can employ people, at higher levels of technology, higher levels of educational development, which go along with higher technology, the more productive and the wealthier our people are.

What we have done, with the post-industrial ideology of the past 40 years: We have destroyed that. We have destroyed our economy. Our infrastructure's collapsing. We're about to go into a breakdown.

Mass 'Religious' Insanity

Let's get to the next aspect of this thing, the next category of insanity: mass insanity, of the type of pseudo-Christian fundamentalism, both the nominally Catholic anti-Pope variety, and also the fundamentalist variety that comes out of the Nashville Agrarians, well known to us, but not endeared by us. This is not Christianity. And it's important to recognize it's not Christianity, not merely for factitious reasons, but because it's *not* Christianity! Christianity is a religion of love. It is coincident with the Classical Greek principle of *agapē*. It's the principle that man is special, because man is in the likeness of the Creator; that all persons are born in the likeness of the Creator; and therefore, this is a quality which man must regard as sacred, as existing in every individual.

You don't try to create categories of hate against human beings! If you hate some class of human beings, you're not a Christian. This is the great argument that was made by Plato in *The Republic*, where, through the voice of Socrates, there's the denunciation of Thrasymachus, the prototype for the Vice President Cheney; or Glaucon, the man who was the formalist in law; in defense of the principle of *agapē*. This is the great principle which the Apostle Paul cites in *I Corinthians* 13.

There is no law that is any good, if it is not governed by this principle of *agapē*, this love of mankind. Christianity is a religion of love of mankind.

Now, you take the case of Moses Mendelssohn, who was born and died an Orthodox Jew, who was one of the great apostles of modern Judaism. One of the great founders of the Classical humanist Renaissance in Germany, during the 18th Century. The man who inspired the Yiddish Renaissance, in Eastern Europe. This great man: same principle. The immortality of the individual soul.

The Sacredness of Each Individual Life

What does that mean? Now people teach that as a religious teaching, but do they know what it means politically? Is it just something they have in a church? Or is it something they really understand? What does it mean politically? It means that man, unlike any other living creature, by virtue of our power to discover universal physical principles—"powers" as the ancient Greeks called them. The same powers we associate with technology; the same powers we associate with Classical artistic composition. These powers define man, as what? It's the ability to discover what no animal can know: the great principles which define the order of creation, made, for example, as physical scientific discoveries. Mankind, having discovered what the Creator has constituted in the universe as these principles, is then able to *apply* these principles, to man's work *in* the universe. And thus transform the universe, including Earth, to a higher level of existence.

For example: Geologically, you have three principles operating in the planet Earth. One, the so-called "abiotic" processes, processes which do not depend upon any notion of a living principle; secondly, you have biotic principles, living principles, which correspond to the Biosphere; thirdly, you have something which only man represents: the creative powers of the human mind, which make man in the likeness of the Creator.

And if you look at the Earth, geologically, you look at it first of all, in terms of abiotic processes. Then you see that if you weigh the Earth, you find that historically, the percentile of fossils of living processes is growing relative to non-living ones. The Earth is becoming a living process. It's being transformed into a living process. Then we discovered another one, especially in the recent half-century or so: the power of the human mind, as unleashed by the 15th-Century Renaissance in Italy, has increased the fossils produced by man's effort, at a higher rate than the fossils produced by living processes as a whole.

The planet as a whole, is becoming not only a *living planet*, as a whole, as living processes take over, more and more, but the planet is becoming an extension of those creative powers which are unique to the human mind.

Now, every human being on this planet represents the embodiment of that potential! The identity of a person, is not whether they're born to die as, in the flesh. People have immortality, as no animal does. The immortality lies in what

they are able to do, in the discovery of powers, and utilization of powers, and passing that knowledge on to successive generations from previous generations.

So, every human being is, in the eyes of the Creator, immortal, and has an immortal personality, as distinct from being an animal, or something in the flesh. And therefore, when we look at our fellow human being, there's a certain law, which is implied in this: that if man is created in the *image* of the Creator, who has a right to touch human life? Who has a right, to touch the human soul?

So, if you want to call yourself a Christian, what I've given to you is a more scientific explanation of what the theology is—but the Christians have always, the true ones, have *always* looked at it this way: that man is something made in the image of the Creator, and therefore individual human life *is sacred!* And must be protected. And must be promoted.

And the kind of evil that we see, in racism and so forth, is a demonstration of an anti-Christian attitude. But, what is it? Well, we have an example of an anti-Christian attitude in the case of the Spanish Inquisition. The Spanish Inquisition was not Christian. My report is that Pope John XXIII *wept* when he read the records of the Inquisition. It was anti-Christian! You had the famous Russian writer, Fyodor Dostoevsky has a character in his novel *The Brothers Karamazov*, in which the figure of the Grand Inquisitor, which is the figure of Tomás de Torquemada, is presented as what? As Satan! As Satan. Saying, "I triumphed over You, Christ, once, and I'm going to triumph over You permanently now."

The image of that section of the Catholic Church, is purely Satanic. Just as is the image of the Protestant fundamentalist, who says that God loves you because you're a piece of dirt.

But Christianity, as Moses Mendelssohn's Judaism, or the Ummayyads of Spain for Islam, understood this principle. And therefore, when we develop the economy in this way, we are expressing ourselves, as citizens of a republic which is dedicated to this principle. We may call it Christian; some others recognize it as Jewish; some recognize it as Islamic: But it's the same principle! And it's the principle of the sacredness of the individual life. Not in the flesh, as such, but what that life means, in terms of the individual personality.

And that's what we've lost! That's what we've lost in our philosophy of economy! That's what Adam Smith takes away from us! That's what free trade takes away from us!

The purpose of economy, the purpose of our republic, is to provide for each individual, access to participation in that personal sense of immortality, to give them the opportunity to do so. To educate them, to develop them, to the extent we have the resources to do so, in that direction.

The 'Free-Trade' Insanity

When you say, "No! Free trade has to take over," what's free trade? There is no principle of free trade. There's no profit that was ever made from free trade, no true profit was ever earned from free trade! It's only a form of stealing. What's

the philosophy? You had this fellow Quesnay, a physiocrat, and he was a feudalist in France. He was trying to restore the feudal system. And he insisted that all wealth comes from the earth. Ah! But how's it come from the earth? What about the human beings who're supposed to do this extraction and growing and so forth? "No! No! They are only cattle! They are human cattle! The wealth is created by the Creator, who so loves this contract this landlord has, that the landlord's possession of the contract creates the profit."

This was copied, this principle of Quesnay's, was copied exactly—or plagiarized from Quesnay—by Adam Smith. It's the philosophy of the British Empire. "We have the power, the power to *steal* from you! That is called profit." And what we've done, in our country, we said that since the financiers must have more profit, we must loot our people by free-trade principles, and destroy—as we have *done* in the past 40 years, since the beginning of Nixon, in the United States. We destroyed ourselves.

We used to be a country of citizen-farmers, and producers of other kinds. People who invented ideas, or teachers who produced students who were qualified for great careers. That sort of thing.

We stopped that—in the interest of free trade! Or the nominal interest of free trade, which is really the right of parasites to steal, with the backing of the Federal government. You buy the Federal government: You contribute a fund to George Bush, you have the right to steal. Look at the case of Cheney.

Cheney is a creation: He's a sociopath, who was brought into politics in the Nixon Administration. And because he was more of a consistent sociopath than his initial sponsor, Rumsfeld, he's now Rumsfeld's boss—because Rumsfeld is not the complete sociopath that Dick Cheney is.

What is Dick Cheney? He's a thief! A pure and simple thief, by all moral law. And what are he and his friends doing? They're stealing—from the Iraqis, from the U.S. government, from everything else. And some people say, "In the name of free trade" we're going to support them?

No. The issue is very simply here: We have to go back, in this time, and Kerry and Edwards and others have to come back to reality. We have to take this Democratic Party, and this nation, back to Franklin Roosevelt's tradition. Not because Roosevelt was a perfect man. Actually, I think Abraham Lincoln was a much greater President morally, and if you read and study the writings of the two of them, you'll recognize that. But because Roosevelt in 1933, when Hoover had destroyed the U.S. economy, destroying it by *one-half*—the total product and total incomes of the United States were not destroyed by the '29 Crash; they were destroyed by *Hoover*, by his policies, in reaction to the '29 Crash.

The income, and the total product and the income of the American people, collapsed by *one-half* in less than four years. We were on the road to joining Germany, in global fascism. And if du Pont, Mellon, Harriman, and so forth, had

succeeded—and remember, it was the firm of Harriman, the controlling firm, enterprise of Harry Truman; whose Prescott Bush, the grandfather of the incumbent idiot here now, was the guy who signed the paper that released the money in Germany, to finance the Hitler Nazi Party out of bankruptcy, as a part of the step in making Hitler the dictator of Germany.

Now, these people backed off from Hitler, at a later point, though up until May-June of 1940, key people around Beaverbrook and so forth, were still planning to make a deal with Hitler. The only reason the British did not go with Hitler, was because Winston Churchill did not want to sacrifice the British Empire to rule by a German dictator. That was the issue.

Roosevelt exploited the fact, that the British were willing to join with the United States in fighting Hitler. But Churchill was not a good guy. He was just one thief, contending against an upstart thief from the continent. And you saw, in the post-war period, that the people associated with Churchill, and the people associated with Harriman, including Truman, went *immediately* to bring the *right-wing group that had financed Hitler and the Nazis into power, into power in the United States—and they are still the problem today.*

This is what is *behind* Cheney and Bush, today.

Bush may not know what it is. He may not know which way is up or which way is down. But he's an instrument of policy, who out of sheer meanness does what he's told to do, what his ambition inspires him to do.

Cheney is a sociopath, who's only good for killing and stealing. He does what he's supposed to do.

You have to look *behind* them, at *who is behind them*: And I'll tell you who is behind them—and I know it. My research, and the research of my friends—we know it cold. I knew when I came out of World War II, and came back here, and I saw the right wing here, coming back into power, in 1946 and on. And through 1946 and '48, *I saw* these guys taking over our country as the right wing.

I rejoiced, when Eisenhower became President, because he put the lid on them for a while, and *got rid of Truman, the fascist*, who I knew was a fascist.

Later, in the course of life, because I've been fighting these guys all my life, I found out a lot more about them, *who they are. Who they still are, today. And that's the problem.*

We have, right now, as I said earlier, we have in Europe an attempt to take over Europe for fascism, in the name of the European Union. The Hartz IV policy is an example of that attempt to take over Europe for fascism, right now. It won't work—it will lead only to confusion and hell. But it's in process. That's what we face—exactly that.

So, we have to understand these issues, in these terms I've indicated. We have to tell Kerry and company: "Look, you're a very useful guy. We want you to be President. But we want you to be a good President. Don't be a fool, who goes with the bankers against the people. Don't come in to us and say, that you have to impose the kind of conditions which Freddie

Krueger's mother is trying to impose upon Argentina now, on the American people. We're not going to take your austerity. We're not going to take your looting. You, Kerry, if you're elected, belong to the American people. And your primary duty is to uphold the Preamble of the Constitution: to defend the sovereignty of our nation, to defend the general welfare of our people, and to promote the posterity which is represented by young people today, young adults of 18 to 25. That's our policy."

And *we* have to become conscious of what this is.

So you have the third form of insanity: You have the form of insanity, which is the culture of hate, which some people call "Christianity," like the followers of the tradition of Torquemada in the Catholic Church, the enemies of the Pope, the followers of Torquemada. Or the Protestants, the racist Protestants, one of those sects. That is a form of insanity.

But then, you have the cultural form of insanity, which is more pervasive in the country, which is found among the liberals, in the form of saying, "Well, we have to go by free trade. The bankers have a right to their payments on their ill-earned money, ill-earned credit." They're looting us.

The United States Must Take the Lead

So, we in the United States have to do, as Roosevelt did: We have to put this system into bankruptcy reorganization. The U.S. government must take the lead in doing so. This is coming down *now!* The banks are bankrupt, now! Every one of the major banks in the United States is bankrupt. *They're bankrupt, now!* And what you're seeing in Fannie Mae is only one of the rumbles, about the general collapse, which is coming on—maybe next *week*; maybe January, maybe February. But it is now *inevitable*.

This U.S. financial system and the world financial system are about to go into a general crash, far worse than anything of the 1930s. This will be a permanent collapse of the system. The only solution is the intervention of government, in the way that Franklin Roosevelt acted in 1933: The Federal government must put the banking system into *receivership*, government receivership, for reorganization. The Federal government must maintain the banking system in operation, bankrupt or not. The Federal government must create the credit, and the laws, to get the credit out there, to get the employment up, in infrastructure first, and a supply of credit to private entrepreneurs, who come in on the benefit of the growth program. *That is what we must do.*

If we do not do that, this nation will go to hell. You don't have a choice; there is no real choice. *You must do it.* That is the meaning of law. Law in principle: What you must do, for the sake of principle. And that's what we must do.

We must get Kerry elected. We must assure it occurs. But we must ensure, also, that he adopts instruments of government, and personnel in government, which have *the guts, to do what I would do.*

Dick Cheney: The Sociopath Uncorked

by Jeffrey Steinberg

When Sen. John Edwards mentioned the forbidden “H word”—“Halliburton”—during the Oct. 5 Vice Presidential debate, Dick Cheney’s knuckles turned white and the Vice President seethed with his now all-too-familiar sociopathological rage. While Senator Edwards failed to push Cheney’s buttons to the point that the Veep might have uncorked with a barrage of his signature “F words,” in every other respect, Cheney made it clear, in words and gestures, that his cynical disregard for the truth, and his obsession with waging war against the rest of the world, has not been tempered by a spate of highly public revelations that his Iraq war, and war on terrorism have been, to date, abysmal failures, which have isolated the United States from virtually every former ally.

Cheney also remains a prime target of a string of criminal investigations, involving forged documents, corporate bribes, trading with the enemy, leaks of classified material, and widespread corruption in Iraq no-bid reconstruction contracts. All of these scandals, for the moment, remain under the public radar screen. However, should any one of them surface on the eve of the elections, Cheney’s corruption could prove to be the decisive factor that sends George W. packing on Nov. 2.

There is growing evidence that the White House spin machine has been working overtime to keep those scandals out of the public spotlight. A recently planned segment of CBS “60 Minutes,” on the origins of forged Niger government documents purporting to prove that Saddam Hussein’s Iraq was seeking yellowcake uranium from that African state, was cancelled after Karl Rove and other top White House officials practically threatened to blackball CBS from access to the Administration if the network aired the story, several sources reported to *EIR*. According to several Congressional and intelligence community sources, an ongoing federal grand jury probe into the Niger documents has traced them to Ahmed Chalabi’s Iraqi National Congress. Top Pentagon civilians, all linked to Cheney’s chief of staff Lewis Libby, have been reportedly implicated in the document hoax, along with self-professed “universal fascist” Michael Ledeen.

Sources report that the White House squeeze play on CBS has been matched by Attorney General John “Crisco Kid” Ashcroft, who has abused his powers by sabotaging several ongoing investigations into an AIPAC/Pentagon spy ring, that passed classified information on to Israel. He also has pressed for a delay in action by the independent counsel Patrick Fitzgerald, probing the source of the leak to columnist Robert Novak of the identity of an undercover CIA officer, who hap-

pened to be married to Ambassador Joseph Wilson. Wilson made a February 2002 trip to Niger, on behalf of the CIA, in which he concluded that there was no credible evidence of the purported Niger-Iraq uranium deal.

Cheney’s al-Zarqawi-Saddam Hoax

On the day of the Vice Presidential debate, Knight Ridder news service published a damning leak of a new CIA assessment—commissioned several months ago by Cheney himself—showing that there was no solid evidence linking Abu Musa al-Zarqawi, the purported top al-Qaeda operative in Iraq, to the former Saddam Hussein regime.

As Knight Ridder writers Warren Strobel, Jonathan Landay, and John Walcott wrote, “While intelligence officials cautioned that information about al-Zarqawi remains incomplete, Bush, Cheney and other top officials have publicly made al-Zarqawi the linchpin of their contention that Saddam’s Iraq had ties to al-Qaeda. Questions about whether the president and other officials overstated the intelligence about Iraq and omitted contradictory information and analysis are now at the center of the campaign debate over Iraq policy.”

The same story grabbed headlines on ABC News just hours before the start of the debate. Indeed, on Oct. 4, the *Daily Telegraph* had run a story, based on interviews with U.S. military intelligence officials on the ground in Iraq, suggesting that much of the al-Zarqawi profile is a myth, providing the Bush Administration with a convenient villain, to blame for the out-of-control insurgency.

The leak of the Cheney-commissioned CIA report was raised specifically at the debate, but Cheney ignored the question and repeated his mantra about Saddam’s state sponsorship of terrorism, and the threat that he would have given WMD to terrorists, ad nauseum.

The week before the Cheney-Edwards encounter, several other CIA documents had come to light, showing that the intelligence community had warned, in January 2003 on the eve of the Iraq invasion, of the asymmetric warfare threat the U.S. occupation would face. In July 2004, a full National Intelligence Estimate (NIE) was produced, spelling out three scenarios for Iraq, ranging from unstable peace to a fullscale civil war, painting a far more negative picture than that offered by Bush, Cheney, and other top Administration officials.

Cheney’s reaction to the July 2004 NIE leak was typical: In a fit of rage, he banned the *New York Times* reporter who penned the new story, from his campaign plane and Air Force II. One well-placed Washington source reported that Cheney’s bouts of rage, when confronted with unpleasant truths, have resulted in two White House briefers and one CIA briefer being fired and/or banned from the White House.

Dems Flank Halliburton

As Vice Presidential candidate John Edwards was nailing Cheney on his corrupt ties to Halliburton in the televised debate, Congressional Democrats were also pulling off a successful flanking maneuver. On Oct. 4, the House Government

Reform Committee held hearings on the pre-invasion oil-for-food program, which had been administered by the United Nations, and which is now under investigation for possible mismanagement and corruption. Every Democrat on the Committee showed up for the hearings, and, as the result, a resolution was passed, extending the committee's mandate to include a probe of the post-war reconstruction effort, run by the Bush Administration, involving the use of billions of dollars in Iraqi oil revenues, some of which went to no-bid contracts given to Halliburton.

Faced with a vote, Rep. Christopher Shays (R-Conn.), the chairman of the national security subcommittee, acquiesced to the demands by Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.), the ranking Committee Democrat, and co-signed a subpoena of documents, which was delivered to Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld on Oct. 5. The subpoena demands 12 categories of Pentagon documents on the Development Fund for Iraq expenditures, and gives Rumsfeld until Nov. 5 to comply.

Another Anonymous Exposé

In effect, the Bush Administration is confronting a full-scale revolt by professional diplomats and intelligence officers, who are sickened by the Administration's persistent lies and policy disasters.

Cheney's handpicked successor to CIA Director George Tenet, Porter Goss, has been sent over to Langley with one overriding mission: to plug the leaks. So far, Goss has not been exactly successful. On Oct. 3, the *Washington Post* revealed that Goss's personal choice as Executive Director of the CIA, Michael Kostiw, had been forced to resign from the Agency in 1982 over shoplifting charges and for giving deceptive answers during a lie-detector test.

On Oct. 4, an anonymous senior foreign service officer, still employed at the State Department, penned a damning article for *Salon* magazine, warning that, if the Bush-Cheney team is re-elected, the neo-conservatives will totally take over the government, including Foggy Bottom.

"Anonymous" warned: "Secretary of State Colin Powell is not staying for a second Bush term. When he goes, the last bulwark against complete neo-conservative control of U.S. foreign policy goes with him. The implications are enormous, yet the American electorate appears to be blinded by the Bush campaign's deliberate manipulations of 9/11."

The author proceeded to document the neo-con cabal inside the Pentagon and the Office of the Vice President, focusing on the role of Cheney chief of staff Lewis Libby, his chief deputy David Wurmser (formerly part of the intelligence/disinformation cell at the Pentagon), Undersecretary of Defense for Policy Douglas Feith, Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Wolfowitz, and ex-Defense Policy Board chairman Richard Perle. "Anonymous" ended: "Powell is leaving. We need to repeat that. When this reality sinks in, we will finally understand what we are getting ourselves into in a second Bush term . . . George W. Bush has signed on to the neo-con agenda with the unshakable faith of the born again."

New Moves To Clean Up Congress Without DeLay

by Anton Chaitkin

The Congressional enforcer for the fascist agenda of the neo-conservatives, whom everyone thought could never be touched, is currently headed toward the ropes. Texas Republican Tom DeLay, the Majority Leader of the House of Representatives, was targeted for his corruption by Lyndon LaRouche's political campaigns months ago, under the slogan "Clean Up Congress without DeLay." Now DeLay has been admonished by the House Ethics Committee twice in the last week, and Congressional Democrats themselves are getting some guts. On Oct. 7, Democratic Rep. Chris Bell of Texas told a conference call for reporters that DeLay "could face indictment in the near future," and called on him to immediately step down from the leadership of the House.

Bell himself had issued an ethics complaint against DeLay, for the Majority Leader's actions in the redistricting of Texas. The Ethics Committee, which had been sitting on this matter, and others, for months, went into motion one week before and admonished DeLay for threatening a fellow Republican, in order to get his vote. Then on Oct. 6, the Committee admonished DeLay in the redistricting matter, although it had to put off matters related to "The Hammer's" fundraising, because of ongoing criminal probes.

Then, of course, there's the fact that DeLay has to get the voters' verdict on Nov. 2. LaRouche's Youth Movement has been playing an active role in his district, in support of his Democratic opponent, Richard Morrison.

Criminal Probes

Criminal probes in Texas, Florida, and Washington, D.C., and U.S. Senate and House investigations, are increasing the pressure on the political-influence and fundraising apparatus celebrated as "DeLay, Inc." by its beneficiaries and victims. Investigators are reportedly looking to squeeze less important accomplices to get higher, closer to DeLay and his "kitchen cabinet."

Angry Senators from the Indian Affairs Committee stunned a Sept. 29 public hearing by identifying over \$66 million in payments and uncounted millions more in political donations and influence-purchasing, extracted from six Indian tribes over three years by casino lobbyist Jack Abramoff and his secret junior partner, Michael Scanlon. The partners shared millions of this loot with former Christian Coalition executive director Ralph Reed, Abramoff's protégé and currently Southeast USA director of the Bush-Cheney election campaign.

Abramoff has been the most important manager of Tom DeLay's lobbying and fundraising machine; Reed and the Rev. Pat Robertson provided the religious-right muscle for DeLay to grab power in the Republican Party; Scanlon was DeLay's chief of staff and public spokesman.

Tension was high on Sept. 29—the Committee had never seen abuses on this scale. Abramoff refused to answer Senators' questions, invoking his Constitutional right against self-incrimination. Scanlon hid out and avoided service of his subpoena. Committee chairman Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-Colo.) said Scanlon would come into hearings voluntarily, or be dragged in by Federal marshals.

In Texas, District Attorney Ronald Earle of Travis County has indicted three top DeLay cronies and numerous corporations in his growing probe of the Tom DeLay-affiliated Texans for a Republican Majority Political Action Committee (TRMPAC). The charges specify that TRMPAC and related channels used illegal corporate donations to elect candidates and seize control of the Texas Legislature, in order to remap the Texas Congressional Districts to increase DeLay's power in the U.S. Congress.

Of the millions taken from the Indians, how much was swept into DeLay's Texas PAC operations? This the Senate Committee and the Ronnie Earle team in Texas have not yet determined.

With the law closing in, the rattled Bush-Cheney campaign kept DeLay out of the spotlight during the Republican Convention at the end of August. An Oct. 4 DeLay fundraising event in a private Austin club was held at 8:00 a.m. instead of at noon as publicly announced, in order to avoid protesters and media.

Ripping Off a Region

Particularly astonishing to Senate probers was the trick reportedly played on the Tigua tribe: Abramoff and Scanlon worked to get the Texas government to close the Tiguas' Speaking Rock Casino in El Paso, Texas, after Abramoff got millions of dollars from Louisiana's Coshatta tribe, 800 miles away, to lobby to block competitors' casinos—i.e., across the border in Texas. Abramoff and Scanlon then shook down the Tigua tribe for several million dollars in lobbying fees and hundreds of thousands in contributions to Republican Party candidate-funding organizations, hiring Abramoff and Scanlon as lobbyists for reopening the casino that they had worked secretly to close.

During the Republican Convention, Ralph Reed admitted to reporters that he had received "between \$1 million and \$4 million" in payments that Abramoff and Scanlon derived from casino-owning tribes. Reed said Abramoff asked him to form a coalition through religious circles to oppose casinos that would compete with other casinos. The resulting shadow group, "Committee Against Gambling Expansion" (based in Philadelphia), ran radio ads in Texas in the scheme which shut the Tiguas' casino.

Reed also admitted using these millions, which were channelled from the looted tribes through Abramoff and Scanlon, to run campaigns in Alabama. The Mississippi Choctaws paid about \$5.4 million to Abramoff's firm between 2001 and 2003, with the idea of keeping their casino customers coming across the border, by limiting gambling facilities inside Alabama.

The *Washington Post* reported May 18, 2004, that Michael Scanlon's firm for the Indian casino business, Capitol Campaign Strategies, contributed \$500,000 to the Republican Governors Association (RGA) in two checks delivered Oct. 17 and Oct. 22, 2002. The RGA disclosed neither donation to election authorities until April 2004. But the RGA reported on Oct. 21, 2002, transfer of \$2,450,000 to the Republican National State Elections Committee. That Committee sent, from Oct. 17 to Oct. 31, 2002, checks for \$603,000 to the Alabama Republican Party, and for \$600,000 to the campaign of Bob Riley for Governor of Alabama—Riley is opposed to legalized gambling; his Democratic opponent was viewed as more favorable.

Reed has acknowledged spreading money from the casino tribes into Alabama for the use of the Alabama Christian Coalition.

And probers will be concerned about the role of Michael Scanlon, who had been press secretary to Bob Riley in 1997, when Riley served in Congress prior to becoming Governor.

Scanlon went from Riley's office to become press spokesman for Tom DeLay. Scanlon's words were immortalized, after a fashion, when a memo of his leaked out and was later widely quoted as exemplifying DeLay's philosophy of government. Said Scanlon, "This whole thing about not kicking someone when they are down is bullshit. Not only do you kick him—you kick him until he passes out—then beat him over the head with a baseball bat—then roll him up in an old rug—and throw him off a cliff into the pounding surf below."

Scanlon left DeLay's staff in 2000 to join Abramoff's private ventures. But Abramoff and Scanlon, as private lobbyists, continued working with DeLay on the Marianas Islands and other lucrative business. Abramoff got millions representing sweat-shop initiatives in the Marianas, while DeLay worked to prevent minimum wage standards in that Pacific Ocean zone.

Scanlon faced reporters following the February 2001 gangland assassination of Gus Boulis, owner of SunCruz, Florida's largest fleet of casino-gambling cruise ships. Scanlon was the new spokesman for SunCruz, because boss Abramoff was in the process of seizing control of the floating casinos. Jack Abramoff reportedly planned to develop the floating casinos by selling \$100 million in junk bonds in the Marianas Islands.

Scanlon told reporters, "I do think it's a bit premature to follow a storyline about how a Washington lobbyist fellow, like Jack, now finds himself in this tumultuous world of murder for hire."

As Iraq War-Lies Crumble, Bush Pushes Deeper Into the Quagmire

by Edward Spannaus

While our delusional President and Vice President continue to insist that progress is being made in Iraq, and that freedom is on the march, a series of reports and statements have been forthcoming in the two weeks since Sept. 27, which 1) continue to devastate the Administration's fraudulent case for war, which was proclaimed mostly loudly by Vice President Cheney, and 2) portray a widening disaster in Iraq, one in which the Bush-Cheney Administration is marching forward, foolhardily, deeper into the quagmire.

As Democratic Presidential nominee John Kerry put it: "If the President just does more of the same every day and it continues to deteriorate, I may be handed Lebanon, figuratively speaking," referring to the civil wars that wracked Lebanon for many years.

Notable, among the reports which have exposed the folly of the Administration's "stay the course" fixation, are the following:

- A little-noticed report on the role of Iraqi military and security forces, issued in late September by Anthony Cordesman of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, which presented a much bleaker picture of the training of Iraqi security forces than that being presented by the Bush Administration, which keeps proclaiming this to be the key to establishing a "democratic" Iraq. Cordesman describes how the United States "minimized the insurgent and criminal threat, and exaggerated the popular support for U.S. and Coalition forces," and he points out that a vast majority of the Iraqi population see U.S. troops as occupiers. "As a result," Cordesman charges, "the U.S. wasted a year (at least May 2003-April 2004) in trying to create effective Iraqi military and security forces."

Cordesman projects that Iraqi security forces will not be prepared to replace U.S. forces and take over the most important missions until at least late 2005.

- On Sept. 29, the *New York Times* cited a study conducted by a private security company, which has access to official military records, which showed that there had been more than 2,300 attacks by insurgents against civilian and military targets during the previous 30 days. It showed the resistance to be much more widespread than what is described by Iraqi officials such as Prime Minister Allawi, who has said that 14-15 of Iraq's 18 provinces "are completely safe." In

fact, the attacks range over every major population center outside the Kurdish north.

- On Oct. 4, the former U.S. consul in Baghdad, Paul Bremer, said in a speech to insurance executives, that the United States did not have enough troops in Iraq after ousting Saddam Hussein, and that "We never had enough troops on the ground." Bremer said that he had arrived in Iraq on May 6, 2003 to find "horrid" looting and a very unstable situation. "We paid a big price for not stopping it, because it established an atmosphere of lawlessness." (More on Bremer, below.)

The WMD and al-Qaeda myths

- On the same day, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld spoke at the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) in New York, and some of his statements triggered minor shock waves. Most notably, when Rumsfeld was asked about the connection between Saddam Hussein and Osama bin Laden, he first said, "I'm not going to answer the question," but then went on to say: "I have seen the answer to that question migrate in the intelligence community over the period of a year in the most amazing way."

"To my knowledge," he continued, "I have not seen any strong, hard evidence that links the two."

EIR has been told, by a source close to the White House, that both Bremer and Rumsfeld got called on the carpet by the White House, almost immediately after making these comments, and were ordered to issue clarifications. Bremer's said that he fully supports the Bush Administration's current strategy in Iraq, and he even added that he supports Bush's re-election.

Rumsfeld issued a statement through the Defense Department, stating that an answer he had given at the CFR on ties between al-Qaeda and Iraq "regrettably was misunderstood," and going on to say that he has acknowledged ties between al-Qaeda and Iraq since September of 2002. "This assessment was based upon points provided to me by then-CIA Director George Tenet to describe the CIA's understanding of the al-Qaeda-Iraq relationship," Rumsfeld said, then listing a series of items purporting to list "CIA conclusions" claiming that there is solid evidence of al-Qaeda presence in Iraq, credible information of al-Qaeda seeking contacts in Iraq to help them acquire weapons of mass destruction, etc.

- On Oct. 5, Knight-Ridder news service revealed that the CIA had issued a report, prepared at Cheney's request, which debunked a central piece of evidence used by Cheney and others to justify the invasion of Iraq, that is, that Saddam Hussein had harbored the Al-Qaeda-linked Jordanian terrorist Abu Musab al-Zarqawi and his organization prior to the war. (See article, p. 18.)

- Then, on Oct. 6, the CIA released the final report on its 16-month search for weapons of mass destruction in Iraq by the Iraqi Survey Group (ISG), and its principal author, Charles A. Duelfer, testified in the U.S. Senate. The report constitutes the final demolition of the Administration's justification for launching its war against Iraq.

In direct contrast to pre-war statements made by Vice President Cheney, the Duelfer report states: "Saddam Husayn ended the nuclear program in 1991 following the Gulf War. ISG found no evidence to suggest concerted efforts to restart the program." The report also stated that "Iraq unilaterally destroyed its undeclared chemical weapons stockpile in 1991," and that there are no indications that it had resumed production after 1991.

Regarding biological weapons, the report says that the Iraqi regime retained an intention to resume its program some day if the opportunity arose, but that had destroyed its stocks of biological weapons in 1991-92, and that in 1995, Iraq had abandoned its biological-weapons program, and that it "would have faced great difficulty in re-establishing" the program.

"We were almost all wrong," Duelfer told the Senate Armed Services Committee.

But nevertheless, in a campaign speech given after the release of the Duelfer report, Bush continued to proclaim: "There was a risk—a real risk—that Saddam Hussein would pass weapons, or materials, or information to terrorist networks. In the world after Sept. 11, that was not a risk we could afford to take."

And, as Dick Cheney continued to "stay the course" on his lies about Iraq, WMD, and al-Qaeda, Democratic Vice Presidential nominee John Edwards quipped that "Dick Cheney and George Bush need to recognize that the Earth is actually round and that the Sun rises in the east."

Bremer's Error

On the same day that the Duelfer Report was publicly issued, Lyndon LaRouche was delivering his address in Washington to an international webcast (see p. 4). During the question period, LaRouche had a number of comments about Bremer's statements, and about the overall situation in Iraq.

"It is true the United States can not cut and run from Iraq now," LaRouche said, because "you'd just make things worse." After the error of going into Iraq in the first place, LaRouche continued, the next big error, which prevented the stabilization of Iraq, so that the United States could have eventually gotten out in a peaceful manner, was that "Bremer

was ordered from Washington to discharge the Iraqi Army and the Baathist politicians from government. Had he not done that, then the Baathist Army, now working under U.S. occupation, and the Baath bureaucrats working under U.S. occupation, would have organized and stabilized the country. And, then we could have gotten out in a peaceful way. They did the absolutely worse possible thing."

In response to a specific question about the significance of Bremer's and Rumsfeld's statements, LaRouche said that the context for this, is that "you're dealing with is a psychotic President and a sociopathic Vice President, who are absolutely hysterical."

LaRouche said that "what Bremer said is partly true, but it's not true," explaining that, when Bremer was sent into Baghdad to replace Gen. Jay Garner, he was given "the screwball order . . . to disband the Iraqi military and Baathist establishment, who had been engaged already, under the Garner administration, to participate in the orderly reconstruction of an occupied Iraq."

Engaging the military and the existing government bureaucracy "would be a normal procedure for a military occupation of occupied territory by the U.S. military," LaRouche said. "In other words, when you go in, you occupy a territory, you are now responsible for the people in that area, and you have to see to its administration and care, as if it were your own territory. You've taken over, you're now responsible. So you don't go out to kill the people who have surrendered. You say, 'Okay, you've surrendered. Fine. We're obliged to protect you and assist you until we can get out of here.'"

But instead, Bremer was given an order from Washington, not to engage the military and the bureaucracy, but to fire them. "So what we did, is we threw the force, an organized force, a government capability and a military force, a capable military force of sufficient dimensions to handle the problem," LaRouche recounted. "We fired them. And then we did provocations, which provoked the outbreak of full-scale asymmetric warfare from within the population we had thus doubly abused. We continued to do these insane things on the impulses of the Defense Department, and the White House, and the Vice President's office, from that point on. We did everything possible to turn this into a bloody asymmetric warfare."

LaRouche pointed out that what Bremer is saying, "is, in a sense, correct: that his problem was that he was doomed to fail from the outset, because he never had enough troops to do the job." But the problem was that we didn't have the U.S. troops to give him. "So," LaRouche concluded, "he was actually double-talking, his way. He's saying what is true in one sense—that he didn't have enough troops to do the job—but on the other hand, he didn't say that the idiots forced me to fire the forces that would have prevented that situation from developing. So he was telling the truth, and lying, at the same time. That's the usual problem these days. You can never get a straight story out of any of these characters."

Insane Rush To Push Intelligence Bills Through Congress

by Edward Spannaus

Congressional Republicans and some Democrats are trying to rush an intelligence reorganization bill through Congress before the Nov. 2 elections, which will not only make the problem of politicizing intelligence much worse, but will also result in serious infringements on civil rights and liberties.

When the Senate passed its version of the intelligence bill on Oct. 6 by a 96-2 vote, Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.) compared this to the manner in which a cowed Senate earlier passed both the Iraq war resolution, and the Homeland Security bill. “Like a whipped dog fearing its master, the Senate obediently complied with the demands of the White House,” Byrd said, reminding this colleagues that the Homeland Security Department has turned out to be a disaster, and that the Administration’s argument on Iraqi weapons of mass destruction “has disintegrated into a mess of lies and hot air.”

The House bill was passed, 282-134, on the afternoon of Oct. 8, shortly before Congress went into recess. The apparent intention of the Republican leadership is to send the two bills into a House-Senate conference while the Congress is in recess, and then to recall Congress for one day to pass the final version, and then to have it signed by the President before Nov. 2. Anyone who votes against the bill will be smeared as “soft on terrorism,” and threatened with getting the “Max Cleland treatment”—referring to the targetting and defeat of then-Senator Cleland (D-Ga.) by Karl Rove & Co. during the 2002 elections.

Outsourcing Torture

As bad as the Senate bill is, the House bill, introduced unilaterally by the Republican leadership on Sept. 24, is far worse, containing dangerous provisions which go far beyond what the 9-11 Commission recommended—some drawn from the Justice Department’s infamous “Patriot II” draft legislation which was leaked and then shelved last year. What is still unclear, is whether House Speaker Dennis Hastert and Majority Leader Tom DeLay intend to try and force the Senate conferees to agree to their proposal, or whether they prefer to have their favorite provisions defeated, so they can attack and smear those responsible.

The most controversial provision in the House bill is the

one which would allow a suspect to be deported to another country which is known to use torture, in violation of U.S. treaty obligations—in what is called “extraordinary rendition.” Other provisions, which have triggered widespread alarm, are the “lone wolf” provision, which would allow Federal authorities to open a foreign counterintelligence investigation of a terrorist suspect in the United States who is not linked to any foreign organization; and the provision for establishing a national database so that Federal, state, and local government agencies can more easily share information on citizens.

A statement issued by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, said that the House bill “would limit judicial review, reduce due process protections and generally enhance the power of the Executive Branch without . . . appropriate checks and balances,” and that many of the bill’s provisions “would have only a remote connection to the war on terror and, in many cases, no connection at all.”

Especially with respect to the “expedited removal” provisions of the bill, *habeas corpus* and judicial review are eliminated for many deportation cases, even tens of thousands of non-citizens who are integrated into American society and supporting legal resident families.

As an example of the hysteria being generated by Republican proponents of the House bill, consider the “Dear Colleague” letter being circulated by two subcommittee chairmen of the House Judiciary Committee, Reps. John Hostettler (R-Ind.) and Rep. Lamar Smith (R-Tex.). The letter to their House colleagues features the screaming headline, “DO YOU WANT ALIEN MURDERERS, CHILD MOLESTERS, AND TERRORISTS RELEASED INTO COMMUNITIES IN YOUR DISTRICT?” Hostettler and Smith are claiming that this is what will happen, if the Congress were to comply with the Convention Against Torture (which the United States has signed and ratified).

A transparent dog-and-pony show is being conducted around these police-state provisions. The White House planted a story in the *Washington Post* saying that it wanted those provisions taken out of the House bill, in the interests of getting the overall bill passed before the elections. White House Counsel Alberto Gonzales sent a letter to the *Washington Post*, saying that the Administration would never violate the Convention Against Torture, or deport a suspect to a country that tortures its prisoners. But the House Republican leadership has refused to remove these provisions from the bill, and a spokesman for Hastert told *Newsweek* that these provisions were requested by the Administration. One source told *EIR* that this smelled like a Karl Rove operation—a win-win situation for the White House.

Newsweek also quoted Hastert’s spokesman as saying that the extradition-to-torture provision is the Administration’s response to the June Supreme Court decision, that the Administration could not hold “enemy combatant” detainees without trials or access to the courts.

Triple Shock: How To Think About The Global Crisis

by Jonathan Tennenbaum

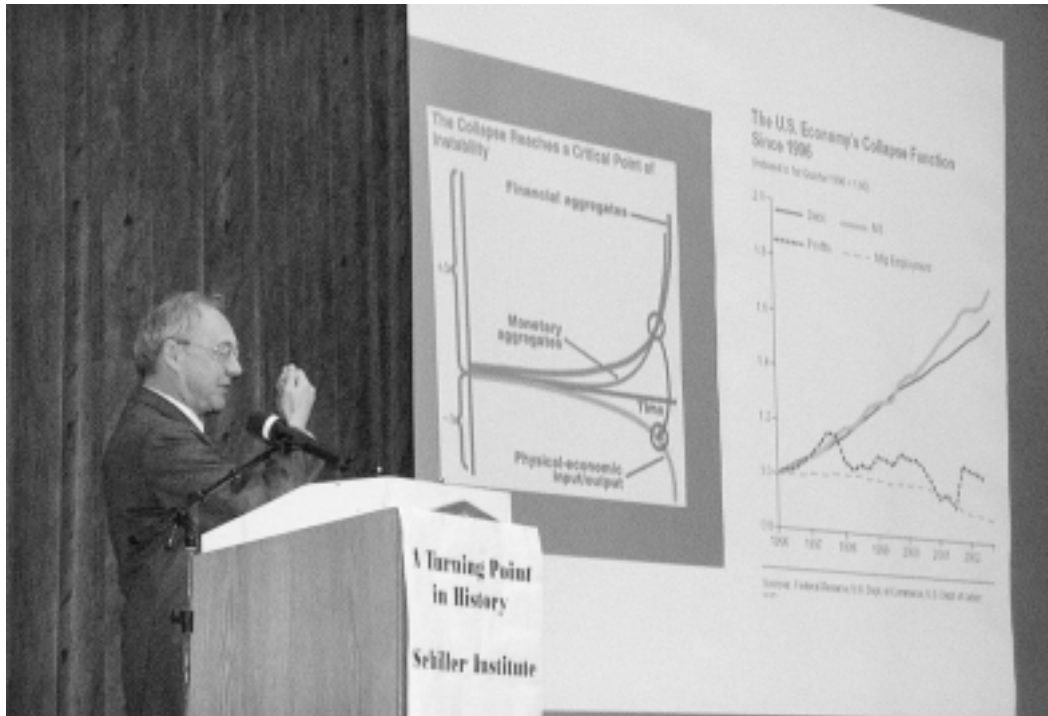
Jonathan Tennenbaum, the Schiller Institute's science advisor, gave this presentation at the Institute's conference near Wiesbaden, Germany, on Sept. 26. The full title is "The Coming Triple Shock of the Physical Economic, Financial, and Cultural Crisis." The speech has been edited for publication, and some of the graphics used in the slide/video show have been omitted or adapted. See last week's EIR for a report on the conference, and the keynote speeches by Lyndon and Helga LaRouche.

The moment is approaching at which the entire world situation, including the immediate personal situation, of practically every individual on this planet, will undergo the most rapid and drastic sorts of changes—changes beyond the imagination of all but a tiny handful of individuals. And the problem I want to address now, and for the discussion, is: How should we think about this situation?

Now, particularly because we observe around us, and sometimes in our own midst, certain fallacies, certain errors in methods of thinking, therefore also one of the efficient ways to address this question, *how* to think, is to first talk about how not to think about this situation. Or how not to react to this situation.

In particular, right now, insiders, so-called "financial insiders" in the financial markets, leading bankers and so forth, broadly agree with what Lyn [Lyndon LaRouche] has been saying, up to a point: that the world financial system, in its present form, is unsalvageable and will soon disintegrate. For informed people, the question is not whether, but when, and how? And, in fact, there are entire families and groups of speculators, financial speculators, who are speculating on a coming global financial crash of historical proportions, and hoping to somehow come out on top and benefit from it.

There are also open discussions about the perspective for a Weimar-style hyperinflationary blowout of the world economy. So-called respected financial institutions, such as the Bank for International Settlements, have groups working on computer models, computer simulations of such a hyperinflationary blowout, or a



Jonathan Tennenbaum:
"I think the key question here, is how to evoke, how to wake up, the principle of reason, this principle of reason which must act to change the system."

deflationary implosion, collapse of financial markets. And, of course, as Helga [Zepp-LaRouche] was mentioning, there's already preparation for emergency (and mostly fascist) measures, or preparations to impose various kinds of emergency regimes.

Now, all of these calculations, although they reflect to a certain extent, part of the reality, they fail to grasp the essential character of the coming shock. They make the fatal mistake, for example, of assuming that the crisis is purely financial in nature, something internal to the financial system. Something that one can understand on the basis of the collapse of various bubbles in history—which, by the way, was essentially never just a question of the financial system itself.

But, in fact, as I shall go into here, what we're looking at right now is *not* a simple financial crisis, but a *collapse of the whole system*. And by system, I don't just mean certain contractual agreements, but actually the entire basis of ideas, the entire thought structure, the agreements, the institutions, the arrangements, formal or informal, that have governed the world over recent decades, and in a sense, since 1763. We're talking about the menace of a disintegration of civilization itself.

Now, as I want to develop here, the crisis—I've called it a Triple Crisis—triple shock: The ongoing crisis involves no less than *three*, interconnected dimensionalities of action; we could call it three interacting domains. Each is completely different in character from the other, and each one of them changes the interaction, or bounds the interaction of the other two. And you can't understand, or deal adequately with the

situation, without grasping the nature of all three, and their interacting bounding conditions.

So, the three broadly to be identified, are:

- **The physical economy**, in the sense of the process of physical production of tangible wealth and physical investment, and the activity of the labor force (including its mental activity), which provides the physical basis for human existence on this planet, right now and in the future. That's number one. That can be conceived in a certain way as something analogous to the metabolism of a living organism, but with important distinctions that I'll mention.

- Second, is **the financial system**. The financial system, in its present form, which is intrinsically *insane*, intrinsically entropic. It is essentially an Euler-Lagrange algebraic system, in terms of its character. It consists of a lattice, a growing lattice of contracts, contractual agreements, including claims on existing and future income. Most important, the financial system in its present form is like a mental illness, which is driving the physical economy to commit suicide. However, this financial system is, of course, also not an independent existence, fully.

- The third dimension of action is what I might refer to as the **noëtic process**, that is, the process occurring within the minds of the population and leading institutions, in governing how those populations and institutions react politically to the ongoing events, including those events particularly, which are generated from within the physical economy and the financial system.

So, each of these are presently in what we call a turbulent

boundary-layer phase. They're like (as I will say in a moment), a poorly designed aircraft, which is running into the so-called sound barrier, as it is being ripped apart, by the effects of shock-like changes which are occurring, generated by this interaction.

But as I say, to get further, we have to look not at these three individual phases, but at their interaction. I'm going to talk a little bit about how to think about this kind of problem, a very special kind of problem which this poses; of how do we think about a process which involves, at one time, several different dimensionalities of action, each of which incorporates also numerous sub-principles, or things that operate like principles.

The Domain of Triply Connected Action

So for this, I want to talk a little bit about what you could call the Riemann-Vernadsky-LaRouche domain, or the Gauss-Riemann-Vernadsky-LaRouche domain. This might appear somewhat technical, but I think it's crucially necessary, in order to permit us to form a more powerful kind of mental image of this triply connected action, which is generating these great historic events, which we are already experiencing now.

I'm going to make just three points. One, is the notion of a geometry; the second, is the concept of multiply-connected action; and the third, is the generation of what we call singularities, or discontinuities, through multiply-connected interaction, and the way in which the results of that process are integrated in the ongoing process—what's called the Dirichlet Principle.

So, first, what is a geometry? What is a geometry? Now, I have a bit of a difficulty with this, because I have a certain grasp of this concept, gained by studying Lyn and Riemann over many years, and also observing the way my own mind works. But I've continued to have great difficulties communicating this—but that's perhaps in the nature of the problem.

A geometry, to try to get at it, is not a collection of objects. It's a conception which is addressed in different ways, that are all more or less congruent: What we call "a boundary condition." That is to say, a something which determines the overall course of a process, but it's not part of the process in any visible way. Something that determines a situation, in which multiple pathways—a process that has many variants—multiple pathways inevitably, for some reason (and that's the reason) lead to one of only a certain, rather restricted set of consequences, or results.

Another expression for this, is what Vernadsky referred to when he used the Russian term *organizovanost*, "organizationicity," or so forth: the concept that there is in a process, a kind of organization. It's not an organization in the sense of systems analysis, where you say, "Okay, this is connected with this, and so forth." But, it's kind of a principle—like the principle of life—behind what appear to be the interactions of the process.

FIGURE 1



Rembrandt's 'Philosopher in Meditation'

Vernadsky also spoke about the concept of a state of space-time, a local state of space-time, when, for example, he suggested that one could think about a living process, as existing within a specific state of space-time characterized by the principle of life.

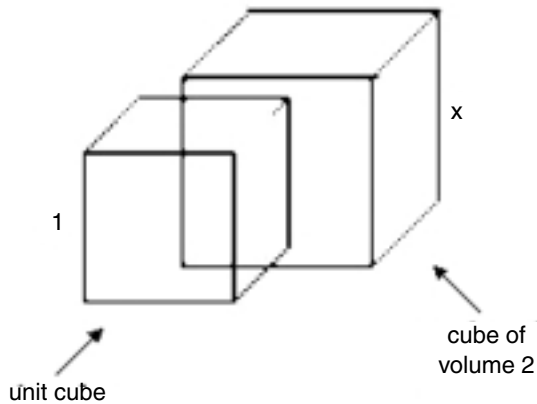
And all of this is encompassed, as Lyn mentioned, by Riemann's concept of the *Geistesmassen* [thought-object], in one very important way: Namely, when we ask ourselves, "Where do these geometries come from? Where do these shaping of events come from?" That, in fact, these are generated entities, which Riemann describes, in terms of the generation of *Geistesmassen*, in the mind. The notion that the universe, and all the events within the universe, are shaped and governed for human practice, by a kind of transfinitely ordered array of intentions, that this has the quality of intention, not simply of geometries existing in some abstract way. Each such intention might be described as a kind of striving, to bring about a certain condition of the universe—not necessarily a static, fixed condition, but a certain quality of process.

Now, we can never grasp true geometries, or true intentions, from individual events per se, but only, in a sense, through the relationship, the connectivity of those events, using the creative power of the human mind, the individual human mind. Only the individual human mind can actually see an intention.

I use this as a metaphor (Figure 1), a painting of Rembrandt, where the viewer is confronted with what are the equivalent of the counterpoint in music: That is, paradoxes generated within the composition of the painting, with respect to which we're actually looking at interacting geometries—we're not looking at interacting objects. But, within our mind, geometries interact. And out of that, if we're not blocking, a

FIGURE 2

Doubling of the Cube: The ‘Delian Problem’

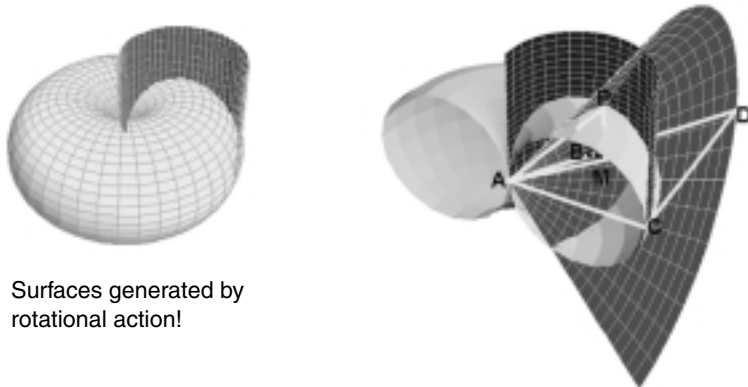


Construct a cube whose volume is 2 times that of the given one.
Translated into algebra: Solve the cubic equation $X^3=2$ (X =side of cube).

It turns out that the methods which worked for doubling the square in plane geometry, don't work for doubling a cube. This problem evidently belongs to a higher "power." It cannot be solved using the methods of Classical Euclidean geometry (straight-edge and compass). But the Greek geometers invented a number of mechanical instruments that generate the required side length.

FIGURE 3

Solution by Archytas



Archytas (ca. 428-350 B.C.) was a collaborator of Plato.

The side length of the required cube is generated by the intersection of three surfaces: a torus, a cylinder, and a cone.

concept of the intention, of the idea of the painting, will be generated in our mind.

So, that's my attempt at number 1.

Now, number 2: Action in the universe is elementarily multiply-connected. I already mentioned that. That's the sub-

ject that Riemann deals with in his "Theory of Abelian Functions," for example. Reality looks, to kind of animal-like sense-perceptions, as if you have interactions between objects. You know, a cat eats a mouse; interaction between objects. But that's not the way reality, as mankind has discovered up to now, really works. What you have, is interaction of geometries, or intentions, which are each bounding, or partly bounding and modifying the other.

The question arises: How can we think about, or represent for ourselves, this kind of an entity? How can we think about interacting geometries?

Well, a very good pedagogy, I think, for this, is the solution by Archytas of the problem of doubling the cube. I won't say too much about it, but everybody can ask the youth movement members to explain it to them. Show the next one: Here you have the famous Delian problem (Figure 2), of how to, given a cube—let's say 1 meter in the length of the side—how can you construct, or generate, a cube which has double the volume of the original one? And this seems to be a very simple kind of visual geometry problem. But, the method of solution by Archytas, brings out something which is not directly visible when we look at these cubes.

Here you see his famous construction, at the right (Figure 3). The length required, is generated, as an intersection of three surfaces: a torus, that you see in yellow; the blue cylinder; and the red is a cone. Each of these surfaces, each of these geometries we could say, embodies a form of action. All based on a universal concept of rotational action, circular action.

I want to show you, so that you're looking at the notion of, in this case, three various geometries, now represented visually, which are *co-determining* through their intersection, a kind of event. Let's look at Bruce Director's animation of this.¹ You see actually two circles: the red circle is going to be rotating in the vertical plane, at the same time that this line which is coming from the point P, vertically upward, will generate a cylinder. So, the red circle will generate, as it rotates, a torus, and the straight line will generate a cylinder. Now, I don't have the cone there, so you have to imagine now, a third process going on at the same time, which is generating a cone. And now, this double-generation process generates, at the same time, an intersection curve, which is both on the torus and on the cylinder. And in a sense, it embodies the action of both. This is a very special curve, non-algebraic curve, which is generated by this double motion.

Now, that's just a kind of metaphor. And we can now think about this notion of multiply-connected action. I want

1. The animation can be viewed at www.wlym.com/antidummies/part42.html.

to elaborate that more, where you see this beautifully developed in Kepler's conception of the principle of the Solar System, as exactly this kind of multiply-connected manifold of action. Harmonically-ordered, multiply-connected action.

Now I go to the third point, which is the way in which multiply-connected action generates singularities, events of a specific type: Namely, actual physical action generates events that *appear*, when we try to represent them in a formal mathematical way, as absolute discontinuities. That is, it takes the form of what appears to be a tear or a crack, or a kind of more or less violent action, as viewed from inside a formal description. And it also involves what appear to be very abrupt changes in the behavior of a process, of which the shock, the triple shock I'm talking about, is an example.

Acoustical Shock Waves

So, let me illustrate this point, by telling briefly a story connected with Riemann's breakthrough on what were called "acoustical shock waves." Which is very relevant, because a very similar characteristic, we can see in the shocks building up in all three of the domains that I mentioned.

The story is this: In the 1930s and 1940s, a kind of mythical concept, or myth actually, developed, called "the sound barrier": the notion that there's a certain speed, which is somehow a maximum speed for aircraft, like a wall that you have to break through. And this myth developed in connection with a whole series of accidents, a number of them fatal accidents, involving high-speed aircraft in Britain and the United States. As these aircraft, generally in a dive, tried to get to higher speeds, and they got near to what's called the "speed of sound," they became uncontrollable, and many of the planes were actually lost. The pilots who survived, reported that the plane did not react to their control in the usual way, in fact, sometimes it was reversed. If they pulled the stick to go up, the plane went down. So, anyone attempting to fly the plane by the habits of a pilot would basically be doomed to loss.

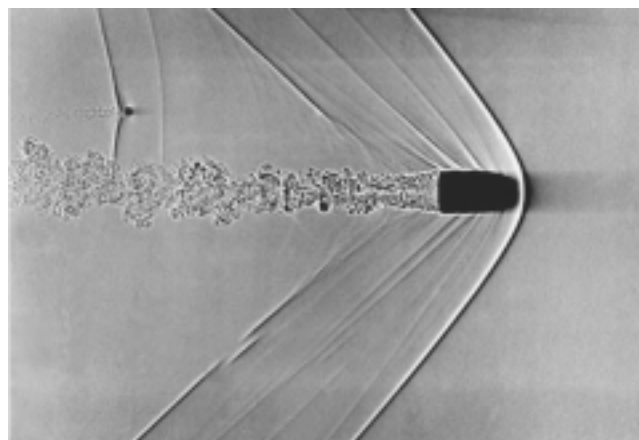
And, in fact, the planes were torn apart by this change in the physical characteristics of the flow. The change was not occurring in the plane on all of its parts at the same time: Some parts were what we call "supersonic," other parts were "subsonic."

So now, the irony is that in 1935, German physicist Adolf Büsemann, speaking at a conference, presented a design, essentially a successful design, for an aircraft that could fly through this so-called barrier, from the subsonic to the supersonic, with no problems. And this was then the basis for many developments in Germany, including the Peenemünde rocket design.

Now, but the irony was, that there were people from the United States, and in particular von Karman, who was chosen by the synarchist crowd in the United States very literally, who was present at this conference. But, in spite of his hearing Büsemann, he continued, as did others, to propagate an *incompetent* method of design of aircraft, which actually led to

FIGURE 4

A Shock Wave



Tennenbaum showed various examples of waves, and the shock waves that are created when a projectile "breaks the sound barrier."

deaths of pilots.

Now, what's involved in this? Büsemann was a student of Riemann, or studied Riemann, and had mastered Riemann's 1860 paper, or Riemann's work, particularly on what he called "The Propagation of Plane Airwaves of Finite Amplitude." Here we see some of these shock waves (see **Figure 4**). As the plane moves forward, if I give a very simplified picture of it, it pushes the air in front of it, and creates a series of waves that propagate. When the plane is going slower than the speed of sound, those waves move out, ahead of the plane, that's why you can also hear a plane approaching you, if it's flying below the speed of sound. However, as the plane accelerates, it actually catches up with this process of propagation of the wave, and a new type, a different type of process is generated, called a "shock wave." Riemann called it "*Vedichtungsstöße*," at which the apparent parameters or characteristics of the wave, of the air, actually change in a *discontinuous* fashion. And Riemann actually showed that these kinds of phenomena are generated *all* the time, spontaneously in nature.

Now, the crucial feature of this that I want to come back to when I get to the economic, or triple crisis, is the role of time: Because the process of this, what appears to be "wave generating," is something which is organized, in the sense that when a wave propagates, you might see the wave, or maybe you don't see the wave, but there's what is called sometimes a "precursor." That is to say, there's a process which is actually organizing, ahead of the wave, the process. So, you have a future being prepared, in a sense, for the propagation of the wave. And then, the shock wave involves some kind of a change in the relationship of the process and its future.

Now, a key feature of this that Riemann emphasized, is

the fact that if you take the mathematics—here, we have the same thing that the youth movement is studying with Gauss; if you take the mathematics which Euler and Lagrange—the same Euler and Lagrange—devised, to describe the propagation of waves, then what happens at the point where the shock wave should form, is that the mathematics breaks down. In a sense, you get infinities and so forth; mathematics breaks down, it's destroyed, in a sense—but the wave, the process, continues to go on.

And Riemann said, "Okay. These discontinuities occur, they are real, and therefore we should study their laws, as a new domain, which is generated out of this process." And of course, this work of Riemann has to be seen in connection with this *Geistesmassen* concept. You have actually the idea of a principle of development, by which a process is lawfully carried, from one, what you call "physical geometry" to another. Actually a change in physical geometry, according to a principle which constitutes a *higher* physical geometry. And actually, in the universe, you have that happening all the time. The universe does not stop to obey a certain mathematics; but the universe will destroy the mathematics, and continue on. And man had better master that, because sometimes the way the universe solves the process is not very pleasant for man.

So, the problem that Büsemann solved, was, how do you design an aircraft in this case, which can go through this physical geometric change? It represents, in a sense, concretely, a higher principle, which can function in the two geometries, in this case.

Now, the problem here, historically, is that you had a goldfish bowl mentality, embodied by von Karman and others, of mathematicians and others, who just denied that there could be such a thing. One of them was Lord Rayleigh, a British mathematician, who explicitly said: Riemann was wrong; there is no such thing as a shock wave. The same concept was developed by Boltzmann, the notion of so-called "statistical gas theory." The gas, the air just consists of these molecules interacting according to fixed laws; where's the shock wave? Where is the change? It's always the same thing, just different ways that these little balls, molecules, are moving around. Nothing new under the Sun.

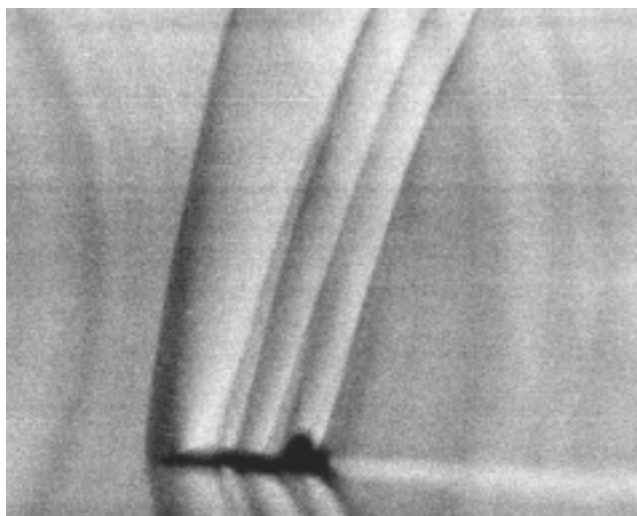
So, this is actually a very characteristic form of what we experience in society, a process of denial: "No, no! There's no change, nothing's happening. It's all the same. It will always be the same." Which is maintained in the face of one shock after the other. So, this can be deadly. . . .

Here is an actual, so-called "Schlieren photograph" (**Figure 5**). But not exactly a photograph; it's a special process, which renders visible the effects of the shock waves created by a supersonic aircraft. And you notice that there's a whole array of these waves which are very far away from the aircraft, they're just not visible to the ordinary eye.

What you're now going to see now, is an actual supersonic aircraft, which is flying by an aircraft carrier. First, you won't see anything, and then you'll notice something that looks like

FIGURE 5

A 'Schlieren Photograph' of Shock Waves



The plane generates T-38 shock waves at Mach 1.1, at 13,000 feet.

FIGURE 6

Supersonic Aircraft Breaks the Sound Barrier



Tennenbaum showed a film of the momentary generation of a shock-wave "cloud" around the aircraft, as it breaks the sound barrier. This photograph of a U.S. Navy F/A-18 Hornet shows a moment in the process.

a cloud, a white cloud formed around the aircraft (**Figure 6**). This is the result of the array of shock waves which are there. The aircraft is actually moving in and out of the speed of sound. And at a certain point, it slows down the film so you can see better, the process. [narrating] Now, that white cloud is not an ordinary cloud. This is a phenomenon which lasts only about a tenth of a second. It's at the point of this phase-change of the shock wave. You also notice, if you watch

Infrastructure for the Future



The Transrapid magnetically levitated train, which is now a functioning commercial system in Shanghai, China; and nuclear power: essential for the future, despite the lies of the environmentalist lobby. Tennenbaum also showed other examples of infrastructure, including Franklin D. Roosevelt's Tennessee Valley Authority, the development of Paris, and a view of Los Angeles at night.

carefully, the plane dips rapidly at a certain point, when this shock is formed.

What Is 'Physical Economy'?

Now I want to go to the triple shock, and let's see how these concepts help us to think about the reality that we're in right now. I'm going to look now at these three domains, the physical economy, the financial system, and this noëtic domain at the very end. First, sort of separately, and then, briefly, in terms of their interaction.

Now the key, I think, for the purposes of our thinking right now, a key concept to look at, a key feature to look at, is that each of these different domains has a very different, or very specific underlying concept of the relationship of past, present, and future, and particularly of man to his future. And I might refer to those who are interested in a discussion on this, that, in the *Confessions* of St. Augustine, there is a very beautiful and very important discussion of the question of time, and the fallacies associated with the wrong way of thinking about this relationship of man to the future.

So: Let's look at physical economy, particularly the sense of the tangible side of physical economy. And to try to remind you of some things which existentialists either never learned or tend to forget about, people who think that they were just dropped into this world, that has no connection with them. The key thing is, that our existence, and human existence, depend on certain material preconditions, that have to be produced, have to be maintained. These are changes in nature. They include not only food, water, shelter, but also many things that are far beyond what you might call "basic biological needs," but are no less essential to the ability of society to

provide what the human population needs. And this occurs in such a way, that the *power to sustain the human population on the Earth, today, depends decisively on the accumulated effect of past human activity*: human activity that was directed, at that time, toward the future. So, we're living in the future that was created by our predecessors, in that sense.

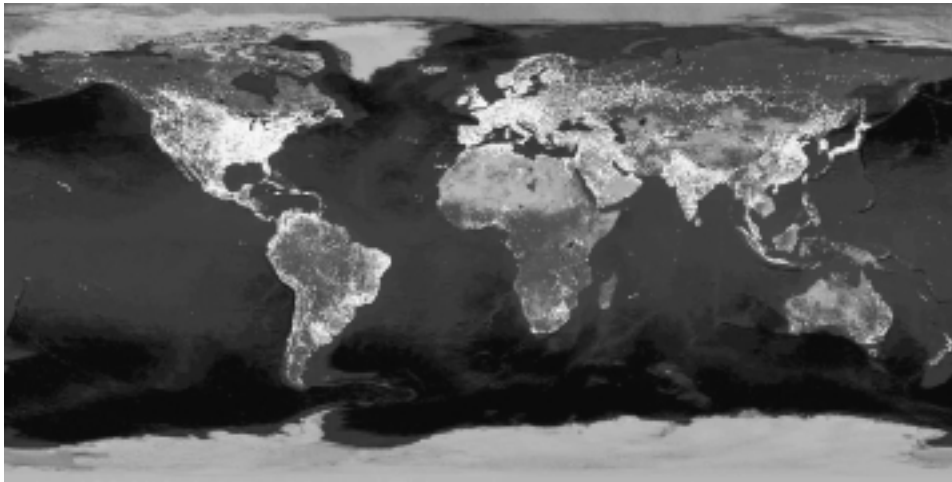
And, as soon as mankind, the human population, exceeds the small population that would be possible of bands of existentialist apes, we need not only *things*, but we need *changes* in the environment. We need overall changes in the environment, expressed most clearly by the concept of infrastructure, by the kinds of what's called "development of the territory," development of land associated with modern agriculture, the building of towns and cities, water infrastructure, and so forth (**Figure 7**). . . .

And finally: Here you see Eurasia, at night (**Figure 8**)—well, not all of Eurasia can be at night at the same time, but these are actual satellite photos of the various areas of Eurasia at night, showing the effect of human infrastructure, in this case, lighting. And you can see the Trans-Siberian Railroad; you can see, if you know well our Eurasian Land-Bridge maps, you can see the traces of a very long development of Eurasian society, or Eurasian civilization over hundreds and thousands of years, and also the population concentrations.

So, we have not only an accumulation of changes in the physical environment of man, which are necessary to our existence today, but also, we have the development of the labor force, of productive power, which is embodied in the *people*, in their minds, in their education; which is also the result accumulated of a very large number of changes, of discoveries, and elaborated mental acts of generations and

FIGURE 8

Earth's City Lights



This composite image of the Earth's city lights shows clearly where the infrastructure is—and where it is urgently needed (look at Africa!). Tennenbaum showed a similar satellite photo of Eurasia, to highlight the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

generations of human beings; which are embodied in the skills, and the knowledge, and the insight of the workers, of the scientists, and so forth, that produce what we require, today. That includes also language, and these kinds of elementary wisdom which should be passed on from parent to child: difference between right and wrong, and so forth: culture.

So here we see this paradoxical role of *time*, that everything society does today, depends on pre-existing labor power, infrastructure, production facilities, stocks of materials and goods that were produced by the past activity of society. And, the future of the whole population depends on our expending *today*, a large portion of our labor and resources on things that are not necessary, strictly, to our momentary survival. And Lyn has mentioned, as the example, the education of the young, a 25-year investment, which is, at first, a burden. We have also large-scale infrastructure. But we have also have shorter cycles: For example, the farmer that plants wheat seeds in the land, is preparing the future of the sprouting of this food.

So, we have actually a kind of an array of cycles, of investment cycles, in an economy, of this relationship of the present economy to its future.

Now, none of this has anything to do with money—except in the sense of an administrative, generally poor, instrument. Because it's not money, but it's teachers, who teach young people; it's not money, but it's machine tools and the people who operate them, that produce things. And similarly, there is *no* intrinsic relationship between the actual gain, the actual value of what society is doing in its physical investments, and the financial gain associated with it, particularly in our present system.

So, the result out of this is, a healthy physical economy *lives* almost entirely in the future. Only an ever smaller part

of actual activity of the physical economy is associated with what you need *now*. And most is associated with what you'll need for the future.

So, you could compare a physical economy with a locomotive of a train, which is moving along a track, and ahead of the locomotive are teams of workers who are building the track: They're knocking down the trees; they're leveling the mountains, and they're building the track ahead of the locomotive. Only a small part of the labor force is sitting in the locomotive. They have to shovel the coal and keep the locomotive moving. Most of the activity is ahead of the locomotive.

And you can develop that (I can't go into that, now, for time reasons): a kind of a spectrum of cycles of activity, of this investment of society in the future, with this 25-year generational cycle, as the sort of central one. And like the Solar System, you have the inner cycles that are faster, such as the electrical power plant, that has to maintain the electrical potential on a second-to-second basis; and on the other side, you have the outer planets, which are cycles that go beyond, even many times beyond, a single lifetime.

Actually, a physical economy doesn't just accumulate its capital, but it goes through a series of changes of geometry, in such a way—it's like an animal—that lives in shells, it builds houses for itself, in a sense. But, at any time it's actually building its next shell—these are technological in the case of the human being, actually technological geometries of the existence of humanity in the future.

Let's say, we're now. . . if we were in a healthy economy, we would have research projects, we would have prototypes and so forth, we would be working now, and most of us would be working now on the economy, the economic geometry of the future. So the animal, so to speak, is building its next

house all the time.

It's the same thing we see in Vernadskyian evolution, where you see, that the activity of the Biosphere, in evolution, could never be understood in terms of its just simple existence; but it was always working to bring about the precondition for the next stage of evolution.

Okay, that's just to underline this nonlinear character.

Economic 'Cannibalization'

Now what we have, of course, now—now we get to the shock wave. You can look at, actually, this spectrum of investment, relative to the time scale as a kind of a wave, where most of the wave in a healthy economy, is ahead of what you call the present. It's a precursor. And then you can see the changes in this, and particularly the problem that we're facing right now: Namely, what happens if people stop laying the tracks out in front of the locomotive? What happens if the locomotive starts to catch up with the lack of investment in its own future? What happens when the workers on some financial interests, start to tear up and sell the tracks ahead of the locomotive? What happens, when that process becomes the main source of *profit*, or nominal profit, in an economy?

You have what Lyn used to call "the cannibalization" of the economy, particularly—and that's my main point—the cannibalization of the future, which some people don't see so clearly, because it doesn't seem to affect, right away, the momentary existence of society.

Now this cannibalization process is so pervasive, actually, that once you grasp its essential character, you see it everywhere, right down to personal relations between people, which reflect that. Just a couple points on this: We already mentioned the question of the looting of infrastructure (I think I have a picture of that).

This (Figure 9) just shows the fact that infrastructure, long term, even bridges and so forth: They *corrode*. They don't last forever. And so, if you don't do anything, they will eventually collapse. So, a standard method of looting, which is now massive in most parts of the world, is, imagine you privatize infrastructure; you privatize a railroad or so forth. The speculator buys this infrastructure, and simply says, "Oh, wait a minute! I have certain running costs that I have to pay. I have to have the fuel for my locomotive, and so on. But, there are longer-term investments, like repairing the bridges and so forth, that I don't have to make right away. So I just don't pay them. And I take that amount of my income, which would normally correspond to covering those costs, and I pay it out as profits. And the stocks of my company become profitable, its stocks become more valuable, and I can build a bubble on that. And finally, I sell the railroad after a while, just in time for the whole thing to collapse." So that kind of principle is already showing the interaction with the financial system I want to talk about.

Another one, which Lyn went into, free-market competition, so-called, as the means of a massive and pervasive loot-

FIGURE 9

Infrastructure in Collapse



The failure to maintain infrastructure is a form of looting the physical economy which can be disguised—up to a point.

ing of the physical capital of the world, by paying prices which are below the actual cost of production.

Right now, by the way, and Rosa [Tennenbaum] can tell you more about that, milk is in many stores, cheaper than mineral water. But you don't have to feed a cow, and take care of a cow, in order to produce mineral water. You're looting the agriculture by this.

Another point: The role of outsourcing. Somebody says, "Well, wait a minute, if we move our production to China, aren't we employing people? Aren't we developing factories?" True. But, what are you *losing* when you shut down factories here? What is the cost of developing that labor power, which you're now destroying? What would be the cost of *replacing* that labor power? Now, subtract that away from the apparent profit of cheap labor. And secondly, look at what it really costs China, to maintain that production, costs which are generally not included in the apparent cheap production.

Okay, one more point: The in-depth destruction of in-depth technological capability. This is, again, not so visible. But I mentioned this process of nonlinear development of the economy. If you have the kind of activities in society, which are associated with living in the future, for example *Mittelstand* companies; companies like MBB, the German aerospace company, which was just partly a production company, but it had, together with the production, probably over half of its actual activity, was working on all kinds of new things, including the Transrapid, including new types of space planes, including even thinking about anti-gravity, how to make flying saucers or something like that. They had people thinking about these things.

Now what happens? They're taken over by Daimler Benz, and the managers come in and they say, "Wait a minute! What're all these people doing? We don't need them, for

producing our helicopter. What're they doing here? Fire them!"

Those are the people who are working on the future. Those are the people, and the activities, which were maintaining the capability to produce technology in the future.

So, that's the way in which the future is cannibalized—one way.

A final point, on this, is the replacement of labor power by computers. In the famous blackout on Aug. 14, 2003, about 50 million people lost their electricity, in the northern United States and Ontario. The way this happened was—it's a very interesting study for anyone to look at; there's a report on how this happened—for 15 years, there was no investment in high-power lines, in electrical transmission lines, and almost none in power plant production. Instead they shut down power plants. And replaced that by computerized systems that would move electricity from one place to the other, very rapidly, on the basis of so-called "real time computer monitoring." So, when there's a hole developing, a lack of electricity, which maybe in earlier times, would have led to a small blackout or brownout, electricity was mobilized from all around the country, to move it into that area. Well, this nice solution then created the precondition for a chain-reaction collapse of the electrical system, which could have actually, if not for some accidents, could have spread to a much larger area; where, in trying to fill the hole, other holes were created, and you got a chain-reaction and the whole system came down.

I say that, because we're moving into that with the so-called "derivatives," which are a comparable "clever idea" in the financial domain.

Educational reform, to mention another form of looting. The creation of a generation of people, who basically as a group cannot run a modern industrial economy, at least in their present state.

And the spread of mass psychosis, through the media. The Baby-Boomer phenomenon is a key aspect, in the sense that, you have a cultural matrix (this gets to my third point), which allowed people to permit, to tolerate, the massive cannibalization of their own future. The so-called "Now Generation," you live only in the "now," don't worry about the future.

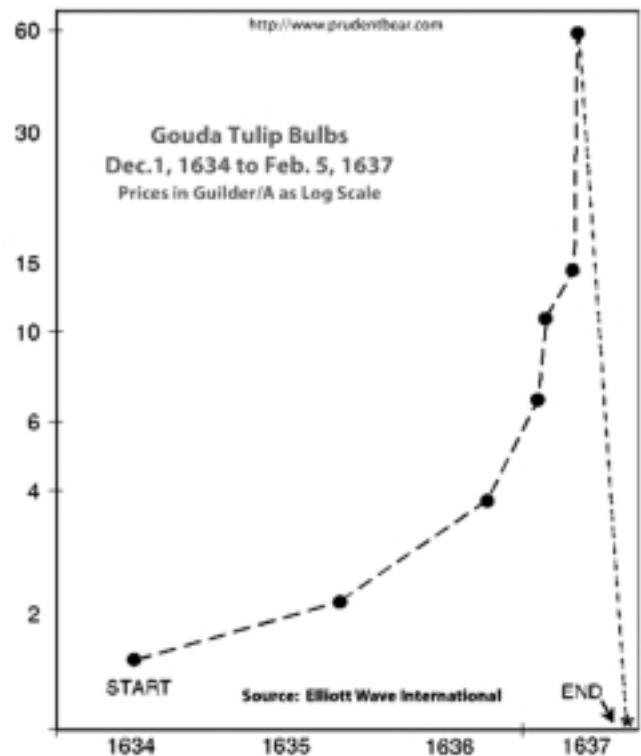
An Economic Shock Wave

So, where is this taking us? We're moving, actually, on a world level, toward a physical shock wave. In fact, it's occurring all the time, actually, the precursors in certain aspects of it, in terms of breakdowns like the one I was referring to—infrastructure breakdowns. But what makes this all the more fatal, and dangerous, is the interconnection between this physical economic process and the buildup and coming collapse of the largest speculative bubble in history.

So, let me now show a couple of things on that. In the financial system, per se, you have a very different relationship between the past, present, and future, than you have in a physi-

FIGURE 10

The Tulip Bubble of the 17th Century



cal economy. On the one hand, what do you have? You have a kind of analogue of an Euler-Lagrange system. You have a gigantic lattice of rules and contractual relations, pieces of paper that say, "I pay you" or "You pay me," or "This gives you the right to loot a certain asset in the future." And the characteristic of this is, particularly, a *gigantic* accumulation of claims, financial claims on the future: "You must pay debt."

And this takes a kind of cult form. In the United States, you have, officially, living out the derivatives, a debt of about \$130,000 per man, woman, and child. Children are born already, in a sense, with more debt on them, than they could ever pay. There's no relationship between the actual generation of wealth in the economy, which is actually shrinking, and the claims which are propagated into the future by this financial wave, which has this *mountain of debt*, in the future. It *cannot* be paid.

Connected with this is the bubble mentality. That is to say, there is no relationship between the value associated, even with physical objects, and their actual value for the future of the economy. Here you see (Figure 10) an example, the famous Tulip Bubble in Holland in the 17th Century, where one single tulip bulb would supposedly sell at a price that was far beyond an entire lifetime's earnings of an average worker.

Now, this is again showing you the fact that this is not a

FIGURE 11

The Roaring Twenties



financial question, per se, it's associated with a *mentality*: Here you see the famous Roaring Twenties, the mass insanity which preceded the Crash of 1929 (**Figure 11**).

Here you see the stock market crash (**Figure 12**). . . .

You see, now, the stock market bubble which developed in the late '90s (**Figure 13**), and the *Titanic* (**Figure 14**), with the people on it saying, on the part that's coming up, "See, look at it! I've never seen the Dow so high!"

This is just a metaphor for the insanity which you see in the United States (**Figure 15**): These are the Beanie Babies. These are little dolls or teddy bears, which developed into a market, a speculative craze at the end of the '90s, by a fellow named Ty Warner; where these little dolls were selling for \$600 or \$1,000, as people *speculated* on them. And actually, there were people who collected these things, in the expectation they would become more valuable, in order to finance the college education of their children!

Finally then, another aspect of the financial system is the derivatives. I won't go into that, except to mention that the mathematical basis of derivatives, is the *same* as the Euler-Lagrange tradition, the Boltzmann tradition, the von Neumann; Merton-Scholes developed these so-called "methods"



for stabilizing the financial system: By attempting to prevent local events to compensate for local problems, and thereby creating situation in which the whole system can go.

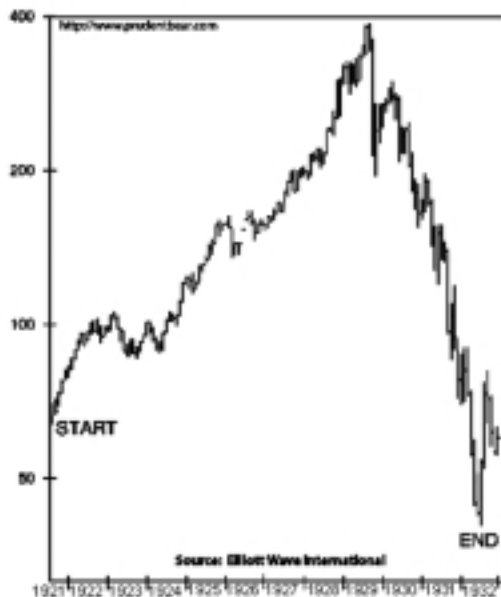
The Financial Breakdown Crisis

So, we have this mutually accelerating interaction between the financial system and the physical economy, which is characterized by the fact that our physical economy is presently entropic. We're not actually producing net wealth, and therefore, there is no basis for any payment, there is no basis for the claims of the financial system of the future.

So, you have a mutual relationship. On the one hand, if you try to meet the requirements of the financial claims of the financial system, you can only do that on the basis of one of two things: accelerating the looting of the physical economy—but that accelerates the collapse, the shock-wave collapse of the economy; or you print money, which leads to a hyperinflationary blowout, particularly now, because as a result of the looting of the economy, of the physical economy, of its future capabilities, the running costs, the short-term costs, start to explode. Because, as you've actually weakened the infrastructure and the other long-term capabilities of soci-

FIGURE 12

The Stock Market Crash of 1929-32

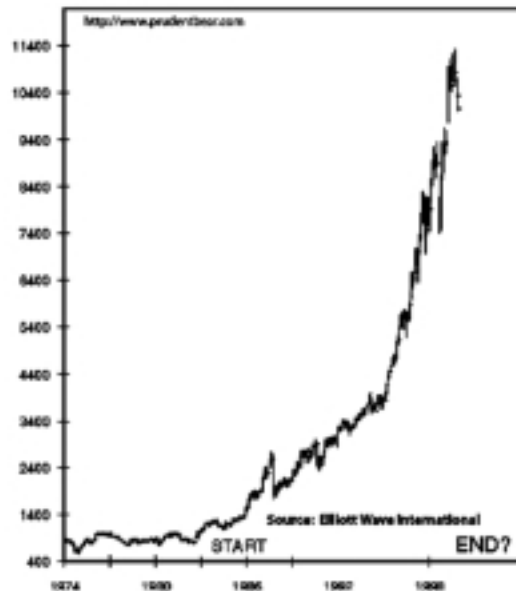


Famous Manias and their Aftermath

**Dow Jones Industrial Average
1921 - 1932
Log Scale**

FIGURE 13

The Bubble of the 1990s



Famous Manias and their Aftermath

**Dow Jones Industrial Average
1974 - 1998
Arithmetic Scale**

The bubble popped, of course, beginning with the crash of the NASDAQ in Spring of 2000, wiping out the savings and pensions of many thousands of people.

ety, it becomes more and more expensive in real terms, to maintain society at any given level. So you have an actual cost explosion, *real physical* cost explosion, to the extent that you want to keep a certain level of the physical economy, which is pushing toward a hyperinflation.

So you have a situation which is building up where, actually, all pathways within that given interaction between the physical economy and the financial system—all pathways lead to disaster. They can lead to disaster in somewhat different ways, but they lead to disaster.

Let me give you just one last metaphor for this (**Figure 16**): That is, the way in which a breaker, which is somewhat analogous to a shock wave, is generated. This is from work done by Dino [de Paoli], in showing also that Leonardo da Vinci understood this quite well, very long before Riemann. You see da Vinci's drawing, showing a normal wave, at the right; that is to say, apparently, a sine wave-type wave, at the right of Leonardo da Vinci's upper left drawing. Apparently what you might call "conjunctural cycles" as the economists would say. But now, you have an interaction with the *real* economy, which I represent by the changing of the shore, the marginally increasing real costs of maintaining society, which is interacting and causing the financial system to break. Alter-

natively, the attempt to save the financial system causes the physical economy to break. . . .

The Noëtic Process

So, the only way out of this is, we must introduce a new principle. In other words, human reason must intervene, to introduce a radical change in both the physical economy and the financial system, the way the two interact, and above all in the governing principles or axioms of society. That change is what Lyndon LaRouche and his movement have been fighting for, as embodied variously in the policies of the "New Bretton Woods," the "Eurasian Land-Bridge" and "Super-TVA," and the launching of LaRouche's unique International Youth Movement.

This brings us to the third and last of the three, multiply-connected interacting dimensionalities of action, I mentioned at the outset: the noëtic process. What we're looking at here, is what's going on in the human mind—the reaction in the minds of individual members of society, including in its leading institutions, to the combined physical-economic and financial breakdown crisis—that crisis being in turn the prod-

uct of the imposition of certain false policies and associated cultural axioms, upon the economic process. What do we mean by noëtic? We have current history, not in the so-called objective sense of a series of discrete events per se, but as

history is experienced by the people making it and involved in it, as the content of processes of judgment, by which human beings select courses of action. This is the material of Classical tragedy.

The human mind is this very complicated—and I’m thinking about this, to get a better hold on this complexity of the human mind. The human mind is full of impulses, of intentions, impulses of various kinds for action. And there’s a question that Plato talks about, how to govern the mind, how must the mind be governed? Now, animals are also guided by intention; the Solar System is guided by intention, as Kepler showed most clearly. But, except for the human being, these processes, or these living beings, cannot become aware of, *cannot see* the actual content, and the cause of the intentions which they are fulfilling. So, you have instinctive behavior of an animal. The animal does this behavior, it expresses an intention, but it does not have an insight into the source and content of the intention.

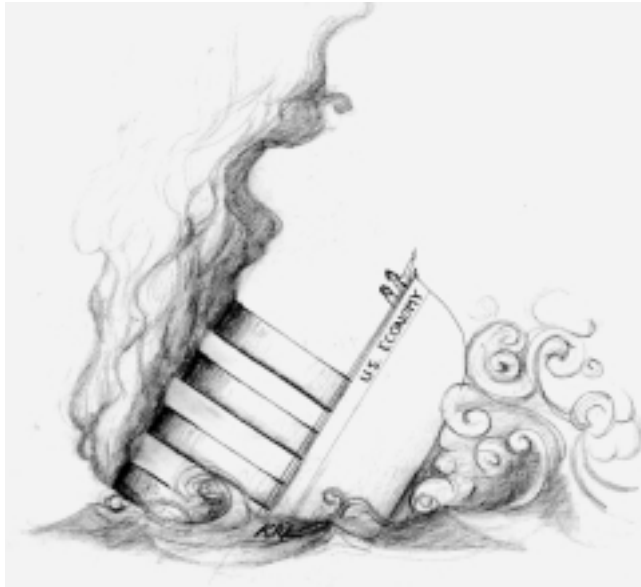
So, you have human beings today, being governed, almost like an invisible hand, by certain intentions which they did not themselves create. It did not originate in a sovereign act of mind, by themselves, and by virtue of which they are self-*doomed*, and they don’t even often recognize the intentionality which is dooming them. Also, this term, which seems to be prominent with the youth, of the “lemmings”: People are marching off, by some kind of semi-instinctual behavior, into their self-doom.

So, you have these—we already spoke of them—this consumerism, environmentalism, and the fact that the present geometry, the fishbowl geometry *in* people’s minds, in the masses of the population and its institutions, is such, that they would reject, and fight against, exactly those kinds of changes that are needed to save them! And this is associated with a very special kind of blindness, which I think is very important: the inability, or at least momentary failure or defect in the ability to recognize a geometry, of the mind to see a geometry. Also a lack of training in doing that.

I give one example pedagogically, often, that’s a very simple one: Imagine you have three dots, three circles, near to each other. And somebody looks at that, and you ask them, “What do you see?” “Well, I see three.” Okay. Another person, who has a kind of blindness, says, “I see dot, dot, dot.”

You say, “But no. There are three.”

FIGURE 14



“Look at that! I’ve never seen the Dow so high!”

FIGURE 15

The ‘Beanie Baby’ Bubble

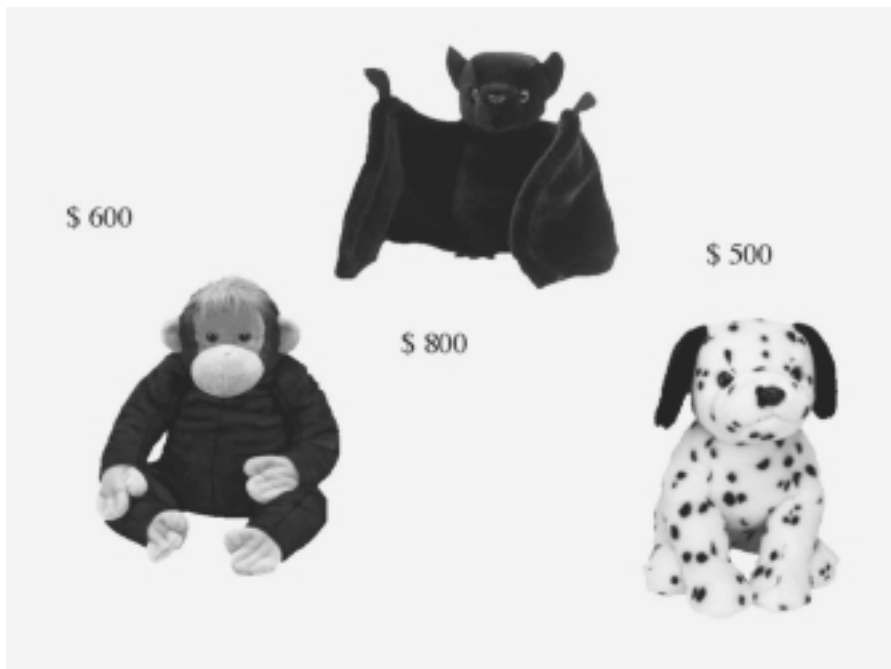
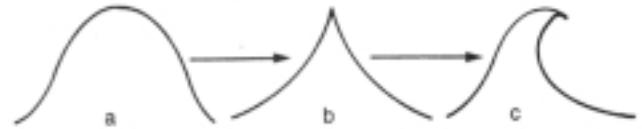


FIGURE 16

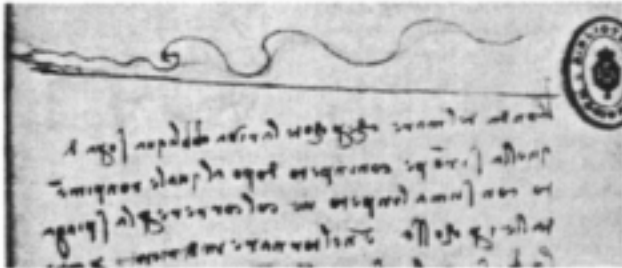
A) Simple sine-wave with underlying parabolic geometry



B) Formation of a breaker: schematic



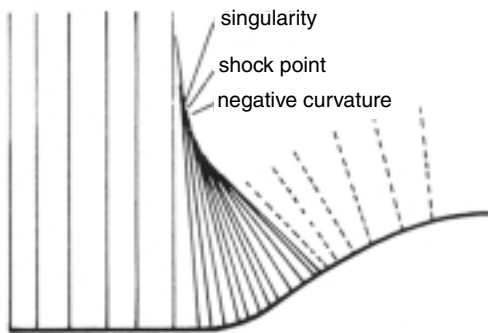
C) Leonardo's drawing of wave with breakers forming



D) Breaker with surf-rider



E) Theory of characteristics



What Riemann called “geometric characteristics” and Leonardo called “cross waves,” are represented by perpendicular lines when the speed is constant, and bent right or left when the speed increases or decreases, for example due to enlarging or narrowing the passage through which a fluid is flowing. Thus it will appear that the characteristics touch. Riemann used this to represent a **shock wave**. It is also a **singularity**. It is also, clearly, **negative curvature**, which therefore appears in connection with the formation of a singularity.

“Well, where? I only see one dot, another dot, the other dot. I don’t see three. Where is the three? I don’t see it.”

On another level, when you talk about the Anglo-Dutch system, and what Lyn means (as I understand what he means about the system), he’s not just talking about some kind of a formal thing. He’s talking about a geometry, which is actually everywhere! It’s acting everywhere, essentially everywhere. It embodies an intention. And that intention is effectively controlling the behavior, to a large extent, of a large part of the world—and yet, people don’t see it. They act as if it weren’t there. They say, “Yes. Well, we see this problem, we see that problem.” They see this or that dot, but they don’t see the geometry behind it, the intention behind it. They acknowledge symptoms, but they refuse to acknowledge the disease.

So, we have the equivalent of a kind of bubble in the noëtic, in the mental domain. You also have mental bubbles. You have somebody who has certain fixed conceptions, although the evidence builds up that these conceptions are wrong, but instead of saying, “Wait a minute. There’s something wrong with my way of thinking,” they start to develop a lattice of wrong explanations and reactions, which becomes a bubble. That is our society, actually. They’re in a state of denial.

So, where does this go? It goes to what you might call a noëtic shock. Similar to a shock wave, where there’s a confrontation between the reality, which is imposing itself, and this bubble generated by false axioms. You can get, then, one of several outcomes: One is, people go literally crazy. They become psychotic, which is a real danger in the population we’re dealing with.

Awaken the Principle of Reason

Or, fortunately there is another possibility, which we see the beginnings of in populations and institutions, and in which we ourselves are the key catalytic factor: that a *Gestalt* comes together in people’s minds, of the utter rottenness of the system as a whole. Most often, some event, sometimes even a relatively minor one, per se, becomes, so to speak, a kind of name for the *Gestalt*, as we have seen with the “Hartz IV” revolt in Germany. People say, “Wait a minute! This whole system is rotten! Let’s *change* it.” There’s a recognition of that, and the beginning awakening, at least implicitly, of the higher principle of reason.

And the principle of reason, well, there *does* exist, unique to the human mind, a power to recognize intentions; to recognize the intentions embodied in a process, including in our

own mind; to recognize their origin, and their content, also the historical content. What was the act of generation of these intentions? When, and where, and under what conditions, were these intentions generated? “How did I come to think the way I think?” And then, to deliberately *change* the intentions, to act upon those intentions, from the standpoint of what you might call the “adduced intention of God.” The concept of the Good.

A power of moving to correct a fundamental injustice, to supply something crucial—whether a scientific discovery of principle, or an analogous change in the principles of society—which the universe has lacked up to now, and which has become necessary.

Great music *speaks* to this power in the human mind. It’s there. It’s always there, but it’s not always powerful enough. Sometimes, it seems not to be there. But, it’s there—it must be evoked.

Therefore, to conclude with all of this: I think the key question here, is how to evoke, how to wake up, the principle of reason, this principle of reason, which must act to *change* the system.

There was, at a certain time, when we were having a hard time in our work, when there was a discussion of a kind of a theory, which is partly true, but I was always uneasy with it, called in German, “*der brennende Kittel*,” the “burning robe.” You know, somebody, when their own clothing is burning, then they’re going to move. Before that happens, you often have people who won’t move, because they say, “Well, everything’s okay,” right? But once their clothes are burning, they move.

The problem is, of course, what direction are they going to move in? The “burning robe” does not necessarily bring about a rational reaction. Sometimes the opposite.

And in such a situation, it’s also not enough to simply propose a solution. Generally, not enough to just propose a solution—it won’t be recognized; or it may be rejected.

But one must pose, I believe, at this crucial moment of crisis, the *principle of reason itself* must be presented. We’re doing that in music, and in other ways, because we have to awaken these higher human powers. We must sound the trumpet of reason. We have an individual among us, physically, now, who embodies the principle of reason, to the highest degree of any living person. And, in a consubstantial way, that is, it’s not an abstract principle: It’s something which is historically specific. It’s individual. It’s something that defines the identity of an individual.

So, this brings us to the question of the youth movement, and now, we see, actually, a true “future shock.” Not in this crazy way that was sometimes mentioned: But you have a generation of people, who, for specific reasons, *do* see the concept that this is a bunch of nonsense, this is a bunch of crap, this society is *doomed*—has a clear conception of that. Why? I think because young people have an inner experience of their own development, the process of development of their own mental and physical powers. They have experience of

what development means, and they compare that as a reference point, for the character of society, the geometry of society.

But: That has to be combined, that recognition, with a knowledge of how to change society. We’re creating a youth movement, that’s not just enthusiastic, hubristic—as it happily is—but also, it’s self-educated to actually *embody* and radiate the principle of human reason, in a historically specific manner, but also universally.

So, let’s get Bach to the principle of Classical art, of great music in particular, which is a key to our movement, to our ability to radiate the principle of reason.

So, I say let’s move forward, and let the trumpet of reason sound out!

Thank you [as the trumpet sounds the “Gloria” from Bach’s *B Minor Mass*].

Dialogue With Tennenbaum and LaRouche

Here are excerpts from the discussion which continued for some three hours following Jonathan Tennenbaum’s presentation.

On Geometry and Sense-Perception

Q: [Tina Rank] Hey, Jonathan! I have a couple questions. The first one is: I did not understand what you said in the beginning, when you talked about geometry, and you said: Geometry is something where you have to have an intention, or turning an intention towards something. And you said something about *Geistesmassen*, and I did not understand.

My second question is about crossing the sound barrier: We heard much about the sound barrier breaking and so on, but if one sees these videos and actually sees the plane crossing the sound barrier, why is it the object which is breaking the sound barrier? Why is it not something else? Why can’t we recognize the sound barrier differently?

No, it’s just something you can’t see, but with one second you can see it, and this is what I don’t understand.

Tennenbaum: Yes. Well, there are many things in physics that we don’t see. We see certain effects. Like, for example, when you look at this plane, you say, “Okay, here’s a plane moving.” But suddenly you see things that seem to come from outside the plane, whatever this cloud is—which informed you that actually the universe is not that way; the universe is not just that there are objects moving, but there’s actually a process which in a sense is moving the objects, and the process embraces the whole universe.

So, the shock wave is not actually in the plane. The shock wave is actually a change associated with the movement of the plane. Does that make sense? You get the idea?

Let me give one other metaphor, and then maybe Lyn can help me here—or he can wait, and help when there’s a certain accumulation of problems.

On the question of geometry and intention, I'll try this metaphor: I used to play with these dominoes. Does everybody know what a domino is? These little pieces of wood? And the fun thing is, you put them in very complicated chains, you can make them with splitting and all kinds of things: And when you push the first one over, it falls, and you get a wave, which can be very beautiful, or nice.

So now: If somebody comes and says, "All right. At the end of this chain of dominoes, the last domino fell, it went over." And you ask, "Why did it fall?" Then the physicist Newton comes, and he says, "Well, it fell because the domino before it fell, and pushed it." And you say, "Why did that domino fall?" And Newton says, "Because the one before it, pushed it, and then that one pushed that one."

And then you try to follow the chain back, and you finally ask yourself, "Well, wait a minute. I'm being fooled somehow, by these explanations. *Who* set up the dominoes, so that they would work that way? Who arranged the system, in such a way that certain types of phenomena occur in the system?" That is a very different way of thinking, than the person who looks at the dominoes individually. It's like, who is determining the rules? Who has set this up? But, when you say, "set *this* up," what is "*this*"? "This" is not an individual domino, it is what I was calling a geometry.

And in physics, we have to do with that. You take a magnet, for example. Ludwig wants to do something like this: Take a magnet; see how the magnet changes the interaction of other magnets. Was it the magnet that did it? Or has something changed in the whole way the system is acting?

And human ideas work that way. An idea actually changes the way you act. All your reactions will be changed. Certain kinds of ideas will change the way you are; not only something particular about you, but will change everything. That's what I'm trying to get at with the concept of geometry, but with the particular point, like with the dominoes, that a geometry is always something that expresses an intention. It's not just there. It doesn't just somehow exist. But you have an actual process of creation in the universe, so that the things that exist, exist by an intention.

So, this is something we have to experiment with, to get a sense of.

What Is Reason, Really?

Lyndon LaRouche: What has happened is, the first question, the second part, with which Jonathan was just wrestling, takes us immediately to the conclusion of his presentation, on the notion of the principle of reason itself.

Now the significance of Riemann, first of all, is that he was the first in modern times, to explicitly state that *there is no self-evident principle, definition, axiom, or postulate, in the real universe*. That all assumedly self-evident such definitions, axioms, and postulates, are frauds.

Now what does that leave you? That leaves you, in a sense, apparently, at first blush, with the assumption of where do you start? And Riemann answers very clearly, even in the first

paragraph of his habilitation dissertation, that nothing exists as knowledge in the universe, except as that which are experimentally demonstrable, as universal principles.

Now, in modern society, we know a lot of that, and there are two categories of such principles. In order to define completeness in our knowledge, we have to divide the classes of principles, into two principal types: One, the relationship of the individual human mind, to the physical universe around us, on which we act. Secondly, the way in which we, as human beings, are able to willfully *interact*, to utilize discovered universal physical principles.

And these two, which are the principles of Classical artistic composition—and *only of Classical artistic composition*; there is no other form of valid art, except those things which enable mankind to cooperate efficiently, to utilize discoverable universal physical principles.

Now, put that aside, and come back to the question of just the individual mind's relationship—a social individual mind, of course—to the universe. Now, what the idiot tells you, is that at the blackboard, by accepted mathematics—that is, one which is inherently defective, because it depends upon so-called self-evident axiomatic assumptions—that you measure everything in the universe as a "connect-the-dots" form of action.

But that is not the real universe. What Riemann did, was essentially to free mankind from slavery to that kind of thinking.

The Discovery of Universal Physical Principles

But it's interesting what happens then, when you start to look at, what are the principles which we have proven, physical principles we have proven? First of all, every discovery of a physical principle, adds something to the universe of our knowledge, which is not an object of sense perception. So that in the real universe, sense-perceptions are not primary; they are not the obvious existence. The idiocy and primitiveness of society, is that we are in a society which still believes in sense-certainty, as the basis for reality. Whereas in science, it is our ability to *change* the ordering of sense-perceived events, which is knowledge of the universe; the changes we make by discovery and application of a proven universal physical principle.

Now this gets fun: Because we had a little session some years ago, up north of here, where some people met and we had several weeks together, at which Michael Liebig concluded by doing a de-brainwashing of one of our associates, who had just returned from Berlin. One of Michael's first real achievements, was a de-brainwashing session of a dear friend, at the time.

But at that point, I presented, especially in a discussion which was provoked in part by Helga, who was being very angry with me at the time, of what is the meaning of my reference to the work of Georg Cantor? And I indicated then, as some will recall, when I drew these diagrams, that you have hierarchies of principles: that you take certain groups of

physical principles—and we know this very well. For example, we have the known category of inorganic, or non-living, processes—that’s a category of physical principles. Ah! But then: as Vernadsky points out, we have another category, a higher category, which subsumes the non-living principle-category: living processes, which are quite different than non-living processes, and are a *higher order* of principle. Then we have, since we exist in the universe, and are active, as Vernadsky instructs us, a still-higher order of principles, superior to living processes: the process of noësis, right?

What about the universe, then? Well, first of all, we now have three orders of universal principles, which are immediately obviously to us, from experimental physics: the non-living, or the so-called inorganic; the living processes; and noëtic processes, which exist only in man and God.

Now, what does this tell us about the universe? First of all, what is important human action? All important human action, taking the analogue of only physical action as such, first, is an ordering of successively higher orders of orders of universal principle. That’s reality. Now, the question is: What’s this mean? Well, first of all, we discover these principles, and we discover how to use them; to use them to change the way perceived events occur, in a way which is to our advantage, a manifest advantage; which increases man’s power, in the universe, per capita and per square kilometer of the Earth’s surface.

So it was an increase in power, which is ordered by a succession of discoveries. The first level of discoveries, or the lowest level, are the so-called non-living processes. The next higher order are living processes, which are more powerful than non-living processes. You have a third one, a third order, which are noëtic processes, which we know only in man.

Now, what happens as a result of our doing this? By using these discoveries, we increase man’s power in the universe. How does that occur? We discover a principle, a principle provided by the Creator, but we discover its existence. Now having discovered its existence, we now change the universe, by applying a principle which already existed, provided by the Creator. Therefore, our power is increased, our power to exist, our power to develop ourselves.

The Universe Is a Developing Process

Now we say, “Wait a minute: This, we know, is the nature of creation, or at least an aspect of the nature of creation.” So, what is creation? Is creation a fixed scheme of things? An Aristotelean scheme? By no means! It is not fixed! It is a developing process. The universe is a developing process, not a fixed one.

For example: We take a simple case, the Sun, the Solar System. Now, according to Kepler’s discoveries, and their implications for modern science, the Sun was sitting all by its lonesome, a young Sun, with no immediate neighbors, apparently, all by its lonesome. And spinning. It was just

sitting there, spinning—like a Yippie, huh? And, it spun, very rapidly according to Kepler’s laws. And it began to spin off material. Initially the Sun was largely confined to a few chemicals, such as hydrogen, simple elements like hydrogen and so forth. But, as it spun, it began to produce this material, which lay in a kind of—like Saturn’s rings, around the Sun. And this Sun, which is very fast-spinning, was spinning off this material. And the Sun irradiated this material, such that the temperature equivalent in the material surrounding the Sun, was at a higher temperature, than is possible inside the Sun itself.

Now it was this process, a polarized process, which made possible the so-called 92 elements or so of the so-called first known Solar System. This material was then dispensed, according to Kepler’s laws, in orbital pathways, like a distillation machine, where you distill petroleum to get various petroleum products, the cracking system. At first, it was spread uniformly along the orbital pathway, like a distillation process. But as Gauss pointed out, because the orbit was elliptical in this form, it set up a shock wave inside it. And therefore, you have the generation of a planet, from a uniformly distributed piece of material.

So, when we look at the stars, and so forth, we see similar processes. The Crab Nebula is a nice anomaly, which poses questions of this type.

So, look at the universe as a whole in that way. The universe is developing! It’s a system of creation, whose characteristic is self-development. Our knowledge is of a self-developing universe. Thus, when we are mature, when we become truly human and understand what humanity is, we think of the universe in those terms, instead of the simple, naive sense of self-evident sense-experience.

So, what we take as knowledge, is developing the knowledge of these higher orders of principles, and how we should use them. And how, for the defense of the universe, we’re required to use them.

For example: According to conventional theory, the Sun is going to die on us one day, or become a very inhospitable neighborhood to live in, before it blows up! What’re we going to do about that? Right now, we don’t know what to do. But we know what we have to do, anyway. We have time. Not too much time, but time enough to learn to master that problem.

This will carry us, indefinitely, to more and more extents, of understanding the universe.

And therefore, who are we? What are we? We are what we are becoming. We are what the universe is becoming, partly through the instrumentality of our action upon it.

The mysteries that come up from people, of the type that Tina asked, come, because this acceptance of this very obvious—or, what is to me, very obvious, nature of the universe and of knowledge, is not grasped, is not accepted; is not felt to be “real.” Until people come back to the “real universe,” they think, of the touchy-feely universe. And they try to explain everything in touchy-feely terms.

The problem is not the lack of knowledge; the problem is our backwardness, our stubborn clinging to our intellectual backwardness, makes us cling, with desperation, to dirty money, and other dirty objects of sense-perception. We're so fascinated with these objects, that we don't see what the mind should instruct us to see, if we take a different view.

The Spiritual Aspect

And the more beautiful thing about it, is this wonderful thing about relations among human beings. Which is called "Classical art," which is one of the things that was on the table this weekend, the question of singing, the question of Bach. What is this? This art is expressed simply by such things as *Jesu Meine Freude*, when properly understood by the singers, singing within a hearing of the chorus of which they're part, rather than just like a competitive horse-race, or something. It actually goes to the essence of the nature of man. It goes to the question of development. And it's the interaction among human beings for a directed purpose, for the benefit of humanity, and for the benefit of the mission which the Creator set as a scientist in the universe; it's when we perceive cooperation among ourselves with that consciousness of ourselves and what humanity is, that we achieve what I described before, as the "pursuit of happiness."

We are not happy, merely because we are recognized by future generations. We are happy, because *we are something important, in the development of the universe, in a necessary way, a predetermined as necessary way.* And this Cantor image, of these orders of transfiniteness, as typified by the ordering of the non-living, living, and noëtic processes, and what that means to the universe as a whole: This is the concept of beauty. This is the concept of *being, really knowing you're human.* This is the concept of sovereignty. This is the concept that you need, to have the leader of a nation, of a troubled nation, to get it out of trouble. Because people are clinging to trying to "fix up" the system, and to make it work, when what is needed is an innovation of the system, something new that was not dreamed of before. And someone who has the sovereign confidence, to pull the society to the next place it must go to, rather than trying to cling, to fix up the old wreck that's breaking down. Hmm?

So that's the importance of it.

So, the problem is the psychological importance. It's a deeply spiritual problem, obviously, for these reasons. But this is the problem! Mankind is still very much in its infancy, morally and intellectually.

I've spent most of my life on this question, and I enjoy the question very much. I never have the complete answer, but I keep getting a better understanding of the question. And that's the answer to Tina's question.

True and False Axioms

Q: Okay, Jonathan this is Patrick. I've got two questions. The first one is very short, I think. You said that it's very



St. Augustine, in his Confessions, grapples in a Socratic manner with the question of how to understand the conception of time.

important to have a right idea of what is time. Because if you think of it like a fourth dimension in a Euclidean geometry, you really get into trouble. But, when we look into the paper of Riemann, about this supersonic movement, we do not learn so much about a real idea of time. So, can you give some other papers of maybe some other scientists, where we do learn about this idea of time?

The second question: You talked about false axioms. And if you talk about false axioms, the questions arise, if these are right axioms? So, when I thought about this question, I figured out that when we do science, and we take the German word "*Wissenschaft*"—for the English-speaking people, this is a connection between two words, "knowledge" and "creation." So science is about creation of knowledge. But, if you make some axioms, then the system is already ready, it's finished. There's nothing to do, other than to have a computer digitize, and add some new sentence or something like that.

So, I want to ask you, isn't it the case that we have to not only find the right axioms, but to overcome the thinking of needing such axioms?

Tennenbaum: I think, firstly—I propose not to try to learn about time by reading some papers, because you're not going to find—. It's also what Lyn was saying: How do you discover something about time, yourself? Instead of saying, am I going to believe what Riemann said, or am I going to believe what this person said?

What I referred to in the *Confessions* of Augustine: His writing has a very, very useful and provocative struggle with this question, of a real Socratic sort. And which is focussing exactly on getting to the reality of it, as opposed to different representations—four-dimensional—. Because usually, when you try to make a representation, you're representing something that's wrong. Or what happens is, the representation takes you over. Instead of having an idea that you want to represent, as a great artist would do, you tend to get caught

in the means that you're using to make the representation.

So, I think that what I would propose is the notion which St. Augustine also discusses, the notion of what Lyn calls the "simultaneity of eternity," if you think of the future and the past as something, somehow abstract or outside reality, then you get into a problem. If you think of the future and the past as features of the world today, then you get to something very interesting. But then you have to look at the world today, from the standpoint of the human mind existing in that world.

In terms of Riemann, where he's struggling with this question, in his papers, the posthumous papers—he didn't publish them, but they were notes that he wrote, about the *Geistesmassen*—but also Riemann was struggling with the notion of evolution, where he very explicitly poses this paradox: How can it be, that in an evolutionary process, the earlier forms seem to be preparing the future ones, as if they would know, as if they would have a notion of the future?

So in terms of axioms, I think the difference between false and right axioms, is not the axiom itself, but the nature of the process that took you to the axiom; or, let's say, took you to a certain insight, or apparent knowledge of a principle. The question is, where did it come from? I think that you don't really have a right statement and a false statement. What you have is a truthful thinking, and a not truthful thinking.

Maybe just to give an example of what I mean: Lyn was referring to this concept of Riemann, that you want to have no arbitrary axioms. That is, that you don't accept anything which is not experimentally proven. But now you say, "But if I say that now I have a proof of X, Y, Z, does it mean that X, Y, Z is absolutely true? Maybe the next experiment will show that it isn't exactly true."

So, you get into an absurdity, when you think of true and false in terms of some kind of a formal statement.

Rather, you'd say: "Is a hypothesis that I have actually—did I discover it, a truthful process of the application of my powers of reason? Or, for example, has it gotten into my head, because I believe something that I read, or because of some kind of corruption, something I didn't want to see? To try to avoid something, I formed in my mind a wrong idea? Or something like that." Many so-called axioms are *sneaking through* even in the way language is used. For instance, part of the so-called "arts" of the oligarchy: How do you get people to accept axioms, like the environmentalist axiom? How do you get it into people's minds, in a sense, putting to sleep the powers of reason, the critical powers of reason, in order to get the axiom, when the person does not recognize where it came from?

And one last remark on this, which I find useful: When Brahms was talking to Jenner, his student, and he brought up—in Jenner's book about Brahms's teaching, he doesn't say it quite this way, but he poses the question of truth in music. What does it mean for a piece of music to be true? Very challenging idea, because a piece of music does not make any statement, it doesn't say "time is this way," or

"shock waves are that way." But what Brahms criticizes in his student Jenner, is the mode of thinking: Is the thinking truthful? Is the thinking honest, which led to the composition of a piece of music?

Just like, I sometimes use the example, somebody, which often happens in society—say, a person falls in love with a girl: terribly in love with this person; marries the person. And then, after—sometimes it's one year, sometimes it's five years—finally, actually gets to know the person they married, and finds out that the person was very different from the person they fell in love with. Or they discovered they fell in love with a fantasy, not with the actual person. So, that's an example of a thinking process which is false, which is defective.

So Brahms is saying, in a sense, that the judgment of truth and falsity is a judgment on a process of judgment; on a degree of reality of the method used to produce a certain judgment. That's how I'd respond to that.

Organizing the Future

Q: I wanted to ask you about something that was all over your presentation. You said, at some point that the future is being prepared for the propagation of the wave. That's probably a pretty axiom-challenging idea. I just want you to say more on this, for future work that we're going to do. It just seems to be very key.

Tennenbaum: When we were doing work on the SDI, and we had our scientific seminars, we were actually looking more carefully at what are these processes, like a laser light. How does a laser work? And we were looking at Riemann's work, also, on electrodynamics, because we have the problem that physics was more or less taken over, in the 19th Century, particularly by the end of the 19th Century, by an essentially British group around Lord Kelvin—Sir William Thompson, Lord Kelvin; Helmholtz, who was in Germany; Maxwell. There was a group—it was sometimes associated with a funny organization, called the X Club, which may or may not be the most important thing—but it was a very deliberate thing, to take over physical science, and it goes back to Galileo, Newton; it's a long-term thing.

But one of the areas they focussed on was the area of electrodynamics. And essentially, the progress of physics until today, has been sabotaged to a large extent, by the fallacious nature of the so-called "textbook electrodynamics." There were two conceptions of electrodynamics, electromagnetism. One was the school of Gauss and Riemann; and the other was the Maxwell/Helmholtz, which is now the textbook physics. Most students don't even *know* that in the second half of the 19th Century, there was a *huge* fight over electromagnetism and other areas of physics, between this Gauss/Riemann school and the Maxwell/Helmholtz school.

Now, why I go into that, is—just to make it concrete—this question of actually how physical action works. How a wave propagation works. You could see, for example, very

fun and shocking phenomena: that, for example, you can produce certain kinds of laser pulses which will actually go through a thick book, or other material. They won't destroy the material. The material will be like a glass; the pulse will simply go through with no interference, if it has the right shape.

And other experiences which are very shocking from the standpoint of the ordinary, again, push-pull idea of how action occurs in the universe. And, Huyghens was on to this; of course, Bernoulli, the question of the principle of least action. That actually physical processes are not organized on the basis of going, let's say, from one step to the next step. That there's an intervening—let's say you're in the complex domain—intervening process, that all physical action involves an organization, is organized action, organized as a whole. So, just as you say, the orbit exists before the planet moving in the orbit, so, let's say the process of the propagation of the laser pulse, what appears to be the pulse itself, is organized, in a sense, ahead of it, and by anticipation, by a process. And that everything works that way.

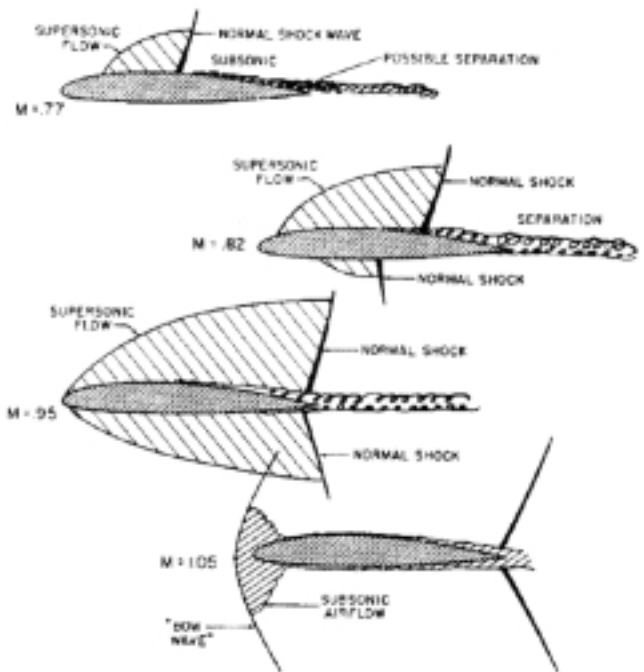
It's just like in musical composition. Or, Nicholas of Cusa referred to this in terms of evolution, as he wrote to the effect, that the idea of man existed before, just as an intention always precedes the effects of carrying out that intention, the idea of the human being exists in the universe, prior to what appears to be the evolution process, leading to the emergence of man as a biological entity.

And Vernadsky was looking at that also, what he called the "cephalization," which is the concept of an American geologist named [James] Dana, who observed the directionality, particularly in the latter part of evolution, which focusses on the development of the nervous system, the higher nervous system; evidently moving in a very directed way, toward the kind of nervous system which is adequate to support the activity of the human mind. So, you're always seeing an organizing activity, in a sense, indefinitely into the future. It's called, in the study of waves, a "precursor"; that's just a metaphorical expression of that, which I tried to indicate with the tracks being built in front of the locomotive. That's only the visible effect of something else. Why *are* they building the tracks in front of the locomotive? What kind of people are those? What is the concept which leads people to do that?

The Machine-Tool Principle

Q: Jonathan, can you explain the principle behind the design of Büsemann's supersonic aircraft, and how that relates, or is analogous, to physical-economic processes?

Tennenbaum: Well, I can do that better, to my knowledge, from the standpoint of physical economy, than from Büsemann. For example, for physical economy, look at the question of education: Are we educating people to have certain skills, that are required for the productive process, the various processes, the technological processes which exist today? For example, there's a big problem: Are we educating



Adolf Büsemann's portrayal of flow patterns around an airplane wing, showing different geometries at subsonic and supersonic speeds.

engineers simply to competently be able to apply known principles of technology? Is that wise, to do that? Or, as opposed to, starting with the Humboldt education, where one educates *everybody*, irregardless of what professional they would go in, in the replication of great acts of discovery, as the reference point for everything else. Where that comes out, as I mentioned the case of MBB, the design, in the sense of an effective *Mittelstand* industrial operation, or even a larger one, as MBB was: that actually, you have built into the design of the organizational conception, that you're organizing a company, not for a given domain of technology, but from the standpoint of the propagation into new technologies.

It's what Lyn was also calling the "machine-tool principle." It's like you're organizing a flow, you're not organizing a thing. You're organizing something for the *purpose* of most efficiently undergoing, or pushing forward, technological change.

So, in the case of Büsemann, the problem associated with Büsemann's design is: Here you have two apparently distinct domains. You have the subsonic domain, which has one set of apparent laws, you might say, or behavior of aerodynamic processes. And you could see in the picture—I couldn't go into it—showing the form of flow, of hydrodynamic flow around the airplane in the subsonic domain; then you have another one, which is the supersonic one. And then, you have a transition area.

So if you want to design a plane that would work in one, and would work in another, you get two different designs. So,

you have a paradox.

So, Büsemann's insight, as far as I've understood it, is to focus on something else: Focus on what is the process, what is the nature of the change as you're going from one to the other, and saying, "Wait a minute: If I build the airplane on the basis of the characteristic of the change in behavior, then I will have an airplane which will be able to negotiate this transition." It took the form of this so-called "swept wing," but that was only one aspect of it. He had to free himself from certain assumptions, of the long experience of aircraft design on the basis of subsonic aerodynamics; and actually create a new set, actually a new aerodynamics, which no engineer who had been badly educated could do. Right? It's what you call "transonic aerodynamics."

And we're now getting to a similar problem, with the so-called hypersonic aircraft, where you have an aircraft which is designed, in a certain sense, not for one domain, but for the transition across the domains.

How Can Russia's Economy Be Developed?

Q: Hello, I am Dmitri from Russia, and first of all, I would thank Mr. LaRouche and the Schiller Institute for giving us the possibility of coming here and participating. We've seen in the photo presented by Dr. Tennenbaum, the photo of Eurasia, that Russia needs really some infrastructure projects. That's why I am so attracted by the idea of the Eurasian Land-Bridge. But, I would ask you, by whom would these projects be initiated, and which political or economical actors would be interested in the realization of these projects? Because, in the situation of crisis you depicted, we need to know on whom we could rely, to realize this project.

Tennenbaum: I think there are very competent people in Russia itself. I think it's very interesting to look at the history of Russia, even going back to the 17th Century, and then into Peter the Great, of the settling of Siberia all the way to the Pacific Coast; and then, the change which came with Peter the Great, and the development of a conception of this vast territory; and then, going into the Soviet period, and the fights that were going on there. And I think, if the lessons would be learned from the arguments about this question of how do we develop Siberia, then there could be sufficient expertise, with cooperation from Europe and so forth, to carry out a very effective development of this area.

But I think the Russians know it much better than the Europeans, for example. There are people in east Germany who know a lot about this, too.

But there were some fundamental issues of economics, which entered into the question of what strategy to adopt. What kind of infrastructural technology should be adopted? What kind of a mentality, what kind of education do people require who are going to live in those kinds of areas? And the conclusion, at least the best orientation that I found, from my standpoint, was among those in the Soviet Union who understood that the infrastructural development of Siberia would be only possible on the basis of the most advanced

technologies. And it could only be economically sustainable, on the basis of the most advanced technologies: Because only the increase in productivity, the vast expense, particularly in developing infrastructure in areas that are very thinly populated, and therefore, you have a very high capital cost, per unit per person, much higher in Siberia, than you would have, for example, in Central Europe, where you have a higher population-density. Because you have low population-density, you want to develop populations. You have actually very high capital cost. And therefore, you could only compensate that high capital cost, by very high efficiency, and by very high technological benefit, overall, to the economy.

So, these were ideas around this idea of the Novosibirsk science city, that these had to be science cities, along the infrastructure corridors, not simple infrastructure. And you had to look at it, implicitly, from a Vernadsky standpoint, that you are actually making a change in the Biosphere environment of Siberia. Of course, that's exactly what was sabotaged under Gorbachov, when under Gorbachov—I don't know the whole back history of it, but there was this attack on, for example, the project of moving water from Northern Siberia, which has a great excess, in a sense, or great reserves of water, down to Central Asia; which is a project which actually would have a major impact on the Biosphere. And it was objected, "No! You can't do that! Because you're changing the natural environment."

And then around that came, I think, this fight between those who were more oriented toward the raw materials—in the sense that the raw materials are the wealth—and those that understood that it's the development which is actually the wealth—the development process, which is the real source of wealth in Siberia.

We Need a Science-Driver

LaRouche: Jonathan covered most of the essential points that I would have made, except one, which is in the question, how would we get the projects started?

What we have to do, is, first of all, have international understanding of the need for this project. And the definition of understanding the need for the project could come right from the best, from the people we spoke to at a recent conference, which we co-sponsored with the Vernadsky Geological Museum in Moscow. People associated with that institution have the knowledge, essential knowledge, to define the objectives of mineral development.

Now the question is then, the feasibility of getting a project going for that purpose. Once we have agreement, that there is a global strategic importance in this development of Central and North Asia, and that we plan the replenishment and so forth of the central mineral materials of the region, we can proceed. We don't need to get the minerals out, as some people are, and exploit what is called "the natural patrimony of Russia." Don't do that; that's a mistake! We don't need to rush in that direction, just to rape the soil, to get the minerals. That would be stupid.



Russia's Novosibirsk science city is an example of the approach required to develop Siberia: not just infrastructure development, but high-technology corridors with science cities along the way.

What we have to do is, say: We have a long-range responsibility for the human race, to get a competent management of what might be called “the natural resources of the planet,” because they *are* finite. They’re enormous, but finite. But they’re enormous enough so we don’t have to do something crazy. But they also have to be dealt with.

So what you have to do is, you start with a project, like he said, the projects which were the science-driver projects along the route of development to Siberia. A perfect start. But what you have to do is start from the top down. What we need are essentially, highest-quality science-driver projects, at the very top of science. It’s a project of the type you would associate with space science, because space science today, and this kind of project, are one and the same. What we’re looking at on Mars, or other parts outside Earth, these problems of exploring and understanding the Solar System and attacking this, and designing systems to deal with exploration of the Solar System, are one and the same thing. We’re trying to manage the Solar System, now, or getting into that phase.

So, a science-driver program. We take Russia’s science-driver program, and decide you’re going to accelerate it, revive and turn it loose, as a true science-driver program, not a limited mission-oriented program. Not a so-called “practical” program.

Now because of the situation in Russia today, you would set this program up, where its primary objective is research and development of new engineers and scientists. Because the scientists who have these capabilities inside Russia today, are largely old! They’re almost as old as I am, or older. Therefore, we better get some replacements online. And we need a broad-based replacement, because the future of

Russia, for example, will depend upon not being a backward nation, but being one of the science-driver nations of the planet, because we have to develop, among the nations which have the potential for developing a science-driver orientation, to meet the needs of large parts of the world that don’t have that.

So therefore, we need to re-create Russia’s labor force, on a science-driver orientation. So, we will pick a space program, which has a feature of the Central and North Asia minerals development and management, along with the question of developing ocean resources, and ocean-based resources of minerals, as part of the same project.

We’re going to have to manage this planet. You can’t just go around looting it; we’ve got to manage it. All right. So, you get that.

A Two-Generation Approach

Now, on this, you take a two-generation approach. The first generation is to develop a whole base of new cadres, and get new industries out of it, as a byproduct of scientific progress generated in these programs, with the idea that in the second generation, we will have developed the technology *and* the cadres needed, to go directly at the question of managing and transforming North and Central Asia.

In the meantime, projects like the Ob River diversion project, for the Central Asia development, should be going ahead immediately. Because you have to take this area, which is now a neglected part of the planet, that the synarchists intend to destroy for future generations’ use—raping—we now have to start to get man on top of this again. We need to have settlements sitting in Siberia. And they should be science-driver settlements, which Russia has some experience

with: science-driver settlements in the secret cities. All right, but that should be done.

But the main thing is, we've got to develop a Russian labor force, a science labor force, to replenish the diminishing stock of Russian scientists who have these qualifications.

So therefore, you would have to say, we have an international cooperative program. Everybody knows we have this problem, or everybody who's intelligent. Say: Okay, now the nations of the world are going to cooperate. We're going to create a credit mechanism, for credit assigned to this specific category of human need. Russia will have programs under this credit program; China will have programs; India will have programs; Europe itself will participate, because Europe is vitally concerned with its own mineral resources. And therefore, we have a cooperative system of different nation-states, each having their participation in what is really an expanded space program.

We take the space program, which includes all of your technologies, implicitly. Putting man in space is a high-technology operation, very high. You take the space exploration, the exploration of the Solar System, and its management; use that as the concept. Build a materials management component on Earth, in each area, with each country which should be involved in this as a special project.

Use this, in the case of Russia, for a science-driver labor-development program, to create a new generation in the next

25 years, of a whole new generation of scientific and related cadres. Map out the project, of which we have some preliminaries today. Do preliminary exploration. And prepare the second generation to go full-steam with large-scale projects which will actually begin to develop in North and Central Asia, a system of mineral management, and other kinds of management.

You know, this mastery of the tundra area, life on the tundra area, is a big project. Developing oceans. What're you going to do with the Arctic regions? This is a whole area of development which involves advanced technology.

The feasibility of the thing, economically, is to have a political objective, which is also a material objective for the planet. Have agreement among nations, to create a level of credit for this development, a two-generation development program, for the objective at the end of the second generation, we will then be moving into actual materials management. On that basis, it becomes practical.

What Is 'Space-Time' Geometry?

Q: Hello, I am Sylvain from France. I have two questions. The first is about something you developed and Vernadsky developed also, when he talks about abiotic, the biotic, and the noëtic, which has three different states of space-time. And you talked about this, also when you defined the three different parts in geometry. Can you explain more, what is the different state of space-time?

And the other thing, is about geometry and something we try to do in France, with the pedagogicals in the street, doing simple pedagogicals in geometry, as doubling the square, finding out about Pythagoras. And it happens, as with the music, your pedagogical is as a magnet, and you have in one minute, ten people around your table, trying to have a discussion and find out what is the solution. And maybe it's the same kind of waking up the reason of the people, through this kind of process. But, the thing is, how do you manage to do this pedagogical, not as something in itself, but as a way to get the people acting in the world?

Tennenbaum: Well, I had in mind actually Vernadsky's struggle with this conception. Not so much his solution in a sense, because I don't think he gave a solution really. But he saw the *need*—and I was discussing it with Nina and some other people, because we're on the edge of a total revolution in biology and medicine, in the sense that *it can be made*. Lyn saw that in the early '80s, that we actually have a situation where such a revolution is not only possible, but it's actually necessary: If you look at the AIDS question and everything that's connected with that. And also the enormous costs to the world economy associated with the spread of disease and the evolution of disease, which has taken really dangerous proportions.

But as I've been looking at this, together with [Fritz] Popp and others, we came to something that Vernadsky was—I think Vernadsky saw this also, not just as a question of medi-

Kepler's Revolutionary Discoveries

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

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cine and biology per se. Vernadsky was a science organizer, and he had to realize that to do science, one has to master the history of ideas, the internal history of ideas. So he did a lot of work with groups of people to try to understand better, what is the mind which generates scientific breakthroughs, scientific revolutions. And particularly, following on Pasteur and Curie, Vernadsky became conscious, of the need for a new conception, perhaps not entirely new, but in experimental science, it would have to be realized. I think you need a generation of biologists and physicists to actually do this.

The problem is this: Evidently, there was a fight in the 19th Century about, how do we understand these living cells and living organisms? Is there something different *in them*, like a life force, or some different kind of stuff, some different kind of material there? And Justus Liebig, for example, and others, made a polemical intervention, and said, “No. It’s not that there’s some special kind of stuff, so to speak, some special molecules, or something, in the living process. You find the same ones that are outside. And we know that, because living processes in the Biosphere, are a process of transformation of so-called non-organic, inorganic, into living material, in this process.” So the answer to the question won’t be found in that direction.

So then, Pasteur and Curie and their allies said, “Wait a minute, let’s look at the geometry.” Now, we get to the question, “Well, what is this geometry?” And, Vernadsky, reacting in some ways to Einstein, and so forth, conceived of what he called—it came from Curie—the notion of a state of space-time.

The problem came in, as far as I can see: Vernadsky called on some mathematicians and others, to elaborate this conception for experimental work. Because you have, for example, in the living cell, it’s not just a question of whether the cell is living; but we also want to know, is it healthy? Or, if it’s not healthy, in what way is it not healthy? Because living processes have, just like human beings, different moods: Sometimes they’re depressed; sometimes they’re exuberant. They change, in what appear to be very subtle ways. Even plants, have a more lively mental life, than Joschka Fischer.

But so: How do you deal with that experimentally? How can you tell when a living process is happy or not, or whatever? So, you’re talking here about some kind of a characteristic. Not about whether there’s so much of this molecule, or another molecule or something.

And for Vernadsky, we find at least in his public writings, he referred to Riemann, but there he didn’t have a mastery himself of Riemann. What we do find in Vernadsky’s *unpublished* work—one of our friends at the Vernadsky Museum actually published notes that Vernadsky made in the ’20s, or a little earlier, when he was formulating his conception of the Biosphere. And you see, he’s copying out poems, and talking about music! It’s full of poetry. And this couldn’t be published in the Soviet era, because it would make him look like an “idealist.” And there’s a different Vernadsky, who’s in a sense

in his own mental laboratory, *Werkstatt*; he’s trying to put himself into the creative process—poetry and so forth.

And I think the difficulty is, to really get the work going, on this question of what do you really mean by a space-time geometry—you couldn’t do it without referring to Classical art. It actually would not really be possible to communicate this notion, and to get groups of scientists to actually develop this notion as the basis of a revolution in biology and medicine.

So, that’s what I would say. And the same thing, in terms of the pedagogy; maybe others could say more. I think, the biggest problem I can see is, or challenge is, which we’re facing right now, is once you’ve got a certain process started, you can’t continue with the same method, but you have to somehow escalate it. And I think we succeeded in Saxony in doing that in a remarkable way; but, at the same time, we put the next challenge in front of us: What do we do now?

And so, you’re completely right: The character of people struggling with a geometrical problem *is* musical. I believe human thought is intrinsically musical. But then, at a certain point, it demands that there actually also be music. Otherwise, there’s a certain lack felt. Anyway, that’s as much as I can say on that.

New Dimensions

Q: We had a discussion in Leipzig a couple of weeks ago, where we were talking about universal physical principles. And we were talking about, whether these principles actually change, since the universe is a developing process, are they fixed, and the universe sort of comes up with new ones? Or, do they change?

LaRouche: Well, no, the principles don’t necessarily change in and of themselves. What happens is, new principles are discovered, and then they interact with the old principles.

What happens is, you imagine a geometry in which you keep adding new dimensions, just in the imagination. And as you add new dimensions, then the characteristic of action, in that universe, changes. For example: Just take the development of electricity, the use of electricity. What that did, is it sped up the economy, even in areas where there was no other change. For example, even the development of the individual electric motor, to power a machine, produced an advantage of technology (which involved some discoveries), which improved the factory operation, over a central electric motor to drive a whole bunch of machines.

So, the addition of new principles, as Riemann deals with this, in the last phases of his habilitation dissertation, changes the physical environment in which the action occurs, by the mere *addition* of a new principle, which gives the whole process a new geometry. The effect is to speed up the process, so that you do have a change, but you don’t have a change in each individual principle as such. But you have a change, which is by adding a new interaction among principles to the whole repertoire.

Produce Water, or Fight Over It, Is the Real Issue in the West

by Dennis Small and Paul Gallagher

One of the incoming U.S. President's greatest economic challenges, will be to work with Mexico and Canada as friends to produce new water-supply resources for the Great American Desert and surrounding areas of the continent, to allow economic progress and defeat an unprecedented drought. It is like the task taken on by Franklin Roosevelt's great "Four Corners" projects which still anchor *production* of North America's water.

Arizona and New Mexico are called "battleground states," in that they are hotly contested as to whether they will vote Democrat or Republican on Nov. 2. But they are also battleground states—as is the entire U.S.-Mexico border region—in a more fundamental sense. Here what is contested is a decisive policy issue: Whether a Bush-Cheney victory will lock in place a continuation of the last 40 years of "free trade" economic policies, and their extreme expression in NAFTA over the last decade, with its attendant destruction of the physical economy on both sides of the border; or whether a Kerry win will open the door to Lyndon LaRouche's American System policies of cross-border cooperation around great infrastructure projects, such as the Great American Desert development program laid out in *EIR's* May 9, 2003 issue.

The North American West, from the Northern Rocky Mountains region to Mexico's northern tier of states, is in drought—the seventh or eighth year of what scientists are beginning to warn may be a drought with no precedent in the region for 500 years. Although some rains in August and September have reduced somewhat the number of rivers and streams whose flow is down to critical levels, the largest reservoirs in the West, such as Lake Mead and Lake Powell, are down to less than half their capacity, threatening hydroelectric

power production. Already in 2000-2001, when this drought was four years on, it combined with the insane "electricity deregulation" policy of Cheney and Enron, to drive power prices to the stratosphere and—for example—shut down 25% of America's aluminum industry indefinitely.

The drought is equally ravaging irrigated agriculture in this most-irrigated region of North America: In western Colorado, for example, 300,000 out of the state's 3 million irrigated acres are being cut off from water by state and local officials, in order to preserve public water supplies for cities and towns for the next few years. Not only are all productive economic sectors threatened. The possibility is arising that people may have to flee regions of the North American West over this decade—unless, finally, the United States, Mexico, and Canada *take the first actions since FDR's New Deal 70 years ago to increase the continent's water supplies, to produce water.*

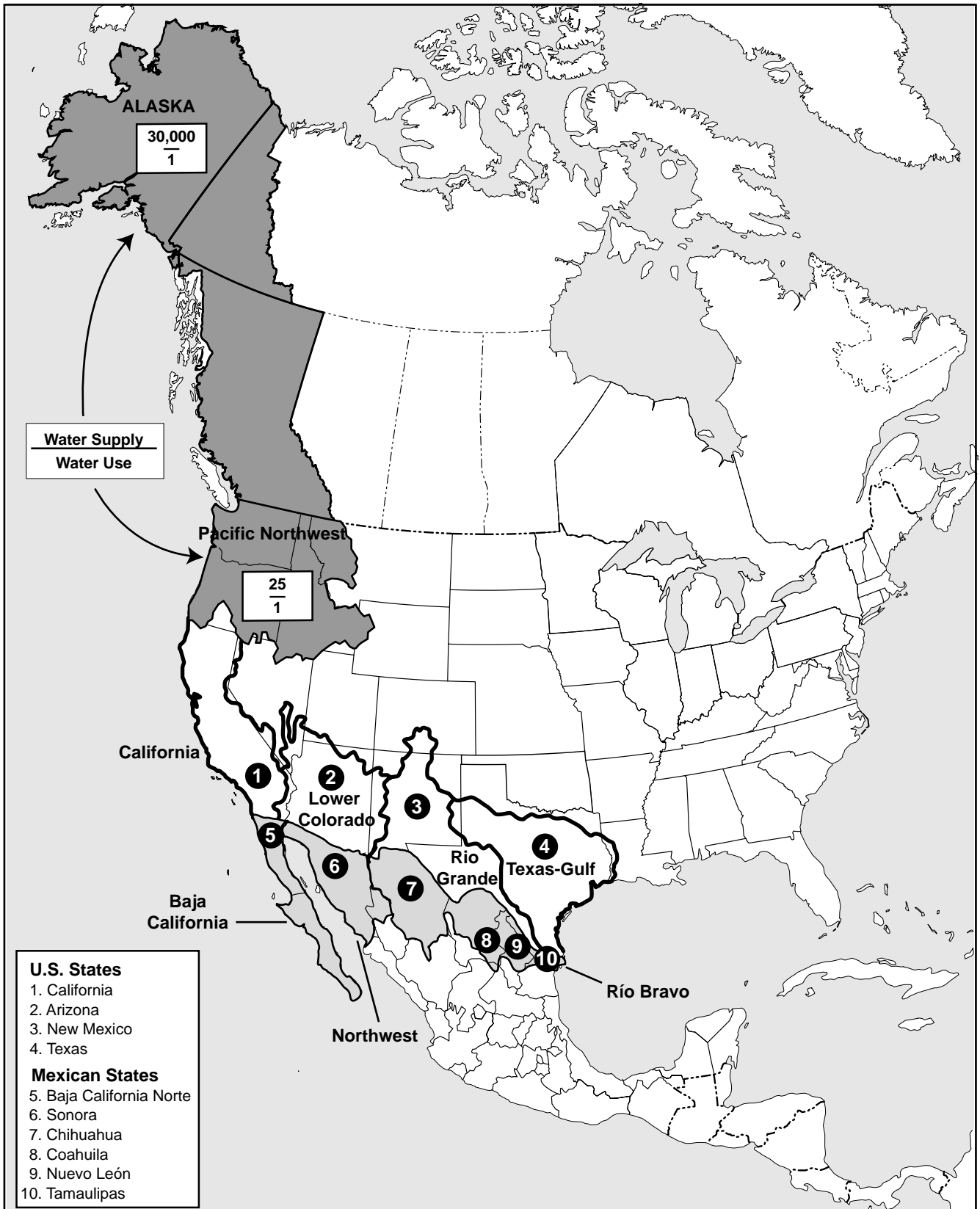
President Bush ludicrously called this challenge, a problem of "doing something about lawns"—making clear he is not a leader who could take appropriate actions. Circles of influential elected officials like Rep. Duncan Hunter (R.-Calif.), House Majority Leader Tom DeLay (R.-Tex.), and Sen. Pete Domenici (R.-N.M.) have long put off any significant actions for desalination of large amounts of water; they have let farmers fight cities over water as in Hunter's case (see page 58); and have encouraged southwesterners *to blame Mexico's so-called "water debt"* for the problem.

A 'Water Grid' from Alaska to Mexico

A look at the map (**Figure 1**) shows that huge volumes of potential surplus fresh water do exist in the Northwest of the continent, most of all in Alaska, whose rivers carry a renew-

FIGURE 1

Hydrologic Regions of U.S.-Mexico Border Drought, and Water- Abundant Regions of Northwest



Sources: National Water Commission (Mexico); U.S. Geological Survey

able supply equal to more than twice the water withdrawals of the entire country. Alaska alone has 37% of all the fresh water runoff in the United States; together with the Pacific Northwest hydrological zone, it has 46%. The areas of northwestern Canada between them are also richly burdened with surplus runoff. The “Fifth Corner” to FDR’s “Four Corners” was envisioned in detail already in the 1950s, as the North American Water and Power Alliance (NAWAPA). With less than 20% of the Alaskan river flows, the rest of the western half of the continent down to northern Mexico could receive increases in current water use ranging from 25-200%.

Along with rapid development of high-technology, high-volume desalination plants for brackish water and seawater of the Pacific and Gulf of California, NAWAPA is a unique, Vernadskyan path to production of new water supply along and around the Great American Desert.

NAWAPA involves producing a “continental water grid” by connecting river basins and constructing a huge new storage reservoir in the Rocky Mountain Trench, with water pumped up to the Trench by large and powerful pumping stations. Building NAWAPA might cost as much as is being burned up in two years of occupying Iraq, and would show how real, productive wealth is actually created.

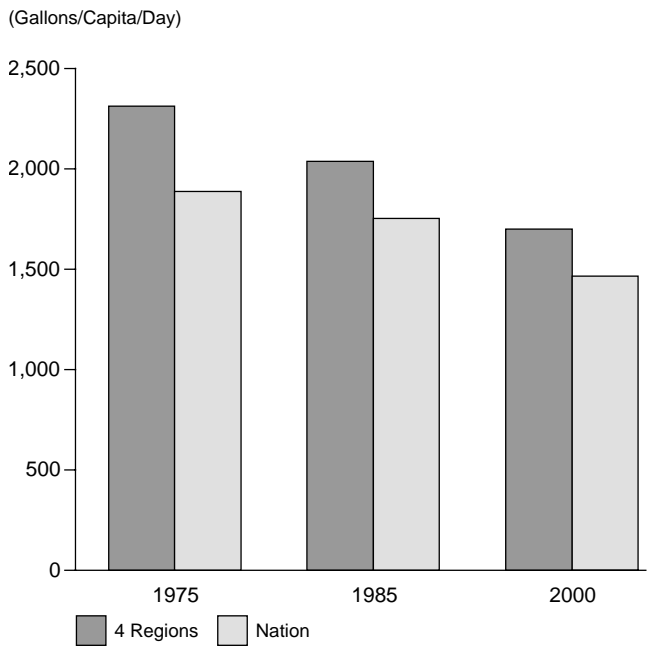
Since the 1970s, both financial powers and “environmental” organizations have tried to impose a more and more strict, worldwide avoidance of *any* transfers of water flows from one river basin to another. To overcome this for a great project which is both essential to economic recovery and progress, and a work worthy of mankind’s dominion over nature, is an urgent diplomatic task for the new President.

Sam Huntington vs. Hispanics

Over the last few years of regional drought, in particular, a virtual *water war* has broken out between the United States and Mexico. This is Harvard/Trilateral fanatic Samuel Huntington’s cultural war scenario applied to physical economy. Huntington, in *Who We Are*, presented Hispanics—Mexican Americans in particular—as the new enemy image. Now, Huntington’s co-thinkers are saying that water shortages in California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, result from Mexico withholding its “water debt” to the United States, under the 1944 International Water Distribution Treaty.

Screaming headlines are becoming commonplace. *Poder* magazine in June 2004 wrote: “[Mexico’s] foreign debt is relatively under control. But there is another debt that—in the medium and long-term—may have serious consequences: the water debt. . . . Mexico now owes the United States 293 billion gallons of water, or 1.11 billion cubic meters of the valuable liquid.” The Texas House of Representatives Research Organization, back in 2002, put Mexico’s water debt not at 293 billion gallons, but at 450 billion gallons of water. A Texas A & M University study concluded that “Mexico’s water debt to the U.S. has cost an estimated \$1 billion to the Lower Rio

FIGURE 2a
Total Water Use/Capita in U.S. and in 4 Border Hydrologic Regions



Source: U.S. Geological Survey; *EIR*.

Grande Valley economy during the past 10 years and caused 30,000 job losses.” And Texas Agriculture Commissioner Susan Combs has said: “It’s time for Mexico to pay up their water debt and stop all the science fiction and fairy tales.”

According to the 1944 treaty which governs both the Colorado and the Grande (Bravo) Rivers, the United States is to receive from Mexico one-third of the water flow from the Conchos, San Diego, San Rodrigo, Escondido, and Salado tributaries of the Grande; the United States keeps all the water from its tributaries. This is to equal at least 350,000 acre-feet per year. As for the Colorado, Mexico is to receive 1.5 million acre-feet per year from the United States.

Mexico’s water obligation to the United States under the Treaty is 114 billion gallons per year, from its tributaries to the Rio Grande (called the Río Bravo in Mexico), and going entirely to Texas—and this is less than 1% of Texas’ total annual water use. Mexico is paying the current water obligations promptly, but is not using *water management* to collect relatively less saline, more desirable water for Texas. The United States, in “paying” Mexico, is doing the same thing; just letting the Colorado’s highly saline end-flows go into Mexico. The problem is not either side stealing water—it’s the need for new water management infrastructure, and newly made water resources.

The telltale is that these charges, and more violent ones, are

FIGURE 2b

U.S.-Mexico Border States—Major Rivers and Cities



Source: EIR.

flung throughout the region’s press and officialdom, when in the American states and hydrologic regions bordering Mexico—and for the United States as a whole—total withdrawals and use of water are *lower than 25 years ago*. **Figure 2a** shows the dramatic declines *per capita*; but in California, in the Lower Colorado region including Arizona, in the Rio Grande region including New Mexico—as in the whole country (see **Figure 3a**)—even the absolute amounts of water withdrawals are below those of 1975-80. Only in the Texas-Gulf hydrologic region are they higher. This is *not* due to drought, but to long-term collapse of the United States physical economy—such that less agriculture, and much less industry, use less water than a generation ago, despite the American population being 80 million higher—and to relative exhaustion of the nation’s water infrastructure.

In fact, as long ago as the 1970s, a United States Geological Service report assessed that the Rio Grande hydrologic region, for example, had reached the limit of economical use of existing water resources, and could only *develop new water*

resources, or gradually use less water. The report has proven true for the entire border area. Mexico has also suffered a drop in water use, by 8% per capita from 1991-2002 (see **Figure 3b**).

‘NAFTA Water’

Now, seven to eight years of severe drought have worsened an underlying dramatic shortage of water on both sides of the border, precisely because necessary great infrastructure projects have not been carried out. In Mexico, water use was at 9,880 liters per day per capita in 1970; by 2003, it had plummeted to 4,547—a 46% drop in 33 years.

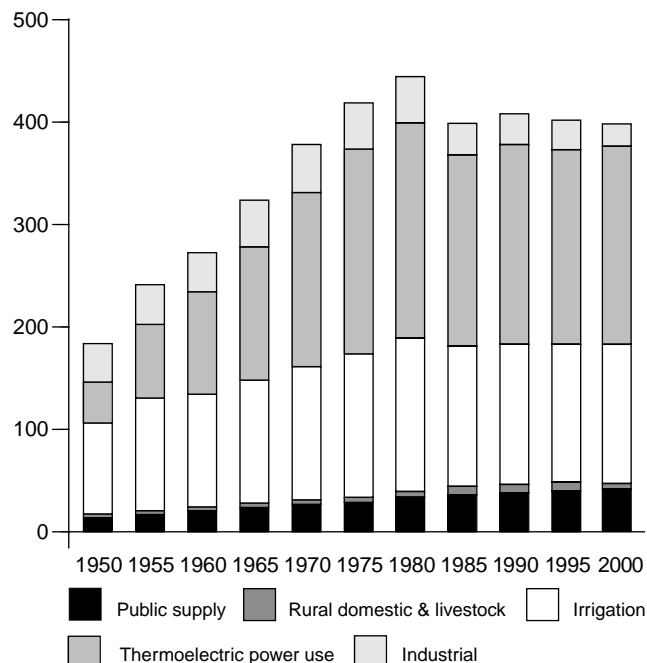
Arizona typifies what’s happened to U.S. agriculture all along the border under NAFTA. From 1992-2002, its farmland fell from 35 million to 26 million acres; cropland fell by the same percentage; the average size of farms fell. And since 78% of Arizona’s water use has been for irrigation and agriculture, in recent years the state, according to its

Department of Water Resources, has not even been using a big part of its priceless annual treaty allotment of Colorado River water!

What’s happened? Under NAFTA, *Mexico has, in fact, been exporting vast amounts of water to the United States*, in ways not even contemplated by accountants and free-trade ideologues. How? For example, by the production of Heinz ketchup and other food products, which has moved from California to Tijuana. Water flowing in Mexico is exported as skyrocketing Mexican exports of vegetables, citrus, and other food; as water used in assembly of industrial goods in Mexico’s *maquiladora* border sweatshops for re-export to the United States; as water used in supporting and raising the 10 million Mexicans who’ve fled to the United States to escape the desperate impoverishment of the NAFTA period in Mexico. With these exports, Mexico generates the foreign exchange to pay its gigantic (and largely illegitimate) foreign debt. And with them, the United States buys, cheap, “NAFTA water” it no longer produces and uses in industry and agricul-

FIGURE 3a
U.S. Water Usage, Total and by Sector, 1950-2000

(Billions of Gallons Per Day)



Source: U.S. Geologic Survey.

TABLE 1
Mean Annual Rainfall, U.S./Mexico Border States

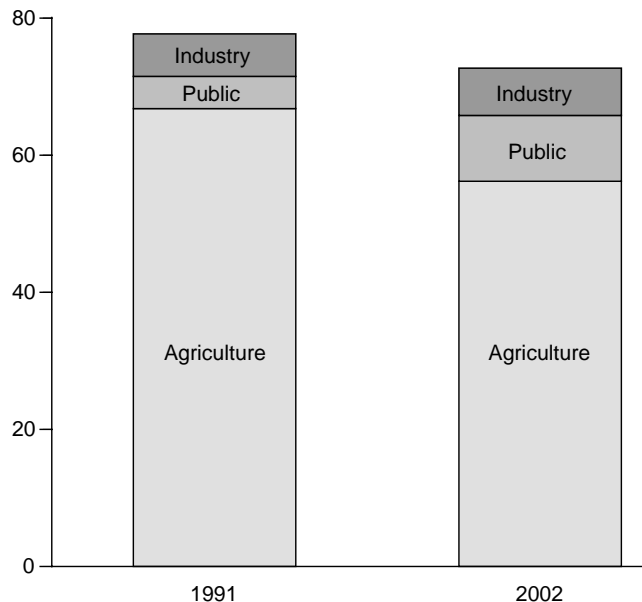
(Millimeters/Year, 2000)

United States	Rainfall
California	569
Arizona	330
New Mexico	330
Texas	670
National Average	742
Mexico	Rainfall
Baja California Norte	203
Sonora	428
Chihuahua	423
Coahuila	316
Nuevo Leon	589
Tamaulipas	766
National Average	772

Sources: INEGI (Mexico); U.S. Meteorological Service.

FIGURE 3b
Mexico: Water Usage, by Sector

(Billions of Cubic Meters)



Sources: National Water Commission (Mexico); www.worldwater.org.

ture in the U.S. productive economy.

As the Texas House of Representatives Research Organization put it in an April 2002 report, there has been in northern Mexico, “an increased planting of high-return and water-intensive crops such as alfalfa, corn and pecans.” Other important export crops include wheat, cotton, sorghum, oats, citrus, and fresh vegetables which are grown in the border area. While the *maquiladora* assembly plants have increased dramatically during the NAFTA decade, the same Texas House report notes: “Although Mexico has a policy supporting expanded industrial development [sic] in northern Mexico as part of the NAFTA, the industries involved use only a fraction of the water used by agriculture.”

It quickly becomes evident that Mexico’s so-called “water debt,” like its foreign financial debt, is illegitimate and has been paid many times over. Those are the physical economic facts—as opposed to the free trade mumbo-jumbo which dominates the discussion today.

The solution also lies exclusively in the realm of physical economy: The region needs *much more water infrastructure* or it will not survive.

The Border Region

The challenge of watering this border region has two aspects, as **Figure 1** and **Figure 2b** show. There are the four U.S. border states (California, Arizona, New Mexico, and

TABLE 2

Annual Water Withdrawals, 2000

(Cubic Meters)

U.S. State	Total Withdrawals	Per Capita	Per Sq. Kilometer Area	% from Groundwater
California	69.8 billion	1,954	169,185	30%
Arizona	9.2 billion	1,174	30,675	52%
New Mexico	4.5 billion	2,424	11,080	27%
Texas	40.4 billion	1,935	58,305	30%
United States Total	555.8 billion	1,970	59,380	21%
Mexico Hydrologic Region (2002)				
Baja California	3.8 billion	1,300	25,400	50%
Northwest	6.4 billion	2,860	29,400	40%
Rio Bravo	7.6 billion	830	20,270	49%
Mexico Total	72.6 billion	721	37,250	35%

Sources: INEGI (Mexico); National Water Commission (Mexico); U.S. Geological Survey.

Texas) and the six Mexican border states (Baja California Norte, Sonora, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo León, and Tamaulipas. But it is also useful to look at the hydrologic regions in this same area.

In the case of Mexico, these are the Hydrologic Administrative Regions I (Baja California), II (Northwest), and VI (Río Bravo), as classified by the governmental National Water Commission. On the U.S. side, the hydrologic regions are California, Lower Colorado, Rio Grande, and Texas-Gulf.

This bi-national area covers roughly the same region as the Great American Desert although it is not identical. The mean annual rainfall in all these states are significantly below the respective national averages (Table 1). Areas with rainfall below 500 millimeters (20 inches) per year are officially classified as arid or semi-arid. Baja California Norte's 200 mm/year qualifies it as a desert, with agricultural areas in that state, such as the Mexicali Valley, getting a meagre 50 millimeters of rainfall per year.

Table 2 compares annual water withdrawals (use, plus water losses in use) in the United States and Mexico, and in the corresponding border areas. In Mexico, the border regions withdraw relatively large amounts of water per capita, compared to the national average, but the volume per square kilometer is extremely low, and gives us an indication of the problem. On the U.S. side the use of water per area (except in very sparsely populated New Mexico) is higher, as normally dry areas need higher water withdrawals to be productive. And they are less dependent on underground aquifers than in Mexico.

Aquifer depletion afflicts both sides of the border. In many parts of Mexico, especially the arid North, aquifers are being depleted more rapidly than recharged. For example, the area of the El Paso/Ciudad Juárez border cities relies on two

aquifers for drinking water. On the U.S. side, the underground water is expected to last 30 years at current rates of consumption. On the Mexican side, in Ciudad Juárez, it will be depleted in five years—a true emergency. El Paso is currently building the largest desalination plant in North America to deal with the brackish water from the aquifer.

Mexico has a total of 113 aquifers along the border area, 71 of them in the Río Bravo hydrologic region. These 71 are being recharged at the rate of 5 billion cubic meters per year, while being drawn down at the rate of 4.12 billion cubic meters per year. The average may sound acceptable, but the fact is that 20 of these aquifers are currently being overexploited—i.e., more water withdrawn than is being recharged. The

same problem exists in the U.S. West.

Table 2 shows that Mexico withdraws only about 13% as much water as the United States; whereas the per-capita discrepancy is not as great (37%); and per square kilometer, Mexico uses about 63% the American level. This is surprising at first, given the disparity between the two economies, but points to two critical questions. First is water *loss*, which in the case of Mexico is extremely high, as a result of primitive infrastructure: in agriculture 28% is lost, although in some crucial areas, such as the Mexicali Valley, the situation is worse—the efficiency of irrigation there is barely 40%. In fact, the National Water Commission reports that the overall national efficiency of irrigation is about 50%. As for public use in cities, 40% is lost on average: in Chihuahua, 54%; Ciudad

TABLE 3

Water Use by Sectors, U.S. and Mexico

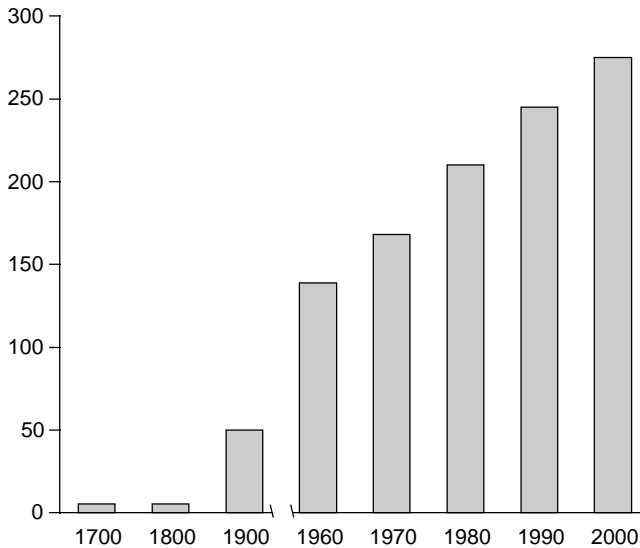
(Percent of Total Use)

U.S. State	Agriculture Use	Public Use	Industrial Use
California	61%	12%	27%
Arizona	80%	16%	4%
New Mexico	88%	10%	2%
Texas	30%	15%	55%
United States	35%	11%	53%
Mexico Hydrologic Region			
Baja California	82%	11%	7%
Northwest	86%	13%	1%
Rio Bravo	88%	9%	3%
Mexico	77%	13%	10%

Sources: National Water Commission (Mexico); U.S. Geological Survey.

FIGURE 4
World Irrigated Land

(Millions of Hectares)



Sources: FAO; National Institute of Ecology (Mexico).

Juárez, 35%; Nuevo Laredo, 32%; Saltillo, 57%. In the United States, water loss represents only about 7% of all uses.

A second crucial issue is the *usage* of the withdrawn water. In Mexico, 77% is used in agriculture, only 10% in industry; but the majority, 53%, of U.S. water withdrawals (though dropping) are for industry and power, characteristic at least of a formerly industrialized economy. **Table 3** shows Mexico's border states use even more, well over 80%, of scarce water withdrawal for agriculture. Little is used, for example, for sanitation in the cities, which is abysmal.

The Rio Grande Basin

The Rio Grande is the fourth-longest in North America, running 1,885 miles (or 3,033 kilometers). The basin is 467,000 square kilometers; all of it is arid or semi-arid; and, as of 1990, 13 million people depended on the river, according to the Rio Grande/Río Bravo Basin Coalition. The main crops grown are cotton, citrus, and vegetables.

The river is actually divided in three sections: the upper Grande, from its Colorado headwaters to El Paso, on the border with Mexico; the middle Grande, often referred to as the "Forgotten River" because there is virtually no flow from El Paso to Presidio, Texas, where the Conchos tributary brings a new flow of water; and the lower Grande, from that point to

FIGURE 5
Portion of Farmland Irrigated, by County: A Western Phenomenon

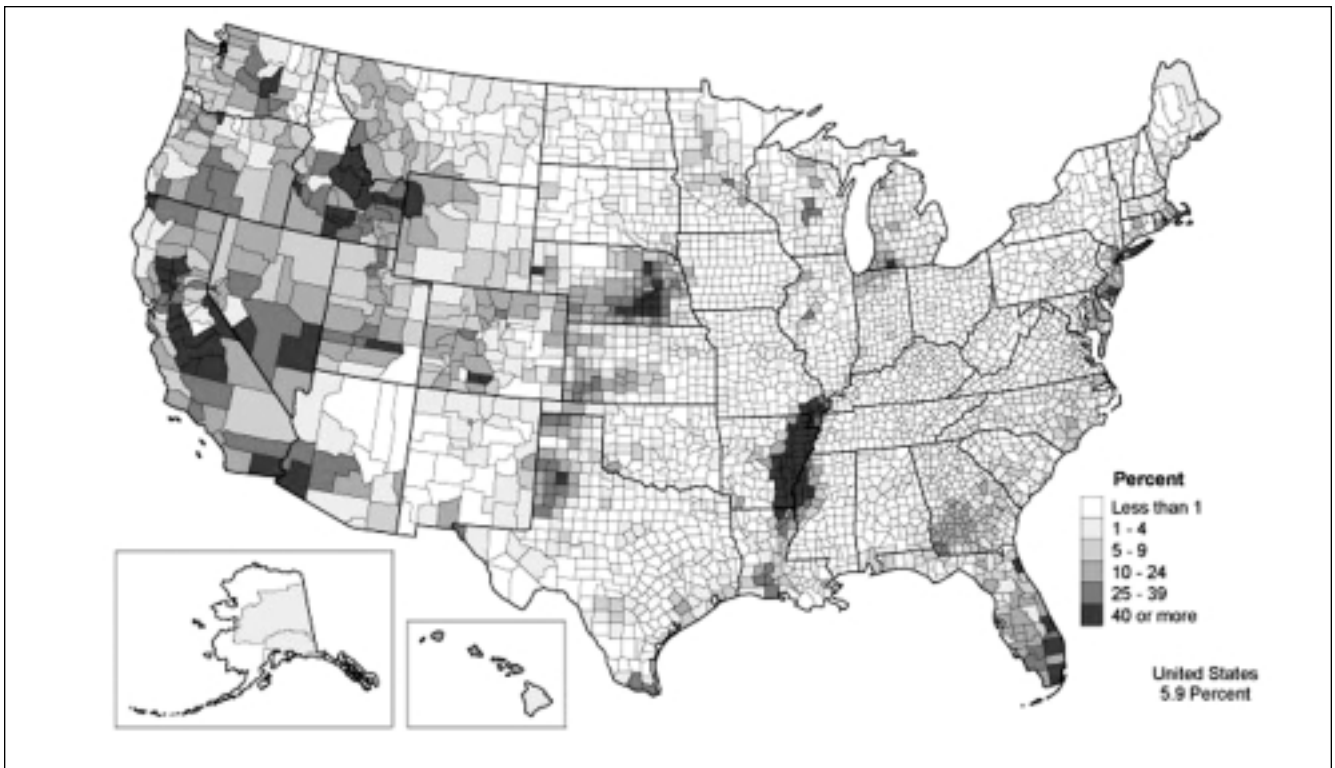
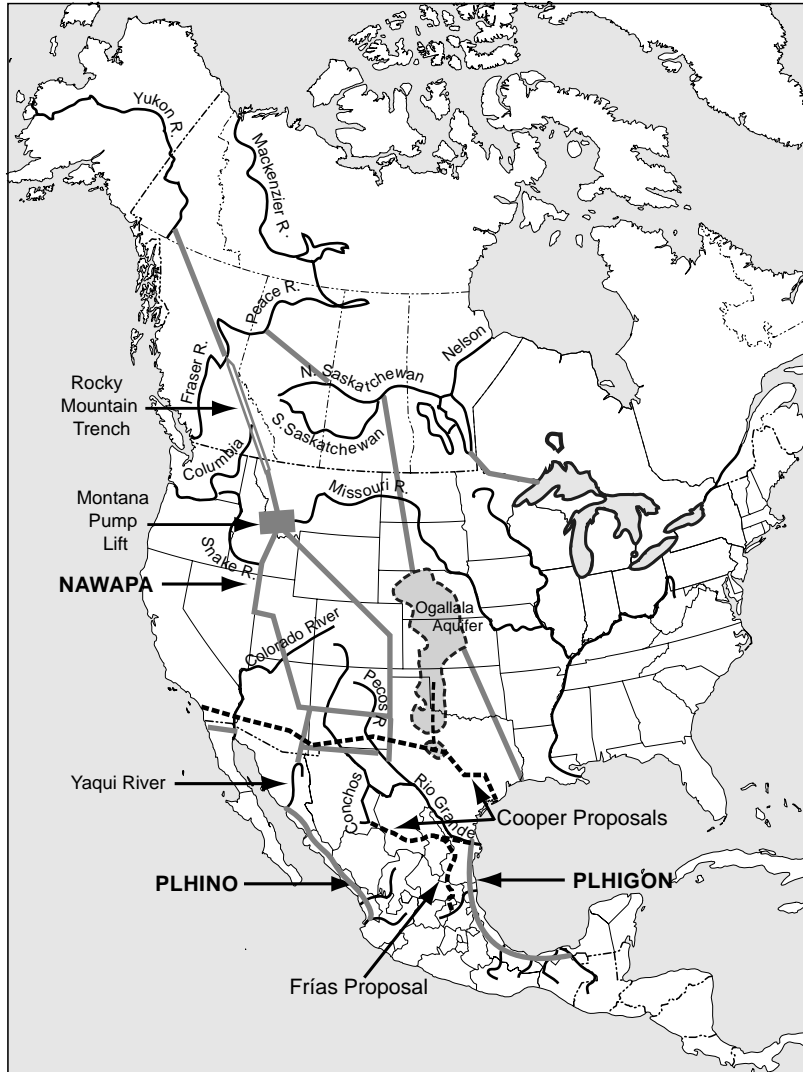


FIGURE 6

Great Water Projects: 'North American Power and Water Alliance-Plus'



Sources: Parsons Company, *North American Water and Power Alliance Conceptual Study*, Dec. 7, 1964; Hal Cooper; Manuel Frías Alcaraz; *EIR*.

the Gulf of Mexico (two-thirds of the water in this stretch comes from the Conchos). There is so much silt at the mouth of the river, that “currently, water from the Rio Grande does not reach the Gulf of Mexico,” in the words of the Texas House of Representatives Research Organization. In 1962, the average annual flow at the mouth was just under 3 million cubic meters of water. As of 1990-1995, it was zero.

There are a number of bi-national dams on the river, including the Falcon (1953) and the Amistad (1968) Reservoirs. Mexican water in reserves along the Grande are today at less than 10% of capacity, while along the Conchos tributary, in Mexican territory, they are at less than 20%.

TABLE 4

NAWAPA Additions, Compared to Current Annual Water Withdrawals

(Billions of Cubic Meters)

U.S. State	Current Use	NAWAPA	% Added
California	52.7	12.3	23%
Arizona	9.3	12.3	132%
New Mexico	4.5	11.1	246%
Texas	34.3	14.8	43%
<i>4 Border States</i>	<i>100.8</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>50%</i>
United States	476.9	98.7	21%
Mexico Hydrologic Region			
Baja California	3.8	5.3	140%
Northwest	6.4	11.7	184%
Rio Bravo	7.6	7.7	101%
<i>3 Hydrologic Regions</i>	<i>17.8</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>139%</i>
Mexico	72.6	24.7	34%

Sources: INEGI (Mexico); U.S. Geological Survey; Parsons Engineering Co.; *EIR*.

Since the signing of the 1944 Treaty, Mexico has built five reservoirs along the Conchos, which have helped increase agricultural production in the state of Chihuahua significantly. Between 1990 and 1999, agricultural output in Chihuahua rose 37%, with yields rising 36%, principally to meet the export demands of NAFTA.

U.S. water in the bi-national reservoirs is at the lowest levels since they were built. In January 2001, they were at 43% of capacity; by January 2002, it was 32%.

Raising the Productivity of Mankind

Figure 4 shows the trend of irrigated land on a world scale, over the last three centuries. It is estimated that in 1700, there were about 5.3 million hectares of irrigated land—which corresponded to about 2% of the world’s arable land at the time. By 1900 the amount under irrigation had increased ten-fold; but the real technological leap occurred in the second half of the 20th Century—including the Green Revolution—and brought 275 million hectares under irrigation by 2000 (about 20% of today’s arable land). It is noteworthy that about two-thirds of that world total lies in Asia.

Irrigated cropland is more productive than rain-fed agriculture. These breakthroughs in irrigation have allowed the expansion of the world population, although large portions of the planet still endure hunger and even starvation.



A working scale-model of the “North American Water and Power Alliance-Plus” great projects of water transfer, built as a teaching and organizing device by members of the LaRouche Youth Movement for a conference in California. In the foreground of the photo are two urgent major water projects within Mexico—known by acronyms PLHINO and PLHIGON—to transfer water from the rainy South of the country to the arid North.

Ecologists and other anti-scientific sorts look at this evidence, and conclude from it that “this kind of agriculture has ecological limits.” Such is Alejandro Toledo’s essay, *Water in Mexico and the World*. Or, take the official National Hydraulic Plan of Mexico’s current Vicente Fox government, which calls for a change in water strategy from policies designed to increase supply, to those emphasizing the efficient use of a diminishing amount of water.

There is no need for this. There is more than enough fresh water available to irrigate as much land as will feed the world. It can come, first of all, from large water transfers from one basin to another. This is critical in the Indian Subcontinent, and it is key in Central Asia to take rivers flowing north through Siberia into the Arctic Ocean, and channel some of their flow into the Central Asian desert. And this is the key for the Great American Desert as well. Take 17% of the water run-off from various Alaskan and Canadian rivers, and channel them south and east across the continent, through NAWAPA (Figure 6).

This great project’s 900-mile Rocky Mountain Trench reservoir could hold 450 million acre-feet (150 trillion gallons) of water in storage, which would then flow southward through the

western United States’ natural and artificial rivers to Mexico, and eastward through Canada. It would provide Alaska, a source, with several gigawatts of new hydroelectric power; benefit the Columbia and Fraser River Basins, also sources, by regulating their seasonal flow fluctuations and providing new hydroelectric power; supply 20 million acre-feet annually to California and half that to Arizona; and produce a 60% increase in available water for withdrawals across the whole four-state U.S. border area (Table 4).

In Mexico’s border regions, the new water resources produced, would more than double available water for withdrawals in the three northern hydrologic regions.

Producing this new fresh water supply—at the cost, perhaps, of an Iraq war—would not only alleviate the present crisis, but allow for the flowering of the desertified Southwest. It exemplifies the “FDR-style” *physical-economic recovery policy*, as Lyndon LaRouche has put it, which the incoming U.S. President must have.

Manufacturing Fresh Water

The water mankind uses is produced by mankind, in cooperation with nature, through advances in infrastructure. This is obvious in the use of desalination technology—the primary fresh water source for all uses in at least one country, Saudi Arabia. The arid and now drought-stricken U.S.-Mexican border region is

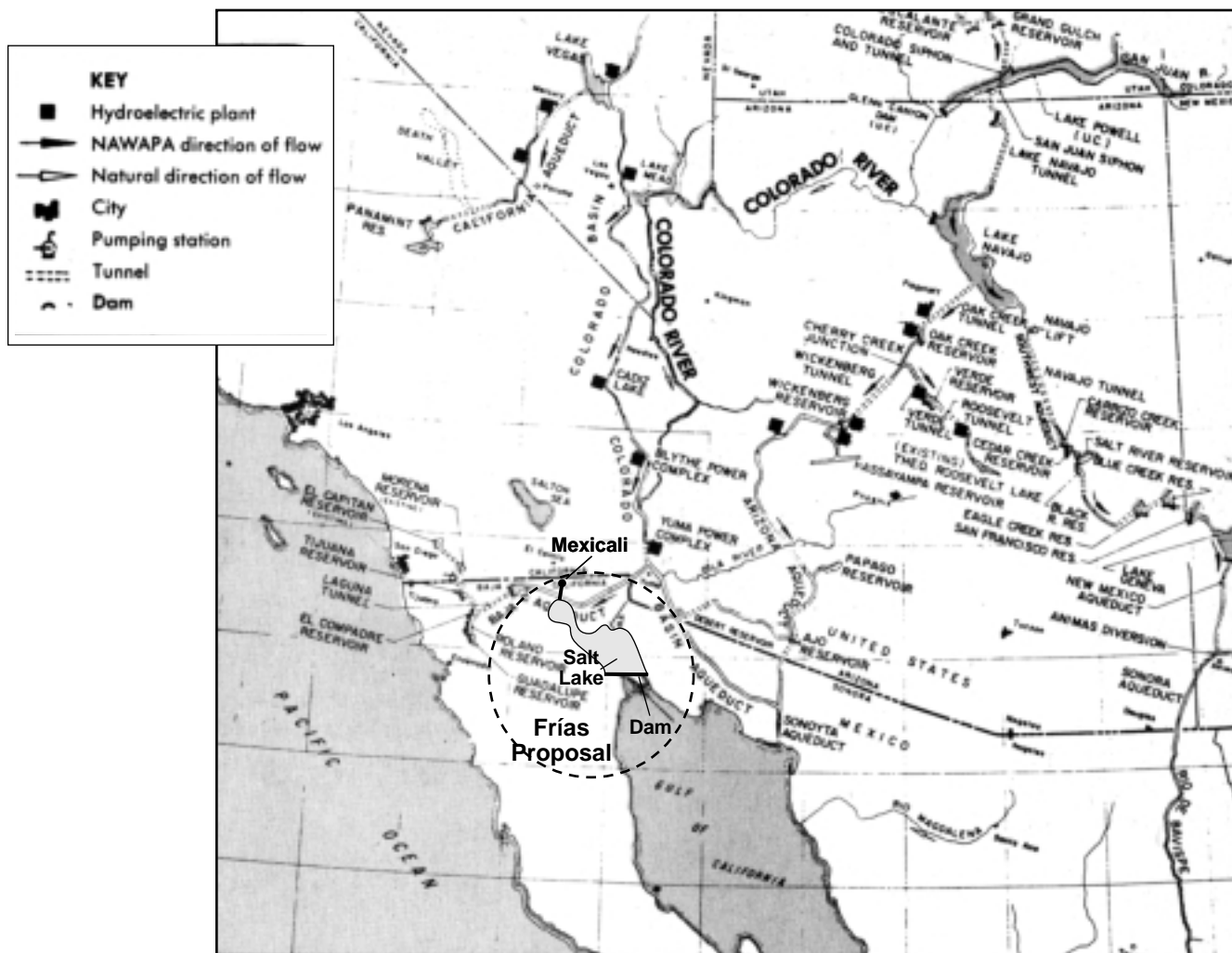
surrounded by Pacific and Gulf saltwater and intruded by brackish water in many areas. Oil extraction also brings up salt water, as in the Permian Basin in Texas and New Mexico, which could be de-salted with electrical power.

But in the United States, while total power production per capita has levelled off with “deindustrialization” and “deregulation,” power capacity for desalination has simply not been built, and the same is true in Mexico.

A complex of power plants with about 1,400 megawatts total capacity, coupled to a multi-stage flash distillation desalination plant, can generate about 400,000 cubic meters of fresh water daily, enough to supply half of San Diego with water which now comes from the Colorado River, lately in part at the expense of Imperial Valley farmers. The best power source to drive such desalination is nuclear power: and particularly, advanced high-temperature gas-cooled reactors (HTGRs), four of whose small power modules would produce that much fresh water and more than 400 megawatts of surplus power as well.

In the 1980s, Southern California Metropolitan Water District planned such nuclear desalination, but the projects were never built (see article following). Starting now, 20 HTGR desalination complexes built over five years within

FIGURE 7
The Flow of NAWAPA Water in the Lower Colorado Basin



the U.S. and Mexico border states, could increase the total available fresh water for use by a significant 3% for the entire area.

Water Projects on the Border

The United States and Mexico also require cross-border cooperation in projects which aid economic productivity and restore economic sufficiency on both sides.

One useful such project, which is clearly complementary with NAWAPA, has been proposed by the distinguished Mexican engineer Manuel Frías, who has called it the Montague Tidal Project (available on his website at www.mexicotm.com). Figure 7 is picked up from the Ralph M. Parsons Engineering Company's NAWAPA proposal, on which we have overlaid Frías's proposal.

The Montague Tidal Project would be located 125 kilome-

ters southeast of Mexicali. It would consist of the construction of a 7.5 meter high, 48 kilometer long road-dam, which would prevent the intrusion of Gulf of California salt water inland (which, due to tidal flows, now reach 50 kilometers in from the Gulf); and create a large inland lake with the downstream flows of the Colorado. Frías notes that the construction of the Hoover and other dams on the U.S. portion of the Colorado in the 1940s, diminished downstream flows to Mexico and dried up a salt lake which existed in Mexico.

This would increase the water storage capacity of the existing reservoir-marsh from 5 billion cubic meters today, to about 8.6 billion cubic meters. Additionally, a canal would be constructed from the northeastern tip of the new lake, to the city of Mexicali, which would then be linked to the Gulf of California by a 138 kilometer long waterway, transforming it into a major inland port.

Frías emphasizes the importance of carrying out this project

Rep. Hunter Backs Water Scarcity, Not Solutions

by Marcia Merry Baker

One of the long-time U.S. Congressmen from the U.S.-Mexico border region, prominent for promoting water scarcity, in effect, by opposing new water infrastructure, is Republican Rep. Duncan Hunter of Southern California. Hunter has represented the 52nd C.D. since 1981. Until 2001, his district included the Imperial Valley Irrigation District—the world famous high-tech farming region in the desert—as well as part of San Diego County, a leading urban center in a water-short region.

Re-districting after the 2000 Census took the Imperial Valley out of Hunter's San Diego C.D. But, simply by location, Hunter has all along been in a catbird seat for formulating Federal water policy—regionally and nationally—from which position he has consistently acted against the public interest in developing new water supplies; he has strenuously advocated “sharing scarcity.”

Hunter's terminology for this is, “water transfers.” By the term, he refers *not* to continental-scale inter-basin transfers of ample water to wherever needed, nor to transfers of high-tech desalinated seawater to inland users. Instead, he means transferring limited amounts from one water-short group of users to another. Hunter's policy is the very western water policy decreed, as of the 1970s, by synarchist financial interests; most prominently by the Federal Reserve.

For example, a 1979 Symposium held by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, “Western Water Resources: Coming Problems and the Policy Alternatives,” denounced the very idea of large-scale inter-basin transfers of water. In particular, “colossal concepts such as NAWAPA will not be practicable,” decreed the bankers. In place of new water supplies, they proposed deregulated “water markets,” to price and sell local transfers of water already in use. In October 1992, a new Federal water market law gave permission to deregulate California's Central Valley Project—the largest Federal water program in the United States—and to create a new “water market.”

Shrinking Imperial Valley

An attorney, Hunter has applied himself to legalistic arrangements to facilitate the new major Southern California water transfer—shifting significant amounts of the Lower Colorado River flow in California, from farm use in the Imperial Valley, to urban use in San Diego County, whose residents



Long-time Southern California Republican Congressman Duncan Hunter has sponsored no new water-supply infrastructure, but encouraged local agreements to transfer scarce water, such as the process by which the very productive Imperial Valley is now giving up some irrigated farmland for San Diego County's town water supplies.

are among 16 million covered by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. The San Diego-Imperial Valley deal is the largest such transfer of water in the nation's history.

Hunter himself described this trade-off process, in his December 2001 “Thank you, Imperial Valley ” good-bye speech to former constituents: “As you know, the Imperial Irrigation District has brokered an agreement with other Southern California water agencies to send Colorado River water to urban areas. I have been working closely with these officials on this very complex program. Water is central to the future of Imperial Valley and it is important that our farmers hold on to their water rights. . . . Allowing precious farm land to remain idle for conservation purposes [that is, out-of-production because of absence of water] can become a very slippery slope. I am hopeful, however, that the final agreement will contain the necessary assurances for the Valley and serve as a model for future water transfers throughout the nation.”

If Hunter's policy does prevail as a precedent, the physical economy is doomed. Today, three years after Hunter's “national model” speech, the agreement is indeed being implemented, under a Federal court order, and Imperial Valley land is beginning to lie fallow. Potentially, some 1.5 million acre-feet of water a year—enough for 3 million households—may be transferred, especially under conditions of the persistence of today's 6-7 year drought in the Colorado Basin. Earlier this year, Imperial Valley farmers signed up for how much land they will fallow between July 1, 2004 and July 1, 2005, to free up water.



The 80-mile All-American Canal, looking from the overflow section of the Imperial Dam on the Colorado River. These waterworks were built during FDR's New Deal. The Canal, completed in 1940, began carrying water in 1942, to eventually irrigate some 500,000 acres in the Imperial Valley, through a system of 2,900 miles of laterals. Ditches carry off surplus water to the Alamo River. The Imperial Dam, completed in 1938, was the second on the Colorado, after the Hoover Dam. The Canal is among water and power installations run by the Imperial Irrigation District, set up in 1911 to administer power and water to a service area today covering 6,471 square miles in the Valley.

What He Did and Did Not Do

Hunter's particular focus has been to fend off potential environmentalist objections to the water transfer, which cite the prospect that, without water flowing in the farm region, various environmental degradations will ensue—fish, birds, and other parts of the ecology might die, dust storms arise, etc. Hunter did not want the eco-lobby to then turn around and sue the Imperial Irrigation District, or make the Irrigation District responsible for protecting one fragile eco-feature in particular, the Salton Sea. Hunter introduced H.R. 2764, which called for Federal actions to provide \$60 million worth of habitat-enhancement for the region affected, especially in and around the Salton Sea, and near the All-American Canal.

Hunter's bill was called by its backers, "risk" insurance. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, which serves San Diego County and five other counties, encompassing 16 million people, endorsed Hunter's bill as paving the way for water transfer.

On Sept. 24, 2004, Interior Secretary Gale Norton signed an agreement promising \$625 million over the next 50 years to protect rare wildlife, fish, and other creatures, for some 300 miles along the Colorado River, from Lake Mead to Mexico. Half the money is to come from the Federal government, the rest from local and state water agencies along the way, from Nevada, Arizona, and Southern California.

Hunter lobbied intensively for this kind of action, at the same time attacking Norton for her threat to reduce the

amount of the Colorado River flow that California is permitted to take. But this and similar threats were used by the Bush Administration to demand that California farm and town water users reach a speedy agreement on sharing scarce water supplies—Hunter's strategy! Overall, California has been using some 5.2 million acre-feet a year of Colorado River water in recent times, instead of its legal entitlement of 4.4 million, in a long-standing seven-state river-use compact. In January 2003, Norton called for an 11% reduction in the 5.2 million acre-feet California uses. In turn, a lawsuit against the Interior Department was filed by an Imperial Valley water board. After many more actions and counter actions, now the water transfer agreements have been reached.

Representative Hunter never disagreed with the Administration that "sharing scarcity" is the only way to go. He objected only to the deal being rushed and bullied. In January 2003, he wrote a two-page letter to Norton, signed by a bipartisan group of 21 other California Congressmen, saying, "The Federal government's contribution . . . during the past several months has been limited mainly to the issuance of threats and provocations that have impeded, rather than encouraged agreements among Southern California water agencies."

Hunter also faulted the Federal government for not implementing the Salton Sea Reclamation Act of 1998, so that his water transfer schemes could go through without complaints about harm to the Salton Sea. He issued repeated appeals. On Dec. 19, 2002, he said that if the Interior Department would only issue a Salton Sea restoration plan, "This will allow California and the affected local [water] agencies to make informed choices about the impacts and costs of long-term water transfers."

Manufacturing New Water

In fact, no transfers would be necessary at all right now, if Hunter had not acquiesced to the cancellation of proposals entertained by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, for large-scale nuclear-powered desalination in his very own district. San Diego County is home to 2.8 million people, but without external water sources, the County could sustain only an estimated 50,000 residents. The obvious solution for new water sources is to turn to the Pacific, not to rob the Imperial Valley.

In the 1980s, the California-based General Atomics Corp. was commissioned to provide proposals for advanced nuclear-powered desalting, to the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, of which the San Diego Water District is a part. The fourth-generation nuclear design was called the MHTGR (Modular High-Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactor), which specifies underground reactor construction. Specifics were supplied in a December 1988 report, "MHTGR Desali-



Representative Hunter did not back high-technology desalination of seawater, when the Southern California Metropolitan District planned it; the project died. The process, powered by a high-temperature gas-cooled nuclear plant, could produce half San Diego's water supply from one complex.

nation for Southern California,” through a U.S. Department of Energy contract to General Atomics, Bechtel, Inc., and Gas-Cooled Reactor Associates.

As designed in the 1980s, each de-salting plant would consist of four modular nuclear reactor modules (350 megawatts each), using helium gas as coolant. The low-temperature heat output would fuel eight seawater desalination “trains,” based on the horizontal-tube, multiple-effect distillation process.

One such complex would yield 401,500 cubic meters per day of freshwater, enough to supply 1.5 million people—half of San Diego County—with sufficient potable water for domestic use. Ramp this up, with 10 or more such plants, and the equivalent of a new “man-made river” worth of water could begin to supply all of Southern California’s domestic water needs.

Not backed by Representative Hunter, these plans were tabled. Instead, California is now suffering his “transfers, choices, and options” to share scarce water.

IMF Needs ‘Structural Reform,’ Not Argentina!

by Cynthia R. Rush

The brutal warfare against the nation of Argentina has reached fever pitch. During the weekend of Oct. 1-2, at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund/World Bank, leaders of the IMF, the European Union, the Group of Seven industrialized nations, and the Institute of International Finance (IIF) bankers’ cartel, issued shrill warnings to President Néstor Kirchner: Argentina *must* come to a debt-restructuring agreement right away with the speculative vulture funds that pose as “creditors”; it *must* increase its primary budget surplus in order to pay more debt to these financial predators; and it *must* impose “structural reform” to prove to the world financial community that it deserves their loans and investments.

These imperial dictates also included threats that Argentina would be destroyed financially should President Kirchner continue to resist these demands—as if it weren’t already destroyed. In remarks made Oct. 1 in Washington, Charles Dallara of the IIF, representing 330 U.S. and international banks, reported that all the nations of Ibero-America were experiencing an economic upturn, “except Argentina.”

Argentina Threatened

Why not Argentina? It’s failure to impose the necessary free-market reforms has resulted in “no investment, an insolvent banking sector, and an energy sector with serious problems.” There can’t be “sustained growth” unless policies are changed, he warned menacingly.

During the two-week period beginning Sept. 21, IMF Managing Director Rodrigo Rato made repeated public threats against Argentina, railing on Sept. 29 that the government’s insistence on partially regulating the electricity sector, would have a “negative” impact on those foreign investors who had bought up privatized utility companies in the 1990s—for a song, he failed to add. Proposed legislation that calls for “just and reasonable” utility rates, and prohibits automatic rate hikes, reflects a mistaken economic model that can’t possibly sustain continued economic growth, Rato raved.

A few days earlier, Rato had ordered Kirchner to increase the primary budget surplus, funds that are set aside to pay the debt, to at least 4% of Gross Domestic Product. Claiming that Argentina’s debt crisis was a “self-inflicted punishment,” he asserted that the current 3% figure set by Kirchner is “inade-

quote” to ensure a “sustainable” debt restructuring plan. How can the country ever expect to have a “normalized” relationship with the global financial community, Rato lectured, if it continues to resist policies that everyone else agrees are necessary?

To these beastmen, you have to be an axe-murderer to be normal. In its final communiqué issued Oct. 1, the Group of Seven mentioned only two countries—Iraq and Argentina—leading some to wonder whether Kirchner should expect an invasion soon to have the debt collected by force of arms. The G-7 demanded that Argentina fulfill “its current obligations [to the IMF] fully,” impose structural reforms, and quickly put together a “sustainable debt restructuring” package.

The Plantation Owners’ Cartel

Driving this warfare is the reality of the bankrupt global financial system, and the synarchist financial interests’ desperate need to force countries like Argentina to fall into line. The fragile IMF, which keeps whining about its excessive “exposure” to Argentine debt—\$16 billion worth—isn’t in any position to withstand challenges like Kirchner’s, no matter how limited they might be. Thus, all the public ranting that Argentina must heel.

Kirchner hasn’t been so easily cowed, as evidenced by his remarks at a Sept. 30 gathering at the Casa Rosada, the Presidential palace. In an undisguised reference to Rato, he said his government is seriously attempting to find solutions to the great problems facing the country. But, he added, “every once in a while, we run into the heads of international [lending] agencies who, as if they were plantation owners . . . tell us what we have to do with our country.”

Nor are Kirchner’s responses limited to these incisive barbs. His Sept. 21 speech before the United Nations General Assembly reflected considerable insight into the fragility of the global system, while noting that Argentina was also a paradigmatic case of what’s wrong with the IMF. In the 1990s, he said, his country was a model for the IMF’s free-market policies, and ended up in a horrific crisis. “We accept responsibility for adopting policies [which were] foreign to us, which brought us into the worst of worlds,” he continued. But it’s not good enough for multilateral lenders to simply say they made mistakes, as the IMF finally did in Argentina’s case.

Kirchner: Reform IMF

“An urgent, tough, and structural redesign of the International Monetary Fund is needed, to prevent crises and help in [providing] solutions,” he stated. Implicitly referencing the fact that the intent of the original Bretton Woods system was to encourage economic development, Kirchner warned that the IMF today must “change that direction which took it from being a lender for development to a creditor demanding privileges.”

Without this change, the Argentine President said, the IMF can only demand “theoretical structural reform, whose results no one can guarantee . . . meanwhile, inequality in our countries will grow because of those reforms; tears will be shed, and poverty caused for those millions of excluded [the very poor], as a result of those reforms. They will say their ‘mea culpas,’ and we will see the number of poor increase, if we again do as they say. That is why we say that it is those international credit organizations which are most in need of structural reform,” not Argentina.

When Finance Minister Roberto Lavagna travelled to the IMF meeting in Washington, he brought with him a document, “Argentina, the IMF, and the Foreign Debt,” which continued Kirchner’s polemic. Originally issued in July of this year, the document is a harsh indictment of the IMF’s dealings with the country, attacking virtually everything the Fund did as wrong, both before and after the December, 2001 default. But, according to press sources, just prior to Lavagna’s departure, orders came from “higher up” to make the document even stronger.

Its final version charged that the IMF “makes unilateral decisions, worrying more about its own position than the impact of its policies.” Moreover, it asserted, the IMF has always sided with foreign bondholders, ignoring completely that Argentina “is also a member of that organization.” The Fund also failed completely to take into account “institutional aspects of Argentina’s crisis,” exemplified by “social problems such as poverty, indigence, and unemployment.”

For these reasons, the document concludes, there must be a “complete restructuring” of the IMF. Turning on its head the Fund’s complaints about its exposure to Argentine debt, it states that it is Argentina’s “exposure to the IMF” that must be reduced “to avoid [policy] recommendations which are counterproductive for the country.”

LaRouche Role

The role of former Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche in this situation is of no little importance. His years-long defense of Argentina against the IMF’s Nazi-style policy is well known in the country among government, political, and patriotic circles. And, the just-released documentary by journalist Jorge Lanata, entitled “Debt: Who Owes Whom?,” which includes hard-hitting commentary on IMF policy by LaRouche, is a crucial intervention at the very moment that the country is battling for its survival.

During a special pre-release showing on Oct. 5, attended by cabinet members, legislators, and other prominent political figures in Buenos Aires, a buzz of agreement and then applause went through the audience at LaRouche’s characterization of IMF policy as “deliberate genocide” intended to break the country’s will and depopulate it. Among other things, LaRouche said, the IMF’s purpose is to “preserve the large natural resources of South America, in particular, for future populations of Anglo-American entrepreneurs.”

Can Elections Really Take Place in Iraq?

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

The latest fairy tale from *Arabian Nights* being told in Washington is the following: The U.S. military, together with its Iraqi allies, will continue their Israeli-style sweeps through the major cities of the Sunni resistance, through December, by which time, all armed opposition will be eliminated and peace established. Elections will be held in January 2005, ushering in a new, democratic Iraq, and all will be well in modern Mesopotamia.

Like most fairy tales, this one smacks of fantasy, precisely of the sort that crazy George Bush likes to nurture. The reality of the situation is far more complex, and fraught with paradoxes.

The central paradox is that, unless elections are held in Iraq, hopes for a return to sovereignty, independence, and peace will be dim, if not nil. Yet, the military and political measures being implemented by the U.S. and Iraqi interim government forces, are virtually assuring that no such elections can be held. The suspicion arises, as former candidate Lyndon LaRouche has stated, whether or not the spreading chaos and war were the deliberate policy intent of the Bush-Cheney Administration.

No Vote Without Security

The “security situation”—a euphemism in vogue, for the escalating resistance against the occupation forces—has deteriorated to such an extent, that even UN Secretary General Kofi Annan had to moot the postponement of elections. In a report issued to the UN Security Council on Sept. 8, he said the situation had not improved much since the March 2003 invasion, and he urged the United States to opt for political measures rather than military force. “It must be recognized that the problem of insecurity can only be addressed through a political process,” he said. “This requires a commitment to

stop relying solely or mainly on threats or actual use of armed force and to pursue determined and genuine efforts” to address problems.

Annan said that the violence continued “to pose a very profound challenge for the successful achievement” of voter registration and polling: “In addition to severely disrupting everyday life for Iraqis, the ongoing violence could undermine confidence in the transitional political process, making it more difficult to create the conditions necessary for the holding of elections in January 2005.”

Similar concerns were raised by Jordanian King Abdallah II, during a visit to Paris on Sept. 28.

Such concerns are firmly based on a candid assessment of the military situation: As noted in a Sept. 30 report issued by a private security company, the Special Operations Consulting-Security Management Group, a whopping 2,300 attacks occurred in the month of September alone, covering a vast geographical area, from the northern city of Mosul, down through the Kurdish region, including Kirkuk, through the Sunni triangle area (Tikrit, Samarra, Baquba, Ramadi, Fallujah, and Baghdad), towards Basra in the south.

Nor were these attacks the work of “foreign terrorists” associated with the infamous Abu Musab al-Zarqawi. As revealed in an explosive report in the London *Telegraph* Oct. 4, senior U.S. military officials admitted that al-Zarqawi was largely a bogey-man, being used as a propaganda piece to mobilize the anti-terror war at home. Far from running the show in Iraq, Zarqawi is estimated to have been behind about 6 of the 2,300 September attacks. The number of foreign elements engaged inside Iraq are estimated to be not more than 200 (as opposed to the 5,000 previously stated). If Zarqawi may have been responsible for some kidnappings, he does not lead the resistance. Instead, “the insurgency is led

and dominated not by Arab foreigners, but by members of the Sunni minority,” reported the *Telegraph*.

Faced with this ugly reality, the U.S. response has been to deploy brute force. As Iraqi interim Defense Minister Hazim al-Shalaan pledged, the centers of resistance would be smashed within a month. That was the prelude to the offensive that began in early October against Samarra, and was to continue, city by city, throughout the area.

Yet, most experts agree, that despite heavy casualties, the resistance will not be defeated this way. The Iraqi interim government, therefore, has had to contemplate other options. It has insisted that it would hold the elections, at all costs. Interim Prime Minister Allawi aired a proposal on Sept. 13, for holding partial elections, excluding the areas not under government control. “If, for any reason,” he said, “300,000 people cannot have an election, cannot vote because terrorists decide so, then frankly 300,000 people . . . is not going to alter 25 million people voting.” The 300,000 figure refers to the population of the city of Fallujah, heavily contested but under resistance control. Allawi said Fallujah residents could vote at a later time.

Partial or Full Elections?

This proposal introduces another paradox: If elections are held, but only for part of the population, how can they be considered valid? A spokesman for the Association of Muslim Scholars, the most influential Sunni organization in Iraq, drove this point home in a statement Oct. 6. “We think that if some areas were excluded from the January elections, then this could be a bad omen for the unity of the country, because this means that [the excluded areas] would be separated from the rest of Iraq.” Mohammad Bashar al-Faidhi went on to say, “Such elections would be unfair because many people in some areas would not be able to vote, and their opinions would be neglected. This would affect the credibility of the elections.”

The same organization laid the responsibility for the escalating attacks against Sunni strongholds, and the subsequent placing in jeopardy of elections, squarely at the doorstep of the Allawi regime. “Resorting to iron and fire to prepare for elections is a flawed method,” a statement said. “We throw on the government the responsibility for the injustices suffered by the inhabitants of the city of Samarra.”

Parallel to the moves made by the Sunni religious authorities, Ayatollah Ali Hussein al-Sistani, supreme leader of the Shi’ites, called on the government to halt the bloodshed, and to resort to wisdom to solve existing problems. Concretely, he said, the government should seriously organize elections,



U.S. troops fighting for control of Samarra, Iraq, on Oct. 2. The Iraqi interim government has insisted that it will hold elections in January 2005, no matter what, even if they have to exclude areas not under their control from participating. The Iraqi Association of Muslim Scholars stated that this would be a bad omen for the unity of the country.

and create the conditions under which they can be held. Ayatollah al-Sistani is the leading force behind the push for elections; it was his ultimatum to the government (and the United States), that a date must be set for elections, which led to the definition of the January date. Otherwise, the religious leader could issue an edict calling for all Shi’ites to join the armed resistance. The call by the Sunni organization also contained an implicit threat to this effect.

Who Controls the Polls?

The most intricate paradox involves the relationship of political-ethnic-military forces in the country. Aside from the fact that the security situation has prevented the United Nations from deploying more than a handful of officials to set up voter registration and polling places, the police forces, which should be available to protect polls, have become the leading target of the resistance. They are therefore not expected to play a major role.

The forces which *are* in control, militarily, are the various militias that belong to different groups. These include the Badr Brigades of the main Shi’ite political organization, the Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SCIRI), the Mahdi Army of radical Shi’ite Moqtadar al-Sadr (currently in talks with the government), and the Peshmerga militias of the Kurdish parties in the north of the country. There is no doubt in the minds of regional experts, that these forces would control the polling places, and thus be in a position to influence (to put it mildly) the results.

Aggravating this picture is the fact that the escalating conflict has exacerbated ethnic and religious tensions, such as to fuel a centrifugal tendency, away from centralized rule. As reported in all major Arabic press, as well as the *Financial Times*, at the end of September, meetings took place between the members of the municipal councils of several southern provinces: Basra, Missan, and Dhiqar. The subject of the talks was a proposal to band together, to establish a southern region, analogous to the Kurdish region in the north. Sources reported that the leaders of the provinces felt excluded from the central government, and were under-represented in the national assembly that was put together a month ago.

The implications of the proposal are vast: the three southern provinces “account for more than 80% of the proved oil reserves of the country’s 18 provinces and provide a large share of the national income,” the financial daily noted.

At the same time, ethnic conflict in Kirkuk has been expanding, as Kurds continue to repopulate the city, and Arabs and Turkmen are being expelled. Kirkuk, also rich in oil, is being contested by the Kurds as the “capital” of “Kurdistan.” On Oct. 4, between 60,000 and 70,000 people demonstrated in Suleymanieh, calling for a referendum on autonomy. And, in Tal Afar, another city of mixed ethnic population, Kurds are threatening to take control.

This trend towards “ethnicization,” or defining one’s identity in ethnic or religious terms, is something which contradicts the actual history of Iraq, whose identity has been strongly national. The dangerous trend has been confirmed in a recent poll taken by the Iraq Center for Research and Strategic Studies, which showed that more than 52% of those asked, said that they would not cast a vote for a candidate who was not a member of their religious, ethnic, or language group. Most of the more than 100 new political parties, are reportedly little more than groups representing tribes, ethnic formations, sects, or the like. Overall, only 67% said they were likely to vote at all, down from 88% in June.

Change in Washington

Considering the overall picture presented here, it is difficult to imagine that, even with the full backing of the United Nations and the “international community,” anything resembling real elections can take place in January. An international conference is to be held in Cairo, in the last week of December, at which neighboring countries, as well as international powers, will participate, to seek a way out of the Iraq mess. The only way in which the picture could be radically redrawn, is through a change in the political leadership in the United States, in the Nov. 2 elections. Even though a new Kerry-Edwards Administration would not be inaugurated until January, the mere fact of a political change would have a positive impact in the region, and all its players. In his Oct. 6 webcast, LaRouche laid out the parameters for a solution to the Iraq disaster, under a Kerry Presidency—a solution in which LaRouche must place a direct role.

Terrorism Ravages Northeast India

by Ramtanu Maitra

On the birth anniversary-day of modern India’s greatest son, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, terrorists in northeast India, particularly in two of the eight northeastern states—Assam and Nagaland—went berserk and planted bombs which killed about 70 people. The powerful bomb explosions at a packed railway station, and at a popular market in Dimapur, the commercial hub in the state of Nagaland, on the morning of Oct. 2, 2004, took 26 lives, and injured another 104.

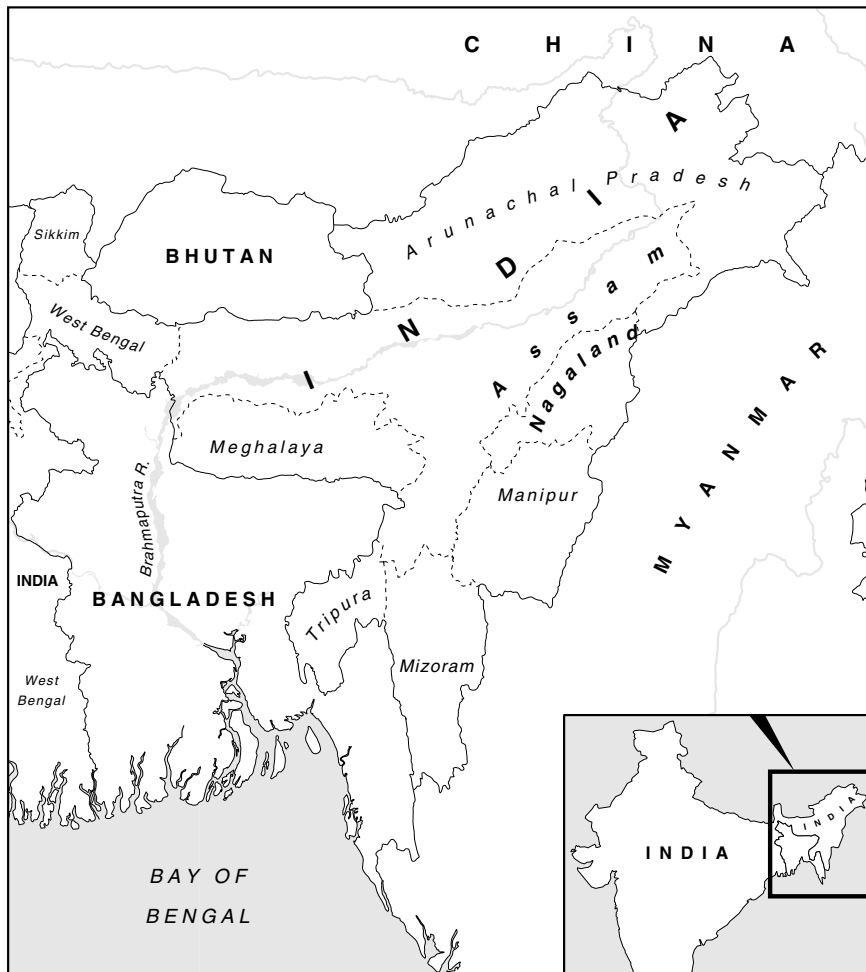
Rebels also carried out a string of attacks in neighboring Assam, killing at least 34 people over a span of 36 hours (Oct. 2-4, 2004), in 17 separate incidents. At the time of writing, the bombs are still going off in the state of Assam. This terrorism in northeast India, home to nearly 40 million people and wedged between Bangladesh, Bhutan, and China’s Tibet province, is not the handiwork of the Islamic jihadis, but may have acquired the support of the international Islamic militant groups operating in Bangladesh. On the ground, the terrorists belonged to the local tribal groups seeking autonomy and separatism.

British Legacy

In Assam, the attacks were carried out by the outlawed United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) and the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB). Both the ULFA and the NDFB have separately claimed responsibility for different incidents.

There is a greater possibility that the Dimapur explosions were also carried out by the NDFB, and not by either of the two Naga insurgent organizations—the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN-Isaac Swu-Muivah) or the NSCN (Khaplang). Both these organizations have been observing a cease-fire, and the NSCN (I-M) has entered into negotiations with the authorities to find a political solution to their grievances. The talks have not broken down or reached a dead end. Moreover, the NSCN (I-M) is reported to have denied any involvement, and has offered a reward for anyone who would help them identify those responsible for the explosions.

The insurgency, and the associated terrorism, in northeast India is an old problem. In fact, since India’s independence in 1947, northeast India has been split up into smaller and smaller states and autonomous regions. The divisions were made to accommodate the wishes of tribes and ethnic groups which want to assert their sub-national identity and obtain an



The states of Assam and Nagaland, in northeastern India, have been the recent scenes of terrorism.

area where the diktat of their little coterie is recognized. More than 50,000 people have lost their lives to insurgency in India's northeast since independence.

New Delhi has yet to comprehend that its policy of accepting and institutionalizing the superficial identities of these ethnic, linguistic, and tribal groups has ensured more irrational demands for even smaller states. It has also virtually eliminated any plan to make these areas economically powerful, and the people scientifically and technologically advanced.

In reality, the root cause of the problem is the conditions set in place by British rule in the Northeast since 1826, and the formation of East Pakistan in 1947. New Delhi's inability to integrate the region stems from its failure to recognize that the British Raj had converted Northeast India into a human zoo, where each tribe was allowed to roam free within its "own territory," but was not allowed to cross the boundaries set forth by their British masters, to establish contact with the rest of India. A situation has now arisen in which New Delhi's promised carrot of economic development and integration

with the rest of India evokes little enthusiasm in the Northeast. Money from New Delhi for "development" serves to appease the "greed" of a handful and to maintain the status quo. On the other hand, fresh separatist movements bring the area closer to the precipice.

Tribal Fiefdoms

Assam has been cut up into many states since Britain's exit in 1947. The autonomous regions of Karbi Anglong, Bodo Autonomous Region, and Meghalaya were all part of pre-independence Assam. Citing the influx of Bengali Muslims since the 1947 formation of East Pakistan (which became Bangladesh in 1971), the locals demand the ouster of these "foreigners" from their soil. Two violent movements in Assam, the United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) and the National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB), formerly known as the Bodo Security Force (BdSF), are now practically demanding "ethnic cleansing" in their respective areas.

The Bodos are a major tribe from the plains of Assam; they have been in a state of ferment since 1967, reacting to alleged discrimination against them by the majority Assamese. This ferment, particularly amongst the Bodo youth, led to the formation of two militant organizations, one called the Bodo

Security Force (BdSF), came to notice in 1989; the second, the Bodo Liberation Tigers Force (BLTF). The NDFB advocates an independent Bodoland, while the BLTF wants a separate state of Bodoland within the Indian Union.

To fund their movements, both the ULFA and the NDFB have been trafficking heroin and other narcotics, and indulging in killing sprees against other ethnic groups and against Delhi's law-and-order machinery. Both these groups reportedly have close links with other major guerrilla-terrorist groups operating in the area, including the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isaac Swu-Muivah) and the People's Liberation Army in Manipur. Assam, unlike most other areas of the Northeast, was better integrated with mainstream India prior to independence; Assam participated in the national independence movement and contributed much to India's intellectual and cultural wealth. In 1972, Meghalaya was carved out of Assam through a peaceful process. Unfortunately, peace did not last long in this "abode of the clouds." In 1979, the first violent demonstration against "foreigners,"

identified as Bengalis, Marwaris, Biharis, and Nepalis, resulted in a number of deaths and arson. By 1990, firebrand groups such as the Federation of Khasi, Jaintia, and Garo People (FKJGP), and the Khasi Students' Union (KSU), came to the fore. Violence erupted in 1979, 1987, 1989, and 1990. The last violent terrorist acts occurred in 1992. Similar "anti-foreigner" movements have sprouted up across the northeast, from Arunachal Pradesh in the east and north, to Sikkim in the west, and Mizoram and Tripura in the south. Along the Myanmar border, the states of Nagaland, Manipur, and Mizoram remain unstable and extremely porous. The area provides all that terrorists/insurgents need for keeping alive their movement—sanctuaries in Bhutan, Myanmar, the pre-1971 East Pakistan, and the post-1971 Bangladesh; facilities for across-the-border training and procurement of arms and ammunition; state-sponsorship from the intelligence agencies of Pakistan and Bangladesh; a regular flow of funds from the smugglers of narcotics from the Golden Triangle; and an ineffective administration in the northern part of Myanmar.

Effect of War on Terrorism

The increasing presence of Osama bin Laden's International Islamic Front (IIF) over the recent years in adjoining Bangladesh territory, through the intermediary of the Harkatul-Jihad-al Islami (HUJI), has further destabilized northeast India. As the United States stepped up its anti-terrorist watch, and its operations in the Afghanistan-Pakistan-Saudi Arabia triangle, pro-bin Laden terrorists of various hues have been heading toward Bangladesh during the last two years. Bangladesh's Begum Khaleda Zia government, which is increasingly becoming dependent on the militant and orthodox Islamic groups for political survival, draws support from, and looks askance at, the growing militancy.

These militant Islamic groups do not like India, and morally and materially help the insurgents active in India's Northeast. The recent formation of an organization in Assam called the Muslim United Liberation Front of Assam, has also been reported. The group's objective is to work for a separate state consisting of the six districts of Assam where the Muslims are in a majority (caused by large-scale illegal migration of Muslims from Bangladesh).

New Delhi's reaction to the Oct. 2-4 explosions so far is one of surprise. Its failure to follow up the intelligence made available to the present United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government by the intelligence agencies is evident from the outbreak of violence. Union Home Minister Shivraj Patil has since visited Assam and Nagaland. Patil's handling of the growing crisis in Nagaland's adjacent state, Manipur, has already drawn criticism from Indian observers.

Initiative by U.S. Ambassador Mulford?

In addition to the existing complexity, and a whole range of chaos, New Delhi was surprised to find that the U.S. Am-

bassador to India, David Mulford, a former banker, had sent a letter to the state chief ministers of Assam and Nagaland offering help to investigate terrorist attacks. The U.S. embassy in New Delhi has since confirmed the offer. "We are prepared, if requested, to facilitate the appropriate assistance of the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) to aid in the criminal investigation by Indian authorities so that the perpetrators can be identified and brought to justice," an embassy spokesperson said in a statement.

A senior Indian official told the India Abroad News Service: "We [India and the U.S.] have an understanding to assist each other in dealing with terrorism, but I don't know if [this] is the best way to go about it." It seems, however, that the U.S. offer is now being considered seriously by the Assam authorities. Assam Chief Minister Tarun Gogoi told news media that the Bodo militants in recent days had been using "very sophisticated" explosives, which the various security agencies were unable to detect with their existing gadgets.

"We definitely need help to battle insurgency, and I am hopeful New Delhi would give us the nod for enlisting the help of the U.S. experts," he said. He also assured New Delhi that "we would see to it that national security is not compromised in our efforts at roping in foreign experts in counter-insurgency militancy."

On the other hand, since Feb. 20, 1993, when Narasimha Rao was the Prime Minister, the governments of India and Assam reached an agreement with the Bodo leaders for setting up a Bodo Autonomous Council (BAC) within the state of Assam with considerable powers of autonomy for the Bodos. A major problem in finding a solution to the demands of the Bodos has been that villages of Assam, where the Bodos are in a majority, do not constitute a contiguous stretch of territory. What they look upon as the territory of Bodoland is interspersed with many non-Bodo villages. Following his visit, Home Minister Shivraj Patil stressed the need for coordinated counterinsurgency measures, including intelligence-sharing, between the states in the Northeast. According to the Assam Chief Minister, the "roots" of the insurgency problem lie beyond the borders. "The roots are in Bangladesh and Myanmar. These roots have to be uprooted," he said in Guwahati, referring to allegations of camps being run by Indian fugitives across the border.

Observers point out that such sharing of intelligence is complex and New Delhi did little to alleviate the problem. For instance, in Assam, the Army, police, and paramilitary forces operate under a unified headquarters, with the Army heading the operational command. In the neighboring state of Manipur, a loose unified security set-up prevails. But, there is no formal mechanism for a coordinated security structure in Nagaland or Tripura. This makes any attempt at a broad coordinated counterinsurgency campaign in the region difficult. Besides, in all eight northeastern states, state authorities have their own channels open with one, or many, rebel groups.

The Bloody Truth of Gaza Disengagement

by Dean Andromidas

A death toll approaching 100 Palestinians, including women and children, from Israel's ongoing military assault against the Gaza Strip, is a bloody testimony to the fact that Israel Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's "disengagement plan" is a fraud whose aim is to destroy any hope for peace in the Middle East.

Now this fact, already written in Palestinian and Israeli blood, has been confirmed by Sharon's top crony Dov Weisglas, who told the Israeli daily *Ha'aretz*, "The significance of the disengagement plan is the freezing of the peace process." Weisglas is also Sharon's private attorney, and has been his confidential liaison with the Bush White House, especially with Vice President Dick Cheney, for the last three years. Weisglas's brutal frankness is matched only by Sharon's bloody military assault in Gaza and the West Bank.

"And when you freeze the process, you prevent the establishment of a Palestinian state, and you prevent a discussion on the refugees, the borders, and Jerusalem. Effectively, this whole package called the Palestinian state with all that it entails, has been removed indefinitely from our agenda," Weisglas said. He then gave credit to his friends in the White House and Congress: "And all this with the authority and permission. All with a Presidential blessing and the ratification of both houses of Congress."

In images appropriate for a beastman, Weisglas declared: "This disengagement is actually formaldehyde. It supplies the amount of formaldehyde that is necessary so there will not be a political process with the Palestinians."

The disengagement plan, Weisglas states, was to head off all the peace initiatives which were receiving broad backing, both inside and outside of Israel. "Time was not on our side. There was international erosion, internal erosion. Domestically, in the meantime, everything was collapsing. The economy was stagnant and the Geneva Initiative had gained broad support. And then we were hit with the letters of officers and letters of pilots and letters of commandos [refusing to serve in the territories]. These were not weird kids with green ponytails and a ring in their nose with a strong odor of grass. These were people like Spector's group [Yaftah Spector, a renowned Air Force Pilot who signed the pilot's letter]. Really our finest young people."

Weisglas went on, "The peace process is the establishment of a Palestinian state with all the security risks that entails. The peace process is the evacuation of settlements,

it's the return of refugees, it's the partition of Jerusalem. And all that has now been frozen. . . . [W]hat I effectively agreed to with the Americans was that part of the settlements would not be dealt with at all, and the rest will not be dealt with until the Palestinians turn into Finns. That is the significance of what we did."

Arrogance Unanswered

Commenting on Weisglas's statement, an Israeli intelligence source told *EIR* that Weisglas was "either an idiot or he knows the Bush Administration will do nothing in response." He said the statements revealed the obvious truth that the disengagement plan was meant to destroy the peace process. He said that it shows the total "arrogance" of both Weisglas and Sharon.

Another source, a senior Israeli political commentator, said the move was aimed at getting support from the Likud and the settlers for Sharon's plan. Nonetheless, he said, such statements should embarrass President George W. Bush, because Bush has been telling everyone how he supports a Palestinian state. It also embarrasses Labor Party Chairman Shimon Peres, who has been trying to do everything to crawl into a national unity government with Sharon, claiming that the disengagement would be the first step in a broader peace process.

Palestinian Cabinet Minister Saeb Erekat called on the Bush Administration to distance itself from Weisglas's statement: "It is clear that Mr. Weisglas expressed the true intentions of Prime Minister Ariel Sharon. We hope that President Bush will answer the question now as to how to make the Gaza disengagement plan part of the road map and not an alternative to it." The White House has yet to issue a statement.

Ahmed Tibbi, Israel Knesset member and former advisor to Palestinian President Yasser Arafat, wrote to the U.S. ambassador to Israel Daniel Kurtzer, questioning whether "the American Administration is a partner to Sharon's political deceit, which Weisglas revealed with incriminating candor." Tibbi wrote that Weisglas's comments "bolster what we have said all along, that the disengagement plan is a Sharon bluff."

Yossi Beilin, initiator of the Geneva Initiative and chairman of the Yahad party, told Israeli Radio that Weisglas's "frightening comments" were uttered in a rare moment of truth and show Sharon's real dangerous intentions. The remarks "reveal the fact that it is Sharon who is not a partner for peace, and the peace camp must work for him to be overthrown," he said.

Hadash party Knesset member Mohammed Barakeh called the statements grave, saying that Sharon's government has to be overthrown.

Goebbels Would Be Pleased

Weisglas's interview is only the latest exposure of Sharon's Goebbels-style propaganda campaign masking his real

policy towards the Palestinians: the creation of Warsaw-Ghetto-type enclaves that could soon become concentration camps.

The code name given to the ongoing military assault on Gaza, "Days of Repentance," is yet another display of Sharon's satanic use of language in the service of propaganda. Sharon and his generals claim that the operation is in response to the firing of Palestinian primitive Qassam rockets at the Israeli community of Sderot. In reality, the operation has been in the planning for more than two years, since 2002, when Sharon and his generals wanted to launch a massive invasion of Gaza similar to the infamous "Operation Defensive Shield," which was launched in the West Bank that same year. Then Sharon had been deterred by the Bush Administration, which was concentrating on preparations to launch a war on Iraq. The U.S. Presidential election campaign has given Sharon a window of opportunity, knowing that Bush, desperate for the Jewish vote, would do nothing to deter him.

According to a United Nations report, as of Oct. 6, 82 Palestinians have been killed in the operation, including 24 children under the age of 18, and the death toll is rising. More than 50,000 Palestinians are trapped in their homes in the Jabaliya refugee camp which has now become a war zone.

For Sharon, however, an assault on Palestinians is not enough. Now he has launched a black propaganda war against the United Nations Relief and Works Agency which he hopes to shut down with totally baseless claims that it is being used as cover for terrorism. This attack is a crime against humanity, because UNRWA is the only agency that is preventing mass starvation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In fact, Israel, which has totally reoccupied the West Bank, and now the Gaza Strip, refuses to take responsibility for the Palestinian population as it is required to do under the Geneva Conventions. Thus, UNRWA, and all other relief agencies, have become unwitting accomplices to Sharon policies. The shutting down of UNRWA will turn Sharon's Warsaw Ghettos into real concentration camps.

The black propaganda campaign was launched simultaneously with the military assault, when Sharon, at his Security Cabinet meeting approving the operation, demanded that the Israeli military and Shin Bet security services provide "evidence" to be used to justify the operation. It did not matter whether or not the evidence were truthful. Targetting UNRWA would also exact revenge against UNRWA director Peter Hansen, who had made hostile remarks during the massive Israeli assault on the Jenin refugee camp in the West Bank in 2002.

The Israeli military came up with the "evidence": a blurry video clip of a "long object" that the Israelis claimed was a missile being loaded on an ambulance operated by UNRWA. It posted the video clip on the website of the Israeli Defense

Forces and the Foreign Ministry, and forced the United Nations to conduct an investigation. They also accused UNRWA of employing " Hamas terrorists," and they arrested 13 UNRWA employees, claiming that they belonged to Hamas.

UNRWA director Peter Hansen denied the absurd charges, declaring that the "long object" was obviously a stretcher. The Israeli military was then forced to back-track, and Israeli Gen. Israel Ziv stated that "there are doubts among the analysts as to what it is."

The Israeli daily *Ha'aretz* revealed that the Israelis themselves had used ambulances and UN vehicles, "just as, in the 1950s, there were cases in which the IDF units, including some well known to Ariel Sharon, made operational use of either genuine or fake UN observer vehicles."

More recently, Israeli reserve sergeant Maj. Zohar Shapira, of the elite Sayeret Matkal, revealed that in Operation Defensive Shield in 2002, the Israeli military used ambulances to surreptitiously transport troops on their way to assaults. His commander told him that ambulances were the most protected vehicles at their disposal!

Humanitarian Disaster

On Oct. 6, twelve United Nations organizations released a special report warning of the impending humanitarian disaster, as a result of Israeli military operations, and conditions of siege imposed on the Gaza Strip. Their findings testify to the criminal policies of Sharon and his generals. Sixty-six percent of the population lives below the poverty line, defined as earning less than \$2 a day! This is expected to rise to 72%, within a year. And 24,547 Palestinians have been made homeless in the last four years because of house demolitions, a Class A war crime. Despite the fact that UNRWA has been making a desperate attempt to help feed 1.5 million Palestinians, chronic malnutrition among children under five years old is at 12.7% in the Gaza Strip, and is expected to rise.

With over 24,000 employees, UNRWA is the second largest employer in the the Occupied Territories after the Palestinian National Authority. The criminal false charge that it is used as a cover for terrorism has already endangered its employees, who are treated with suspicion by Israeli soldiers. The rules of engagement have become more and more lax, and "shoot first ask questions later" is becoming more and more acceptable. UNRWA is totally dependent on donations from the international community; therefore, these false claims, if believed, could deter nations to give desperately needed donations.

The difference between hope and holocaust for the Palestinians could be decided by who wins next month's U.S. Presidential Elections. Only a U.S. President can stop Sharon and his generals, and bring peace to the region. If Bush is re-elected, Sharon's disengagement plan will be used as a springboard for a new regional war.

Bring Down Blair By Defeating Bush!

by Mary Burdman

“This election in the United States is being watched very closely in Britain, because it is much more important for us than anything happening here for a long time,” a leading British military historian emphasized, in a discussion with this author on Oct. 4. The Presidential election will have a big impact in Britain: If George Bush loses, this will be a “crushing blow for Prime Minister Tony Blair, since he is so closely tied to Bush. If Bush goes down in November, he will leave Blair exposed.”

The questions being raised in the United States, about Bush’s mental state, are also being raised in Britain about Blair, as several British political observers have told *EIR* in recent weeks. One noted that Blair is now being seen as “completely disregarding reality.” Blair’s “self-belief” about his Iraq war policy, in the face of proof that he had been repeatedly warned beforehand about the disastrous consequences of the invasion, shows that he “is not quite sound in the head.”

Inside Britain, “the Establishment”—particularly the Foreign Office “mandarins”—has recently taken steps to undermine Blair, by leaking secret documents showing Blair’s machinations to get into the war on Iraq with Bush and Dick Cheney in Spring 2002, even as highest-level diplomats expressed their doubts about the whole operation. But, although you can hear the political knives being sharpened in London, Blair is still crusading on.

A fatal flaw of the Anglo-Dutch liberal parliamentary system which rules Britain, is that there is no separation of powers. The U.S. Congress or Judiciary can (and should) act against a wrong Presidential policy, but when a British Prime Minister has a majority as big as Blair’s New Labour Party, there are few options for effective action against him. The methods resorted to, are usually scandal or health “problems.” Big events will be needed to bring Blair down.

Muddy Waters

Britain’s internal political waters are turbid. Early Autumn is the time of national party conferences, before the Parliament re-opens in October. No effective opposition to Blair is coming out of these conferences. The biggest opposition party, the Conservatives (“Tories”), are slogging along with some of the lowest political ratings in decades. Tory

leader Michael Howard, just one year in office, is acting like a lawyer, not a political leader. Howard cannot attack Blair on his insane foreign policy, because the Tories fully supported the war, despite the broad opposition of the British population. Howard also provides no alternative whatever to the speculative housing bubble, which is the dominant feature of the British “economy” these days.

The “third” party, the Liberal Democrats, always opposed the war, but is infected with other insanities, including a rabidly “environmentalist” policy.

Before the Iraq debacle, Blair would have been riding high against such feeble opposition. That is not the case now. On Sept. 30, at the end of the Labour Party conference, he announced he would be undergoing a procedure to correct his heart flutters, for which he had been suddenly hospitalized last year. All appears fine with his health, but, obviously, doubts are growing about his much-touted fitness. Then, Blair made an unprecedented announcement, saying that he is determined to serve a full third term (generally, five years) as Prime Minister, if Labour wins the next national elections, which are now set for Spring 2005. However, Blair said, that would be it. Downing St. also announced that Blair and his wife Cherie have bought a 3.6 million pound “retirement” home in London.

Such announcements are simply *not* “done” in British politics. First, elections are not fixed: A Prime Minister strengthens his influence, by calling elections when the opposition is most in disarray. Second, the party has final say on leadership. A Prime Minister either behaves as if he is going to be there forever—as Margaret Thatcher tried to do until she was forced out against her will—or he resigns, effective immediately—as Harold Wilson did.

Rumors are flying. Blair seems determined to block the efforts of his key rival, Chancellor Gordon Brown, to succeed him as Labour Party leader. A full third term would take Blair to 2009 or 2010, and if he stays on that long, Brown’s leadership bid would die on the vine. Blair could be trying, one British observer noted, to hold off Brown, until some “Blair clones” (horrible thought!) are hatched to move into the succession.

Blair’s bid to consolidate his position has only led to a broad view that he actually set himself up as a long-term “lame duck.”

Blair was so shameless as to refuse to apologize for all his lies about Iraq’s alleged “weapons of mass destruction,” and the deep divisions his war drive has created in Britain. The same Blair who had claimed in September 2002, that Saddam “has existing and active military plans for the use of chemical and biological weapons, which could be activated within 45 minutes”—had to admit in his Labour Party keynote on Sept. 28, that: “The evidence about Saddam having actual biological and chemical weapons, as opposed to the capability to develop them, has turned out to be wrong. I acknowledge that

and accept it.”

But further he would not go. And the *Guardian* reported Sept. 29, that Blair had frantically struck out a sentence saying he was “genuinely sorry” about the profound disagreements in Britain over the war.

Blair’s Lies

On Sept. 18, the Foreign Office, representing a key faction of the British Establishment, leaked secret papers from March 2002—a full year before the Iraq invasion—showing that Blair had been clearly warned, including by his own Foreign Secretary Jack Straw, about the long-term consequences of invading Iraq, and the necessity to maintain a large military presence there “for many years.” The documents, which the Foreign Office the next day acknowledged as genuine, were reported in an article by *Daily Telegraph* Defense Correspondent Michael Smith.

Smith documents Blair’s shameless machinations to get Britain in on the war against Saddam Hussein, in the face of strong opposition by more than 50% of the population, and within the Labour Party itself, including in Blair’s own Cabinet. Blair fully supported *regime change* in Iraq from the beginning, all the documents make clear; any weapons of mass destruction were only a secondary issue. This should hardly be surprising: Blair had put heavy pressure on former President Bill Clinton to go to war against Iraq, but Clinton had refused.

The war opposition in Britain made it necessary for Blair to come up with a cover story to justify invading Iraq. A “Secret UK Eyes Only” briefing paper of March 8, 2002, prepared by the Cabinet Office Overseas and Defense Secretariat, documented that there would be big problems in showing a “legal” basis for the war. “Subject to law officers’ advice, none [no legal basis] currently exists,” the briefing paper warned. Regime change has no legal basis in international law, and with no evidence that Saddam was backing international terrorism, “This makes moving quickly to invade legally very difficult,” Smith reported in his article.

But the United States would attack anyway—with or without Britain, the secret paper warned. “The U.S. may be willing to work with a much smaller coalition than we think desirable.” Blair would have to engineer a “staged approach” in order to be in on the action.

Perfidious Operations

Smith’s article documents how Blair, desperate to get in the war, deployed his then-foreign policy adviser Sir David Manning (now British Ambassador to Washington), to work out a strategy with Bush’s National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice, and then British ambassador Sir Christopher Meyer. The Blair side was pushing for a new UN Security Council resolution to “justify” the invasion in Britain and Europe.

The pressure was on Blair to come up with a plan by the

time he visited Bush in April at his ranch in Crawford, Texas. On March 11, Blair met Vice-President Dick Cheney in London, and he claimed at a subsequent press conference, that “no decisions have been taken.”

From Washington, Smith reports, Manning wrote to Blair that he had told Condoleezza Rice that the Prime Minister “would not budge in your support for regime change, but you had to manage a press, a Parliament, and a public opinion that was very different than anything in the States. . . . [R]egime change must be very carefully done and produce the right result. Failure was not an option.”

Rice acknowledged, Manning said, that Bush had no answers “to the big questions: How to persuade international opinion that military action against Iraq is necessary and justified; what value to put on the exiled Iraqi opposition; how to coordinate a U.S./allied military campaign with internal opposition (assuming there is any); [and, most important] what happens on the morning after?”

Manning wrote that Blair could get “real influence” with Bush because of international opposition to the war. Blair could contribute on “public relations,” he said, and “on U.S. planning for a military campaign. This could be critically important. I think there is a real risk that the Administration underestimates the difficulties. They may agree that failure isn’t an option, but this does not mean that they will avoid it.”

Foreign Secretary Straw, according to the documents published in the *Telegraph*, was not enamored of the arguments coming from Manning, Meyer, and Rice. He wrote a cautionary “Secret and Personal” letter to Blair on March 25, stating that British action would have to be “narrated with reference to the international rule of law.”

In his letter, Straw told Blair: “The rewards from your visit to Crawford will be few. The risks are high, both for you and the Government.” There was no majority of Labour Party MPs in favor of military action; neither the alleged threat nor any justification for war were apparent. There was “no credible evidence” to link Iraq to Osama bin Laden and al-Qaeda, Straw wrote to Blair. “I believe that a demand for the unfettered readmission of weapons inspectors is essential, in terms of public explanation, and in terms of legal sanction for any military action.”

But the big question remained, Straw said: “What will this action achieve? There seems to be a larger hole in this than anything. Most of the assessments from the U.S. have assumed regime change as a means of eliminating Iraq’s WMD threat. But none has satisfactorily answered how that regime change is to be secured, and how there can be any certainty that the replacement regime will be any better. Iraq has no history of democracy so no-one has this habit.”

Blair went to Crawford in April for his war council with Bush, and returned to Britain to demand production of the notorious, lie-filled Iraq dossier which was used to “justify” the war. Blair’s evil role as the international broker for the Neo-Con policy of unilateral warfare is now fully exposed.

Monday Rallies Spread in Europe

The German protest wave against austerity is spilling over into Switzerland, the Netherlands, and France.

One of the priorities of mainstream media reports in playing down the importance and scope of the Monday Rally movement in Germany, during the last two months, has been to contain the ferment, not letting it encourage similar protest movements in other parts of Europe. Well, this trick may have worked some of the time, but definitely not all the time. The breakout of the German protest ferment occurred in late September: In Switzerland, the labor union of public sector workers staged a day of national protest in eight cities, on Sept. 23, against the government's plans for brutal budget cuts of almost 10 billion Swiss francs; and in the Netherlands, a protest wave with warning strikes developed in several cities at the same time, in protest of the Dutch government's own version of the German government's Hartz IV austerity package. On Oct. 2, the day of the national protest rally of 45,000 citizens in Berlin, which the mainstream media proclaimed to be "the end of the Monday Rally movement," about 250,000 Dutch took to the streets of Amsterdam—the biggest labor union activity in that country in 20 to 25 years.

These developments in Switzerland and in the Netherlands, for years the alleged "beacons of social stability" in Europe, were encouraged by the protest wave in Germany. Also, in France, several cities in addition to those where the LaRouche Youth have been holding Monday Rallies in support of the German rallies, have begun to see similar actions. The protest genie is out of the bottle.

In Germany, however, an intense conflict has emerged between those who are committed to continuing the Monday rallies, and those who want to phase them out. The government and the mainstream media have consistently opposed the rallies, and leaders of the labor unions tend to be content with modifications of the Hartz IV austerity package rather than working for its abolition. Many local labor union sections, as well as many local sections of the established major political parties, however, want to continue the protest rallies. But the Green Party that has proven to be the "ugly party," being the main propaganda machine for the new austerity policies. There are numerous leftist groups and organizations that opportunistically joined the Monday Rallies from early August on, only to promote their own objective of toppling the present Chancellor, Gerhard Schröder. Many of these have already deserted the Monday Rally movement, and more are expected to follow, since fewer citizens are taking part in leftist-dominated rallies. Most citizens want the government to change policies, but they do not want to overthrow Social Democrat Schröder only to make way for Angela Merkel, the neo-con chairwoman of the Christian Democrats, who would definitely be much worse.

At the peak of the Monday Rally movement in Germany in mid-August, a quarter million citizens took to the streets in more than 240 cities. Now rallies will be called off in many cities. But unlike in western Germany, where the political corruption and demoralization of the citizens is deeper,

citizens in eastern Germany (where the protest wave emerged, initiated by the LaRouche movement in Leipzig on July 12), will continue the rallies in many cities. There is more of a spirit of revolt in eastern Germany, and this has to do with the memory of the developments of 15 years ago, when the Communist regime of East Germany collapsed as a result of the wave of Monday mass rallies in cities like Leipzig.

Because it is now the 15th anniversary of those events, citizens in eastern Germany are being constantly reminded of that Autumn of protest in 1989, by exhibits, symposiums, interviews, and radio and television clips from the period September-November 1989. Activists from that period are now being invited to tell school classes what was going on in their cities 15 years ago, and where the Monday Rally movement comes from. Citizens in eastern Germany are reminded again of the turbulent events between Oct. 1, 1989, when the first sealed trains with eastern German refugees from the West German embassy in Prague went westward, and Oct. 9, when in an explosion of outrage, 70,000 citizens took part in a mass rally in Leipzig. Eastern Germans are being reminded that on Oct. 18, the then-leader of the East German regime, Erich Honecker was forced to step down, and that on Nov. 9, the Berlin Wall was opened.

In a rare occurrence in recent human history, the eastern German revolution of September-November 1989 was totally peaceful, and it changed not only the course of German history, but of Europe as a whole. The issues of the sabotaged 1990 revolution have now been put back on the table by the LaRouche movement, with a programmatic perspective of Eurasian Land-Bridge development, to revive the economies of Europe.

Children of Satan

The “Children of Satan” whom LaRouche’s campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination identified back in the Spring of 2003 as the instigators of the Iraq War and the imperial policy behind it, are in big trouble. They are under investigation, and, perhaps even more important, the butt of jokes from one end of the United States to another. The force of intimidation doesn’t work so well when the world is laughing at you.

While the political emasculation of this crew is no substitute for voting out Cheney and Bush in the November elections, it’s a very good start toward sanity.

In the most hot water is Beastman Tom DeLay, the House Majority Leader, whom the LaRouche in 2004 campaign committee targetted in the second “Children of Satan” pamphlet, released in January 2004. That pamphlet exposed DeLay as a “crippled, but reachable neurotic,” who was turned by a tentacle of the synarchist network called the “Fellowship,” into a “hopeless manufactured psychotic.” DeLay is now under legal investigation, has been tarred with three “admonishments” by the House Ethics Committee, and is increasingly looking like a liability to the Republican Party. There’s no question but that he knows that to be so, as evidence such as his secretly changing the time of a fundraising event, and having plastic surgery on his “snakelike” eyes, betrays.

But not even DeLay is the object of lampooning, the way chief Beastman Dick Cheney is.

Cheney’s appearance at the Oct. 5 debate with John Edwards clinched the matter for millions of people: This fellow is a thug with no regard for truth, and a visible penchant for hate and violence. LaRouche’s longtime description of the Vice President as a Beastman working for a policy of perpetual nuclear war, and with psychological control over the pathetic President, was evident before your very eyes.

Clearly, Senator Edwards was intimidated by Cheney, who, like the classic sociopath, has no conscience whatsoever. But the general public and the media were not. For those who don’t watch late-night TV, it is interesting to learn how talkshow host David Letterman of

CBS portrayed the debate. Underneath a picture of the Vice Presidential candidates, in which Cheney is snarling and rubbing his hands, a series of captions appeared, such as: “I can snap this man’s neck like a twig;” and “Let’s quit the cat and mouse crap and take this out to the parking lot.” The *Washington Post* Style section described Cheney as looking “as if he was about to grab the North Carolina Senator by his gorgeous hair and swing him around the stage.”

If the generally fawning press can see this psychological reality, you can be sure average Americans could.

But there is another aspect of LaRouche’s Children of Satan exposé which is also hitting home: that of *lying* as policy. With the first pamphlet, LaRouche pegged this crew as a bunch of followers of fascist philosopher Leo Strauss, who were committed to ruling by ignoble lies. That’s how they proceeded to get the President, and the Congress, to go along with the war in Iraq which they had been planning for a decade. That’s how they intend to consolidate their power over the United States, and the world, for the years to come.

But today the lies are just not working. Instead, it is becoming increasingly obvious that Cheney and his gang of neo-conservatives are frauds, or, like the poor President, they are totally insane.

Take the response of Bush and Cheney to the latest blow to their lies about Saddam Hussein’s weapons of mass destruction, the Duelfer report. In response to Duelfer’s report that no WMD existed, Bush and Cheney declared that the report showed their war, based on the report that Saddam had WMD, was justified! This is just what LaRouche’s Children of Satan III pamphlet exposed as the Bertrand Russell method: People have to be made so divorced from the truth that they will believe you when you say snow is black!

So far, Americans are not ready to say snow is black. They know that Cheney and Bush are either lying, or insane. The result is that the Children of Satan are losing their grip. It’s about time. We’d better laugh them into oblivion, before they can do any more damage to us, and the world.

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Wednesdays—6 pm

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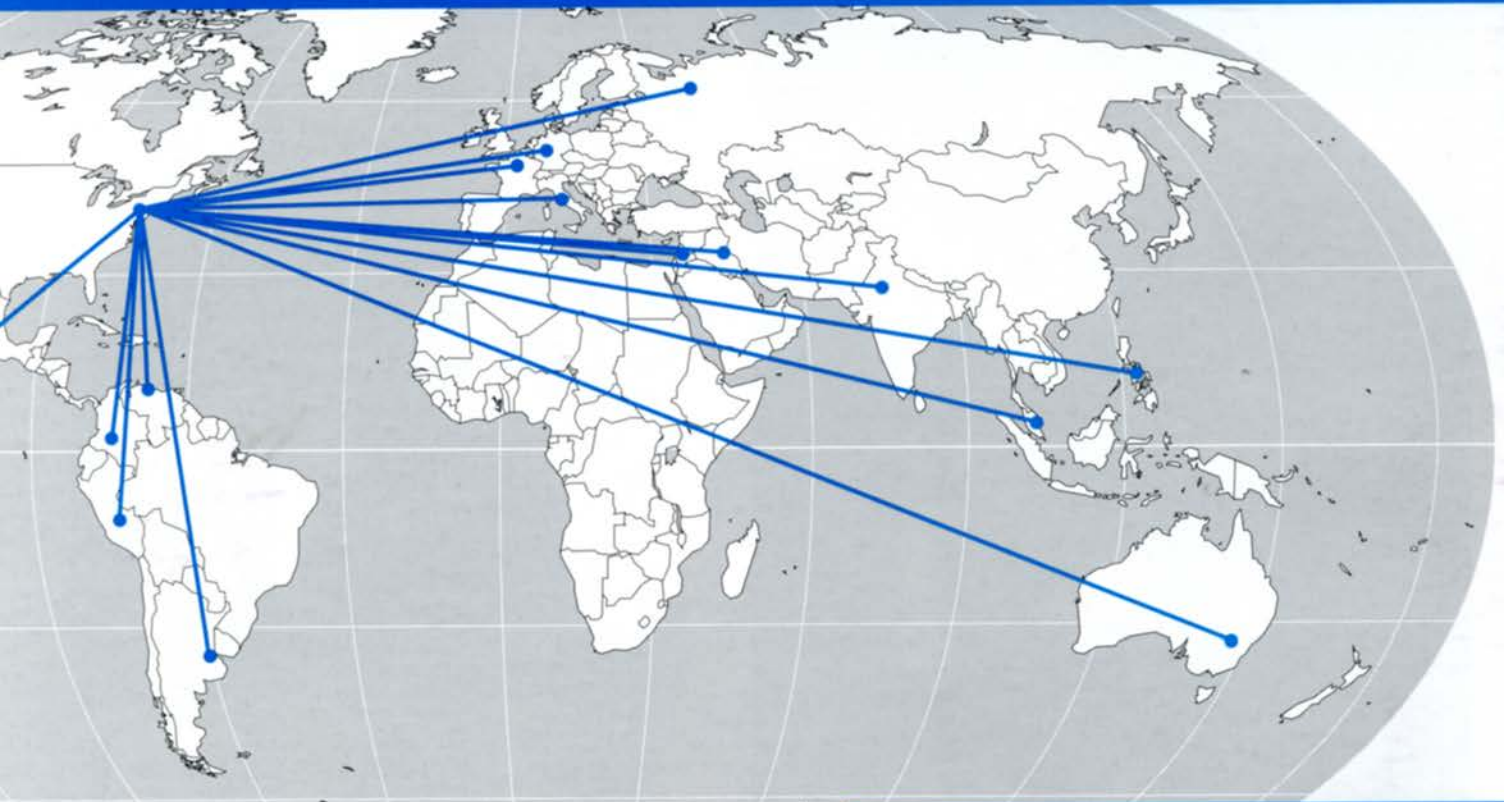
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