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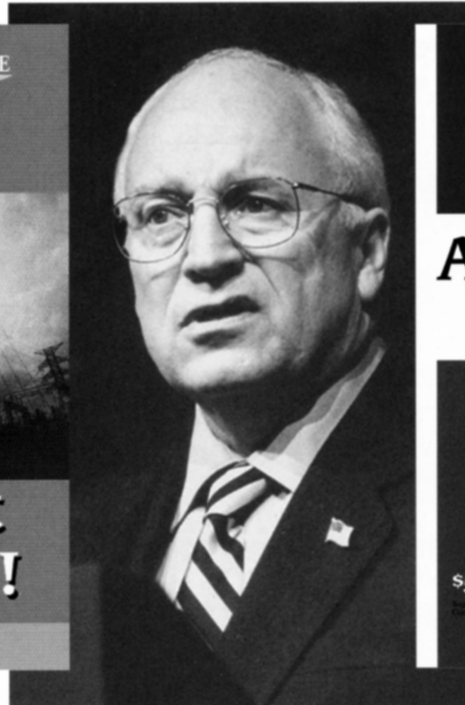
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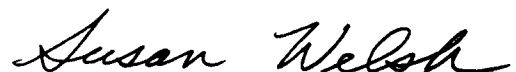
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From the Associate Editor

The “hot phase” of the 2004 Presidential campaign began on Oct. 22, with Lyndon H. LaRouche’s webcast address in Washington on “Preparing for the Post-Cheney Era.” The other Democratic candidates stand revealed as politically impotent, in the aftermath of the California Recall election during which they did nothing to stop Arnie “Beast-Man” Schwarzenegger. Only the LaRouche forces in the state knew what to do, and did it with effect, as *EIR* has reported. LaRouche’s webcast speech (see *National*) makes clear his qualifications for the Presidency, as he addresses afresh the fundamental policy decisions facing the nation. Around the world, and increasingly within some leading, traditionalist circles of the Democratic Party itself, LaRouche is now considered—more than ever before—“the man to watch.”

LaRouche himself has frequently underlined that the function of *EIR* is not to report on current affairs, but rather to present *current history*—to help our readers situate the events of their own lives, the choices they confront, from the standpoint of the “long-wave” drama of human history. Our *Feature* initiates a series of articles, destined to become a book, on the theme of the three blows of the “Beast-Man Syndrome of the 20th Century.” You will find, in reading the disturbing report by Edward Spannaus on the Allied terror-bombing campaigns of World War II, that it is impossible to understand the “pre-emptive war” doctrine of Dick Cheney and the neo-conservatives, without knowing its roots in the Utopian “air power” doctrine, which was opposed by Generals Eisenhower and MacArthur, among others. The horrendous effects of that Utopian doctrine can be seen in our cover photo—which could also be a scene today from the Gaza Strip. As Spannaus writes, “How many of those loosely throwing around the term ‘Shock and Awe’ from their septic think-tanks or military classrooms, have any comprehension of the unspeakable horror and destruction that was visited upon the civilian populations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by atomic weapons, or upon the civilian populations of Dresden and Tokyo by the ‘non-nuclear equivalent’ of fire-bombing?” In future issues, we will further develop the history of the “Beast-Man Syndrome,” with a focus on the creation of Synarchism and fascism; and the post-war cascade of shocks beginning with the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis.



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Correction: In “Cheney Behind New Mideast War Drive: Return of ‘Clean Break,’ ” *EIR*, Oct. 17, Meyrav Wurmser was incorrectly identified as having been associated with the Middle East Research and Investigation Project (MERIP). In fact, Wurmser was the Executive Director of the Middle East Media Research Institute (MEMRI); she was not affiliated with MERIP, according to its office.

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Bolivia: IMF Paved the Way to Narco-Terrorist Takeover

by Luis Vásquez Medina

Another Ibero-American nation bursts into flames, and another president is ousted from office. The Bolivian government of Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada fell Oct. 17, after a month of violent demonstrations against his rule. Although many have dubbed the rebellion the “gas war”—it was ostensibly triggered by the government’s decision to pump Bolivian natural gas to a Chilean port, for export as liquified national gas to Mexico and thence to the United States—it was actually the handiwork of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and Sánchez de Lozada’s unwavering subservience to the IMF’s policies.

The ousted President (known as “Goni” in Bolivia) had been a high-level executive for the British mining consortium Rio Tinto before entering politics, and he has been the flag-bearer for the IMF in Bolivia, going back to his stint as Finance Minister in 1985. Harvard University’s Jeffrey Sachs advised him then, on how to dismantle the state sector, particularly targetting the tin and oil industries. As a result of this policy, tens of thousands of unemployed miners were driven into coca production in eastern Bolivia—the only place they could make a living. This helped make Bolivia into the major coca producer that it is today.

Then, during his 1993-97 Presidency, Goni intensified the IMF’s free-market policies, privatizing state-owned companies and wrecking what little remained of Bolivia’s real productive economy. In 2002, he became President again, with only 22.5% of the vote, barely defeating coca growers’ leader Evo Morales, an asset of global speculator George Soros’s international drug-legalization apparatus (see box). Today, it is Morales and his Coca Growers Federation who have been the primary organizers of the revolts, and the provocateurs of violent confrontations with security forces which produced nearly 100 deaths in the four weeks leading up to Sánchez de Lozada’s forced resignation.

The social explosion and toppling of the President, just a

year into his second Administration, was the lawful result of the IMF policies he imposed. The propaganda of the international financial mouthpieces who, only a few months earlier, had marvelled at the “Bolivian economic miracle,” now stands thoroughly discredited. Goni was ousted because his “adjustment” policies drove more than two-thirds of the Bolivian population to levels of “extreme poverty” and desperation for change.

These facts should impress the other governments of Ibero-America, all currently implementing IMF policies—some more reluctantly than others. But none of them have yet been willing to stand up and openly call for the only viable option to the IMF, the New Bretton Woods policy outlined by Lyndon LaRouche. Instead, they are all now looking over their shoulder, nervously wondering if Bolivia’s fate will befall their own country next.

Continental Synarchist Revolt

The privatization contract for Bolivia’s natural gas given to the multinational consortium Pacific LNG, would have proven the swindle of the century in Bolivia; instead, it proved to be the last straw for a population which has run out of patience. The Pacific LNG consortium, made up of British Petroleum and the Spanish company Repsol-YPF, among others, was going to pay for the Bolivian gas at bargain-basement prices: while Brazil pays Bolivia \$1.70 per thousand cubic feet of gas, Pacific LNG was only going to pay \$.70 per thousand cubic feet exported to California. The energy cartels to which Pacific LNG belongs, thought they could use this trick to ameliorate California’s energy-price crisis, caused by the deregulation policies of Dick Cheney and company.

That gas deal is now frozen. But the Bolivia situation is far from stabilized. The new President, former Vice President Carlos Mesa, had barely been sworn into office, when he was

challenged by the organizations of the coca growers, by the Jacobin Pachacutik movement of drug-legalizer Felipe Quispe, and by Evo Morales's own party, the MAS. These, all allies of Soros and of the drug trade, have declared that they will continue to incite revolt if Mesa does not heed their demands, beginning with a constitutional reform that would prepare the way for a "narco-republique" in Bolivia. They have given Mesa 90 days to rescind the Hydrocarbons Law under which the natural gas was to be exported, and to convene a Constituent Assembly, modelled on the one madman Hugo Chávez has used as the battering ram against Venezuela's national institutions. These forces, which represent no more than 20% of the Bolivian electorate, are emboldened by what they consider "their" triumph: the fall of President Sánchez de Lozada. They openly threaten to plunge Bolivia into civil war, should their demands not be met.

Narcoterrorist organizations from throughout the entire Andean region were directly involved. Bolivian military intelligence sources revealed that elements of the Colombian narcoterrorist FARC were detected in the most violent of the Bolivian upsurges. Peruvian military intelligence similarly reports that Shining Path cadre that operate in the Puno border region between Peru and Bolivia had deployed to the zones of La Paz and the Bolivian highlands, to actively participate in the revolts. The "black shirts" of the fascist Humala movement in Peru had publicly declared that their militants in southern Peru had deployed into Bolivia to fan the revolt.

This latter racist group, which has dubbed itself "ethno-nationalist," has just openly shown its links to the Synarchist International. It promotes Peruvian philosopher Hernando Nieto, who has proclaimed himself a follower of Leo Strauss. Strauss, in turn, is the ideological godfather of the cabal of U.S. neo-conservatives headed by Vice President Dick Cheney, which surrounds President Bush and seeks to impose its program of world fascism by any means necessary.

The conflagration begun in Bolivia could easily extend throughout the Andean region. In Venezuela, the Synarchist Chávez has openly backed Evo Morales' drug-legalization project; in Ecuador, peasant movements headed by the CONAIE (the Federation of Indian Nations of Ecuador) have just threatened President Lucio Gutiérrez that they will pour into the streets as was done in Bolivia, if he does not change his economic and social policies. Gutiérrez, trying to pacify these elements, has just publicly called for drug legalization.

Peru is the country which is perhaps closest to a Bolivian-style uprising, having the most unpopular president in its history, Alejandro Toledo, who, despite the repudiation of his own population, continues to insist on IMF policies which are worse than a failure. The question is not if, but when Peru will follow in Bolivia's footsteps. Already, the Federation of coca growers of Peru's 14 coca-growing regions, led by Nelson Palomino—the "Peruvian Evo Morales"—and backed by the Soros-financed non-governmental organization, Andean Commission of Jurists, have announced that,

Coca Troops Use Soros \$\$

Bolivia's Evo Morales is a key figure in George Soros's international drug-legalization and narco-terrorist support apparatus, through his membership in the Andean Council of Coca Leaf Producers (CAPHC) which Soros finances. The CAPHC also shares personnel and projects with the Soros-financed Andean Commission of Jurists, one of the leading drug-legalization lobbies in Ibero-America. Functioning as a de facto branch of Human Rights Watch/Americas, the Commission targets enemies of the drug cartels for prosecution on charges of human rights violations. Soros gave HRW/Americas its start-up capital, and has poured money into it ever since.

CAPHC's self-proclaimed mission is to turn the hundreds of thousands of poor families growing coca in Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia, and currently enslaved to the drug cartels, into a unified armed insurrectionary force to defend drug growing and trafficking in the region as matters of "national identity" and "human rights," as Morales is doing. CAPHC operates primarily in Bolivia and Peru, but coordinates closely with "coca groups" from Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador.

like their coca-growing brothers in Bolivia, they are ready to lay siege to the capital of their country.

LaRouche Proposed the Alternative

In the face of this pending regional disaster, the current presidents across Ibero-America have shown themselves to be incapable or unwilling to face reality. Even those who are putting up some kind of resistance to globalist imperialism, suffer from suicidal pragmatism. Such is the case, for example, with Brazilian President Lula da Silva and Argentine President Néstor Kirchner, who signed the "Buenos Aires Consensus" document following their meeting in Buenos Aires on Oct. 16, with the stated intention of standing firm against the "Washington Consensus" (see article, page 12). The latter, formulated 14 years ago in Washington, is the agreement which mandated the imposition of the IMF's policy everywhere in Ibero-America. However, the Buenos Aires Consensus is belied by the IMF policies being fully implemented domestically in Argentina and Brazil.

Ibero-America will continue to burn, until and unless its leaders are ready to adopt the recommendations made by Lyndon LaRouche in his famous *Operation Juárez* document more than two decades ago. If these leaders want to keep their posts, they will have to abandon their cowardice, and—in the words of former Mexican President José López Portillo—"heed the wise words of Lyndon LaRouche."

'Buenos Aires Consensus' Should Have Dumped IMF

by Cynthia R. Rush

When Argentine President Néstor Kirchner and his Brazilian counterpart Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva signed a document they called the "Buenos Aires Consensus" on Oct. 16, much of the international media portrayed it as a bold challenge to the free-market policy framework known as the "Washington Consensus," which most of Ibero-America has adopted since it was put in place 14 years ago. In their public statements, both men vowed to make economic growth and combatting poverty their top priority, to which payment of the foreign debt, and negotiations with multilateral lending agencies, would be subordinate.

"Convinced that the well-being of our two populations constitutes the priority objective of both governments," the Consensus document states in its first paragraph, "we reaffirm our desire to intensify bilateral and regional cooperation, with a view toward guaranteeing all citizens the full enjoyment of their fundamental rights and freedoms, including the right to development." From this striking affirmation of the principle of the general welfare, the Consensus document and the accompanying joint communiqué go on to detail specific proposals to strengthen the strategic alliance between Argentina and Brazil, the Common Market of the South (Mercosur), to which they both belong, and also to foster a broader process of development and physical integration with their South American neighbors.

But despite Lula da Silva's assertion during the Oct. 16 signing ceremony that "this is more than a promise, more than rhetoric," the Consensus of Buenos Aires is seriously flawed. Although it and the joint communiqué make some valid points, and include some new, very positive initiatives, they are undermined by the two Presidents' failure to repudiate the rotting International Monetary Fund (IMF) system, whose destructive policies just caused their neighbor Bolivia to blow apart.

Instead, Lula and Kirchner parodied many European leaders, who, today, also make valid criticisms of their own version of IMF conditionalities—the insane Maastricht Treaty—and even propose exciting development projects; but dare not tread any further to attack the financial system that makes such projects impossible. Lula and Kirchner's failure to break with the IMF exposes them as mere opportunistic politicians, who know that more "Bolivias" are inevitable in Ibero-

America, and want to be heard saying "the right thing," when those next explosions occur. Thus, what they said at their summit can't be taken too seriously.

LaRouche Program the Only Option

The Bolivia events have shown again that Ibero-America cannot survive with the IMF's kind of "help." Nor do Argentina and Brazil have a prayer of implementing any of the good proposals included in the Consensus of Buenos Aires, as long as they are each individually wedded to the same IMF policy.

In Brazil, the economic policy imposed by Finance Minister Antonio Palocci, with no resistance from Lula, has laid the basis for social upheaval. Periodic reductions in the benchmark Selic interest rate—the latest occurred Oct. 22—will not revive the physical economy whose collapse is reflected in record-high unemployment and declining industrial production. Conditions for civil war are ripe in rural areas, where the Landless Movement (MST), allied to the continental Jacobin apparatus led by Venezuela's Hugo Chávez, is organizing violent land seizures, against which producers are arming themselves.

Argentina's situation is no less bleak. The IMF and Wall Street's predatory "vulture funds" are waging war against the Kirchner government, demanding imposition of brutal "structural reforms" to collect on an unpayable debt. Having missed the chance to dump the IMF during negotiations last August, Kirchner is stuck in the impossible situation of trying to keep his promise to lift the population out of desperate poverty, while vowing to meet the country's foreign obligations. He cannot do both.

The alliance Lula is seeking with Argentina is also related to his fight with the Bush Administration on the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA). Having incurred the wrath of U.S. Trade Representative Robert Zoellick for refusing to bow down to all of Zoellick's nation-wrecking demands, Lula wants to make sure Argentina is on his side in standing up to the crazed free-traders.

Far more useful, would be to ally with Argentina, in the context of Lyndon LaRouche's New Bretton Woods and Eurasian Land-Bridge programs, so that all the ambitious infrastructure projects outlined by the two Presidents can actually become reality. Given their existing scientific infrastructure, Brazil and Argentina are especially qualified to carry out joint programs for aerospace development, joint satellite launches, and aircraft production, as outlined in the joint communiqué. The additional proposals to build bi-oceanic corridors, regional highway and railroad projects, telecommunications and other engineering proposals, are all feasible on a continental scale, in a New Bretton Woods universe, and can be financed through new national banking institutions, or, even through Brazil's existing National Economic and Social Development Bank (BNDES), which is already providing credit for regional projects.

China's Giant Step Into Manned Space Exploration

by Marsha Freeman

For 40 years, although people of many nations have ventured into space, only two have had the ability to take them there. On Oct. 14, China successfully sent its first astronaut, 38-year-old Yang Liwei, into Earth orbit, joining the United States and Russia in manned space exploration. China's Shenzhou V mission had been widely anticipated, following four unmanned tests of similar spacecraft since 1999; but that did not diminish the excitement in China, or the impact the accomplishment will have on space programs around the world. Like Yuri Gagarin and Alan Shepherd before him, Yang, when he returned to Earth the following day, after 14 orbits and 21 hours in space, was an instant national hero.

Political pundits and science commentators have searched for months for answers to the question, why would China, still a developing nation, commit such extensive resources to put human beings into space? The answers have ranged from national prestige, advancing military capabilities, and showing itself a world-class technology player, to shoring up control of the ruling Communist Party. For the most part, the key is not so mysterious.

In the 1960s, the political leadership of both the United States and the Soviet Union knew that manned space missions would drive the development of technologies for advancements in science, military applications, and the civilian economy. A nation that could meet the challenge of space flight could do just about anything, everyone believed. Optimistic young people would be motivated to study science and engineering. Scientists knew that taking man off the Earth, with his own capabilities supplemented by scientific instruments and robotic systems, would allow the search for new universal principles.

Not Why, But Why Not?

For China, an additional motivation is a dream of space-flight that extends back a millennium, to when the first ancient Chinese fire dragon rockets were used to ward off invaders; and to lessons learned from the burning of the ocean fleet by a Ming Dynasty which did not want to venture outside its own shores in the 16th Century, during the first age of exploration.

But the pundits are asking the wrong question. The real issue is not why China has created a manned space program, but why all of the other space-faring nations have nearly abandoned theirs. The Europeans and Japanese, who were both on the verge of doing so in the 1980s, and had the industrial

and technical base, cancelled their programs. At that time, Germany was developing the Sanger and France the Hermes space planes. But they succumbed to self-destructive economic policies based on so-called free-market principles, abandoned state-sponsored great infrastructure projects, and gave way to a pessimistic culture that deprecated science and technology.

These same policies have more recently crippled the magnificent Russian space program, mothballing both the Buran space shuttle and the massive Energia booster. The United States, with a chronically underfunded, and currently grounded Shuttle program, now finds itself dependent upon Russia, and in the future, perhaps China, just to keep the International Space Station operational.

China, on the other hand, has embarked on an overall multi-decade infrastructure development plan to leap-frog today's technologies: through advanced fission and nuclear fusion energy; magnetically levitated transport systems; massive projects for water management; and space flight. Its leaders well know that no linear extension of today's technology will allow China to sustain an economic growth rate that will meet the needs of its 1.3 billion people.

The technical community in China worked systematically for ten years to send Yang Liwei into space. They were not aiming for a specific launch date or political event, but waited until they were ready. This accomplishment is not a "spectacular" for China, but one giant step in a well-planned, multi-decade progression of space exploration milestones that will meet, and possibly surpass, what the other space-faring nations have accomplished.

A Technical Leap

The Shenzhou program was not China's first plan for manned space flight. Although they have only now reached this milestone, in 1967, during the heat of the Soviet-U.S. "space race," Chinese experts conducted a systems concept study for a manned spacecraft. The Autumn 2003 issue of *Aerospace China* reports that by 1971, after China had succeeded in launching its first satellite the year before, more than 400 experts from over 80 organizations and departments in the government discussed the concept that had been developed. A full-scale model of the spacecraft, named Shuguang, was created.

Shuguang was a two-module craft, similar to the American Gemini spacecraft, but "due to a weak economical foundation and relatively low technical and manufacturing and process level, and some political reasons, Shuguang-1 just remained as a draft" program.

By 1989, the magazine reports, experts determined that manned spacecraft development was possible under China's economic conditions, and work began. In January 1992, the Chinese government formally approved the project, and the next three years were spent in concept definition. A prototype was developed, and extensive ground testing and system inte-



With “1990s, not 1960s technology,” China’s Shenzhou rocket launches cosmonaut Yang Liwei into 14-orbit flight on Oct. 14. The question is not why China is making the effort, but why Europe, Japan, and other nations have dropped manned space flight or scaled it back? China’s proposal to cooperate on the International Space Station is now on the table.

gration tests were completed. On Nov. 20, 1999, China launched its first experimental Shenzhou spacecraft, and three more of the unmanned versions followed, each with increasing sophistication, successively approaching what would be required to sustain a man in space.

When the first unmanned Shenzhou test spacecraft was launched in 1999, skeptics described it as just a copy of the Russian Soyuz. And when Shenzhou V launched on October 14th, comedians jeered that the Chinese had finally succeeded in doing what the United States and Soviet Union had done—in 1961. In fact, China had no intention of reinventing the wheel, or repeating the first steps of manned space flight history. Shenzhou bears little resemblance to humanity’s first, tentative steps in space.

In contrast to the Vostok that carried Yuri Gagarin into one orbit; and the Mercury capsule that took Alan Shepherd on America’s first suborbital trip, both in 1961; Shenzhou is actually 1990s, rather than 1960s technology. Both the Vostok and Mercury capsules had room for one crew member; Shenzhou can accommodate three. When Gagarin and Shepherd returned to Earth, their mission was over. But Shenzhou is made up of three modules: one for in-orbit propulsion; a descent module that brings the crew back to Earth; and an orbital module that has stayed in space, in previous unmanned test flights, for up to six months.

The Gagarin and Shepherd trips were necessarily brief, relying on internal batteries for power. Shenzhou has two pairs of solar arrays that continuously produce electricity, allowing for a longer manned mission, and extended stays for

the orbital module. And the propulsion module allowed for the on-orbit maneuvering of Shenzhou V, laying the basis for rendezvous and docking with future spacecraft—the first steps to assembling a space station.

Zhang Qingwei, president of China Aerospace Science & Technology Corporation, which builds spacecraft and the Long March rocket, explained in an interview with China’s *People’s Daily* on Oct. 17th, that Shenzhou’s orbital module is “highly adaptable.” It can stay in space making observations of the Earth and carrying out microgravity experiments, and can also be prepared to rendezvous and dock with spacecraft in the future. “In foreign countries,” Zhang explained, to practice docking, “two space ships are launched successively for one time; but in China, one is launched first, and its orbital module stays, to dock with the next one.”

Shenzhou can more accurately be compared to the three-man Russian Soyuz spacecraft which has been transporting crews back and forth to the International Space Station. Even there, Shenzhou is larger, weighs nearly a ton more, and has a higher degree of precision navigation,

allowing more precise landing.

To carry the 7.8 ton Shenzhou, China had to develop and then man-rate a launch vehicle, achieving a reliability as close to 100% as possible. The Long March II-F rocket has been developed for that purpose, incorporating 55 new technologies, among which are an automatic malfunction detection system, an escape system for the astronaut during launch, and redundancy in critical systems such as navigation and stability control. The development of the Long March II-F was begun in 1992, along with the Shenzhou orbiter.

Chinese experts are rightly proud of the technological developments they have incorporated into their space program. “The 13 key technologies applied in making the spacecraft,” Zhang stated, “were all developed on our own, and they are comparable with the most advanced in the world.” According to the chief designer of China’s manned space program, Wang Yongzhi, 70% of the people in China’s space sector are under the age of 35. As was the case in the United States, China’s program is creating the human capital for the advancement of the entire nation, as well as its next steps in space.

To the Moon, and Beyond

In November 2000, for the first time in English, the Information Office of the State Council of China released an eight-page white paper titled, “China’s Space Activities.” It outlined a 20-year program of overall goals, without specific dates, to be carried out when each program is ready. It described China’s space program as based on the principle that

exploration is an “integral part of the state’s comprehensive development strategy.” The goals included manned space flights, as well as “studies of space microgravity, space materials science, space life sciences, the space environment, and space astronomy.” China would also carry out a “pre-study for outer space exploration, centering on the exploration of the Moon.” More recent material from China has been more specific.

The most recent issue of *Aerospace China* reported that the next steps in China’s manned space program are “basically similar to those of the U.S. and Russia,” but undoubtedly on a more compressed time table.

The next goal will be to develop orbital rendezvous and docking technology, and to carry out extravehicular activity—space walks—both of which are necessary for orbital construction. Manned spacecraft and a “spacelab” will be launched, in order to expand working space, and provide the ability for astronauts to live, and conduct research. At the same time, heavier, economical, and reliable launch vehicles will be developed to launch a space station, for long-term stays in orbit and as a critical part of China’s low-Earth-orbit infrastructure. This will “lay the foundation for deep space exploration, and provide an operational platform” as the point of departure for destinations beyond.

The day after the Shenzhou V landed, Xie Mingbao, director of the China Manned Space Engineering Office, told reporters that he expects that “the country will send its next Shenzhou craft in one or two years.” Most observers believe that, at that time, China may launch a second craft close behind the first, and attempt to link up the two vehicles. Of utmost concern, Xie stressed, is the safety of the astronaut.

At the same time that China is pursuing its manned space program, a parallel lunar effort is underway. The first phase of lunar study, described as the Chang’e Program—after the Chinese legend about a young fairy who flew to the Moon—will be the launch of an orbiter, expected around 2008. It will conduct a year-long mission, deploying cameras for photographs; a laser altimeter to measure topography; gamma, X-ray, and microwave instruments to observe the Moon’s environmental and chemical make-up; and high- and low-energy particle detectors to measure the effects of the Sun.

China expects to follow its polar-orbital mission with a lunar lander, and then a spacecraft to land and return samples of the Moon to the Earth. Within the next decade and a half, China plans to send its own astronauts to the surface of the Moon. While science is a strong motivation, Chinese scientists have stressed that the resources on the Moon, such as the rare isotope Helium-3, which can be used as a fuel for nuclear fusion, will be an important element in lunar exploration.

Such a long-range program for space exploration should surprise no one—it is the same path followed by its predecessors.

Alone or Together?

The reaction to the success of the Shenzhou mission by Washington think-tankers, neo-cons, and political pundits has been somewhat schizophrenic. On the one hand, they have downplayed its significance, or called it a stunt; while on the other, they have proposed it represents a potential military threat against the security of the United States.

But leaving such extremists aside, the response to this joyful event by those who have some knowledge of both past and future history, has been congratulations and calls for cooperation with China.

James Oberg, a former NASA engineer and long-time highly critical observer of the Soviet, Russian, and Chinese space programs, wrote in a *USA Today* op-ed on Oct. 15th: “China is not racing us to establish a manned military station on the Moon. Nor is it assembling an orbiting battle fleet. . . . To imagine such threats is to fear shadows. To respond as if they were real, would be folly.” Instead, Oberg recommends that China be welcomed into the space community, suggesting it could, for example, use its manned vehicles to provide emergency support to the International Space Station. “If there is a challenge involved,” he states, “it is for the United States and other space-faring nations to live up to their ideals and potentials in space.”

The official U.S. government response has been to congratulate China and wish them well. Chinese-American astronaut Ed Lu, living aboard the space station, simply told Yang, in Chinese, “Welcome to space.”

American astronauts, on the whole, have tried to nudge the United States to cooperate with China in space. Four days before the Shenzhou V launch, former Apollo astronaut Buzz Aldrin warned the United States not to have a “knee-jerk” reaction to the feat, but instead to consider rolling out the welcome mat at the space station. “We should offer to work out some mutually attractive means of advancing both our interests,” he counseled.

China is already partnering with other nations in space. The China National Space Administration announced last Summer that it is readying the launch of the second China Brazil Earth Remote Sensing satellite. The first was launched by China in 1999. The two nations share the cost of developing and launching the satellites. China has also teamed up with the European Space Agency in the Double Star program, consisting of two spacecraft to study the interaction of the Sun with the Earth. China and Russia have an on-going series of discussions on space cooperation, as part of the regular meetings of the Prime Ministers of both nations.

When George W. Bush entered the White House, the Chinese government sent a request to the new Administration for a meeting to discuss China’s participation in the International Space Station. They are still waiting for a reply. Hopefully, the recent successful mission of Shenzhou V will provide a much-needed kick in the pants.

Europe Building Global Satellite Navigation Net

by Lothar Komp

In May 2003, after years-long negotiations among the member nations of the European Union (EU), and despite interference by political maneuvers from Washington, the European governments finally gave the green light to the building of the first satellite-assisted positioning and navigation system specially conceived for civilian uses. European Space Agency official Claudio Mastracci announced contracts for the first *Galileo* satellites on July 11. Already in the Fall of 2005, the first four satellites should be hurled into their 24,000 kilometer-high Earth orbits, with the aid of European or Russian launch rockets, and thereby the feasibility of the technological project should be proven.

The remaining 26 satellites will follow by 2007, so that in the year 2008, the *Galileo* system can be put into full operation. Any inhabitant of the Earth equipped with a simple receiver, whether in Spitzbergen, in the Pacific, or in the Antarctic, will be able to determine his geographical position to within the precision of one meter, at any time, and without cost. *Galileo* will represent the basic infrastructure for countless uses—even such as those with which private enterprises can gain considerable earnings. At the same time, Europe, with this project, will demonstrate its readiness to ensure its own technological independence and sovereignty in fields decisive for the future.

Actually, the Pentagon has long claimed that *Galileo* is entirely unneeded. For there already exists the American Global Positioning System, GPS for short. And Russia has achieved a satellite navigation system with GLONASS, although it is no longer completely and immediately responsive. Both systems, GPS as well as GLONASS, were developed for military purposes and are subordinated today in case of crises—which have become more frequent in the meantime—to military priorities.

Until May 2000, the Pentagon could, if it thought necessary, make the GPS unavailable for civil uses underway worldwide, whenever this appeared advantageous for military reasons. And that, without any warning. Since then, in an attempt to hinder the European *Galileo* competition, that principle of “selective accessibility” to GPS has been replaced by “selective inaccessibility.” Now, it is only in the actual region of crisis that the radio signals of the 24 GPS satellites

would be made unusable or interrupted; GPS would remain in service for all other regions. But outside the United States, the signal could be degraded to a further extent sufficient to reduce the accuracy of position-location to a 10 meter circle. (Prior to May 2000, that degradation of accuracy would have been down to a 100 meter circle.)

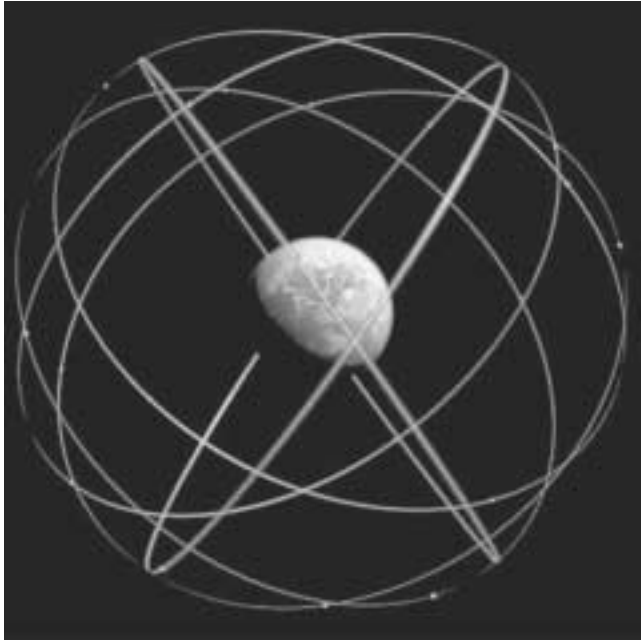
An Advance in Technologies

But the GPS system possesses further disadvantages, particularly as it is 30 years old. Its precision is very strongly dependent upon location and point in time, and can occasionally wander out to dozens of meters. In the North and South Pole regions, which are important for airline traffic, GPS is—depending on the configuration of the satellites’ orbits at any time—often not available. And in heavily populated city districts the signal has proven to be too weak. The GPS technology will soon be upgraded. But even with GPS III, according to an assessment by American experts (an August 2001 study by the Volpe National Transportation Center of the U.S. Department of Transportation), these shortcomings will not be entirely eliminated.

In comparison to GPS, *Galileo* will use newer technologies, more satellites, more favorable orbits, and not least, a global network of ground stations. By an early point, enterprises which are using the services of *Galileo* should be able to be informed about possible errors if they arise. And in the case of actual problems, the management association for *Galileo* will be liable for fixing them. This responsibility is a basic condition for private firms to be able to sell customers products which call on the *Galileo* system. The exact determination of geographical positions requires that the satellites be in condition to be capable of making extremely precise determinations of time. *Galileo* will use rubidium atomic clocks for this purpose, which in each Earth orbit gain or lose only a couple of nanoseconds (billionths of a second), and will be regularly corrected from the ground stations.

The 30 *Galileo* satellites will be distributed over three great-circle orbits around the Earth, which make successive angles of 56° from the Equator. Accordingly, nine of the satellites will at any moment mark out a regular nonagon around each great circle, which nonagon will rotate around the Earth within 14 hours. The tenth satellite in each great circle orbit will be held in reserve; should any satellite fall out of orbit, a substitute is immediately available. The satellites’ orbits are so chosen that at any time and in any place on the surface of the Earth, at least four *Galileo* satellites will stand sufficiently high above the horizon. At best, six to eight satellites will be in clear sight, which makes possible the determination of position to within centimeters. Each satellite weighs 650 kilograms (about 1400 pounds) and is supplied with 1,500 watts of power by solar cells.

The first four *Galileo* satellites must be ready for service by Feb. 13, 2006 at the very latest; otherwise, the frequencies



A schematic of the 30 space-navigation satellites of the Galileo system distributed along great-circle orbits which make successive 56° orbits with the Equatorial plane. The EU's system is planned to use more satellites and more advanced technology than the U.S.-operated Global Positioning System, and be dedicated entirely to civilian rather than military uses.

reserved for the project by hard negotiations at the last radio-frequency conference of the International Telecommunications Union would be forfeited.

The overall cost for the building of the *Galileo* system will run from 3.2-3.4 billion euros, just as much as is required to build 150 kilometers of Autobahn highway in a densely populated area. It is expected that in roughly a decade, when heavy use of *Galileo* has been established, the economic value added by this system every few weeks, will be sufficient to make up the entire original cost. The basic use of *Galileo*—to determine positions precisely to within a meter—will then cost nothing to the economy, and the acquisition of an instrument for this purpose will have become free. But *Galileo* will offer additional income-earning services of higher-value output for commercial and professional uses.

At first, worldwide traffic—on roads and streets, rails, water, or in the air—will be primary. The European Commission estimates the value of *Galileo* for air and sea traffic enterprises, from 2008-2020, at about EU15 billion. For example, aircraft will no longer have to “slalom” between air-traffic radar-control zones, and can choose more direct, shorter routes. It is hoped that from such improved flight control will result in drastic reductions in flight delays. In the future, transport firms will equip their trucks, rail cars, or containers with individual *Galileo* senders, and be able to determine their locations precisely at any time. Drivers could be kept well

aware of traffic or local events on their routes. At some point, the *Galileo* connection may belong to the standard equipment of every automobile. Then an entire array of additional uses are conceivable.

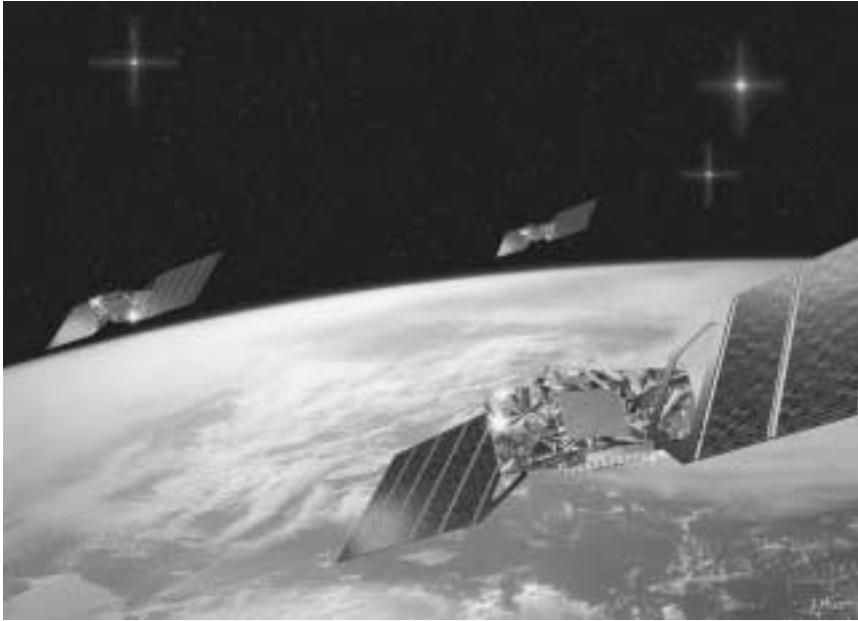
For Economy and Infrastructure

Another center of gravity of potential uses of *Galileo* lies in rescue services of all kinds: fire departments, police, emergency medical and ambulance services, ocean or mountain rescue. Thanks to its precise position-finding, persons in danger will get help faster. The satellites will play an important role in city planning, as well as in carrying out large public building projects. Already in the building of the Öresund Bridge linking Denmark and Sweden, location-finding by means of the GPS was necessary, and allowed the building consortium to lay the path of the bridge with maximum precision. In banking, the telecommunications industry, and in the proper maintenance of electricity grids, the use of exact location and time data from the *Galileo* system is also being planned.

For example, the exact time reading, to within less than one-thousandth of a second, from *Galileo* will allow a technique of monitoring electricity grids which is much more advanced than today's method. With the aid of instantaneous high resolution of voltage disruptions registered by control stations, the sources of disruptions could then immediately be located to within less than 300 meters—the distance between two high-voltage towers. The great blackout in the Northeast and Midwest of the United States this past August, with its billion-dollar consequences for the economy, could probably have been prevented with such a system. In addition, the condition of bridges or other infrastructure projects can, with *Galileo*, be permanently monitored.

While the future uses of the system are not yet fully foreseeable, its economic potential in the coming decades can be crudely evaluated. In November 2001, PriceWaterhouse Coopers completed a so-called cost-benefit analysis, whereby for each euro invested in the *Galileo* system from 2008-2020, roughly 4.6 euros in earnings (in total, an estimated EU17.8 billion) will be generated. This analysis was limited to the economic value generated on the basis of better controls of air and water traffic. The space technology division of TU Munich expects, for the years 2007-2017, a market in excess of EU42 billion for *Galileo* services, consisting of EU22 billion in services earnings and EU20 billion in end-user instrument sales. In the sphere of European aerospace industries as a whole, a gross business of EU100 billion is likely to come into play.

A study by the European Commission estimated the total market potential of *Galileo*, through 2015, at EU270 billion. Another study put the annual benefit to the economy, up through 2015, at more than EU50 billion. At the same time, this latter figure corresponds to some 100,000 highly-skilled jobs.



2008 the Quasi-Zenith Satellite System should be in operation. In it, four satellites will be launched into a geo-stationary orbit 36,000 kilometers above the Earth, and thereby permanently cover Japan as well as the Asiatic-Pacific rim. Already now, there are 10 million passenger cars in Japan with electronic navigation systems, and 10 million households equipped with satellite receivers.

The European consortium Galileo Industries will play a major role in the building of *Galileo*. It is a combination of Alcatel Space Industries of France, Alenia Spazio of Italy, the German firm Astrium GmbH, Astrium Great Britain, and Galileo Sistemas y Servicios of Spain. After long disputes, a division of labor among them was agreed upon in March 2003. The headquarters of Galileo Industries will be in Munich. The city's mayor Christian Ude hopes, as a result, for "some 10,000 new jobs in the Munich region." Germany will thereby take the system lead in the man-

There will be nine operating satellites (and one reserve) along each great circle orbit, enabling precise determination of both time and position to within one meter anywhere on Earth at any time, and often to within centimeters. The benefits range from transportation to monitoring electric grids to guiding emergency responders, and many basic uses of the system will be free.

International Cooperation

Already now, it is clear that *Galileo* will not remain merely a European opportunity. Its advantages relative to the existing GPS system are too clear. For some time, China, India, Japan, Russia, Ukraine, and Canada, among others, have expressed concrete interest in participating. The European Union (EU) on Sept. 18 concluded an agreement with China, whereby China will take part to the extent of EU300 million in investment. On the same day, in Beijing, the Chinese-European Technology Training and Cooperation Center was dedicated. The Vice President of the EU Commission, Loyola de Palacio of Spain, remarked there: "China will help make *Galileo* into the world's leading infrastructure in the growing market for position-location services." Her negotiating partner, China's Minister for Science and Technology Xu Guanhua, explained: "China supports *Galileo* and plans an active participation in construction as well as deployment, to the advantage of both sides."

A public-private joint undertaking will be responsible for setting up the system; of which partnership, at first, the European Union and the European Space Agency ESA have control. Private firms, including the small firms of the *Mittelstand*, are expressly invited to take part in the joint undertaking. And even in the case of China's share in the project, participation should follow a similar process.

Naturally, China will also build its own, regional satellite navigation system, Beidou (the Great Bear), at the same time. And Japan will build a competitor to the GPS; by

manufacture of the satellites. The central engineering office will, on the other hand, be established in Rome. France is responsible for the ground stations, Great Britain for the antenna systems.

Technological Declaration of Independence

In sharp tones, the European Commission, in a March 2002 published document, protested against the "endless arguments from the American side." The U.S.A., it said, "defender of the basic principle of free competition, in this case is doing everything to strike down competition from a field in which its hegemony could be endangered." Thus, the United States "takes an amazing degree of care to show, and constantly to 'warn' its European friends that *Galileo*, in its opinion, is still not profitable. The credibility of such a pronouncement is naturally doubtful, when it comes from a threatened competitor. It shows all the more how much the success of a competing system is feared." Moreover, the document recalled "the United States' start [in space] in the 1960s, when it offered the Europeans to launch their satellites without charge. Had they accepted this 'generous' offer, Europe would surely never have won more than half of the world market for satellite launches with *Ariane*."

The decision for *Galileo*, like that of the 1960s in favor of Europe's own launch vehicle, will with good reason be characterized as a kind of European "declaration of independence" in space travel and related advanced technology sectors.

The CDU's Neo-Con Economics

The Christian Democratic Union is borrowing from the bankrupt programs of American neo-conservatives.

Coercing the German Chancellor, Social Democrat Gerhard Schröder, into military and financial support for the Bush Administration's war drive, has proven impossible for the Cheney-Rumsfeld group, because the German government has consolidated its anti-war position through consultations with France and Russia. Replacing Schröder by "regime change" of the kind that Dick Cheney's neo-conservatives have advocated, has proven difficult as well, because the chairwoman of the opposition Christian Democratic Union (CDU), Angela Merkel, cannot rally a majority in the parliament. Her support for the Iraq War earned her the lowest popularity ratings of any CDU leader in 54 years.

There is only one option for "regime change"; namely, Schröder's failure to deal with a massive increase of unemployment and worsening of the disastrous budgetary situation. This, the neo-cons hope, would lead to the formation of a Grand Coalition government of Social and Christian Democrats. Having the CDU under firm neo-conservative programmatic control would then ensure that the Social Democrats, who have already capitulated to many aspects of free-market economic and financial policy, will pursue a program more in line with the American neo-cons.

This shift is exactly what Merkel and the executive of her CDU party have begun to advocate, since the end of September. On Oct. 3, at the celebrations of Germany's reunification 13 years ago, Merkel in a speech called for a shift away from Germany's traditional social welfare state (*Sozialstaat*), toward a course of rigid bud-

get consolidation. From now on, the individual citizen will have to take care of his social security and health care himself, she said, through a private-initiative system that would replace the public insurance system that Germany has had for about 120 years.

Two days later, the CDU executive formally adopted—as a draft proposal for the new party platform—the recommendations of the Herzog Commission, named after its chairman, former German President Roman Herzog. The new "social policy," in essence, means the introduction of an "American-style" system, for predominantly private coverage of health insurance and pensions. The traditional German principle that every member of society contributes to a common insurance fund according to his or her financial standing, but receives health-care benefits and retirement income or social welfare payments on a relatively high average standard, would be eliminated, as would be the insurance contribution of employers. Health insurance should be based, the Herzog report says, on a standard individual monthly fee of 264 euros, irrespective of one's actual income. Employers' contributions to the social security and health system would be radically scaled down.

The new system would provide for health care and pensions only at a "basic needs" level, which resembles what the United States has gone through under the HMO "reforms." Everything going beyond that, would have to be covered privately—an option that simply does not exist, for Germans in the low-income categories—about 20-25% of the 82

million population.

This radical change, the CDU leadership argues, is necessary because of Germany's aging population and high unemployment. This argument is ludicrous, because the only way to deal with the very real demographic problems, is for the state to initiate extraordinary measures for expanding employment and productivity. Only that would improve the state's tax revenue situation, as well as the financial situation of the public insurance system, which would then receive higher monthly contributions from working Germans. The fact is that unlike the present zero growth rate, even a modest economic growth rate of 3-5% and a corresponding reduction in unemployment would mean the disappearance of all funding problems for Germany's social security system. And, it would rapidly resolve the state and national fiscal crises, which is caused by the shrinking tax revenue base.

Roland Koch, Governor of the state of Hesse, is one of the main CDU promoters of the social policy paradigm shift. For years, he has had very close relations to neo-conservatives in the United States, notably to Tommy Thompson, the Bush Administration's Secretary of Health and Human Services. Koch has known Thompson since the latter was Governor of Wisconsin, and has tried, so far with little success, to introduce in Germany the "Wisconsin Model" of welfare-to-work policies. While Angela Merkel was speaking in Berlin on Oct. 3, Koch met Thompson during an event in Washington, D.C., organized by the German Embassy, and discussed the new CDU policy with him. Thompson hailed Koch as the "next German Chancellor"—which underlines that "regime change in Germany" is still on the agenda of the American neo-conservatives.

The Beast-Man Syndrome and The 'Air Terrorism' of World War II

Editors' Introduction

The following is one section of a forthcoming book on Synarchism and fascism, which will document what Lyndon LaRouche has identified as the three "Beast-Man Syndromes of the 20th Century." By deploying these three phases of overwhelming terror against the populations of Europe, Japan, and the United States during the last century, the Synarchist financial oligarchy centered primarily in London, sought to eradicate the idea, and practice, of a nation-state based on the idea of man made in the image in the Creator. The intention of these vicious descents into unchecked bestiality by powerful oligarchs, or by those they made powerful by manipulating mass opinion, was that the victims—like the "Beast-Men"—be turned into quivering animals scrambling for mere physical survival, giving up the defense of their nations and their essential nature as men and women of reason, devoted to furthering the universal principles of justice, progress, and truth.

Without understanding this concerted Synarchist effort—a continuation of that which began in two centuries ago in violent opposition to the American Revolution and led to the creation of the Beast-Man Napoleon—it is impossible to comprehend the forces which have conditioned the current generation, into accepting an insane world order which, once again, is headed toward global war. On the contrary, once the deliberate Synarchist strategy is understood, it can be removed.

LaRouche, in a brief Sept. 1 presentation which is given here as introduction, identified the 20th Century's three Beast-Man syndromes as: first, the rise of fascism, 1921-45; second, the Satanically-intended effect of the combined Allied fire-bombing of civilian mass-targets, and unjustified nuclear-bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, intended as the Anglo-American launching of a new conflict with the Soviet

Union; and third, the combined effect of the 1962 Cuban Missiles Crisis, the 1963 Kennedy assassination, and the launching of the Indochina war. The last induced the cultural paradigm shift of the Baby Boomers'—today's leaders'—flight from reality and from productive society, to pleasure-seeking "now" fantasies of the 1964-2003 period to date.

Presidential candidate LaRouche, in commissioning the new book, made these Sept. 1 comments to a conference of the International Caucus of Labor Committees, the philosophical organization which he founded over 30 years ago, and the Schiller Institute.

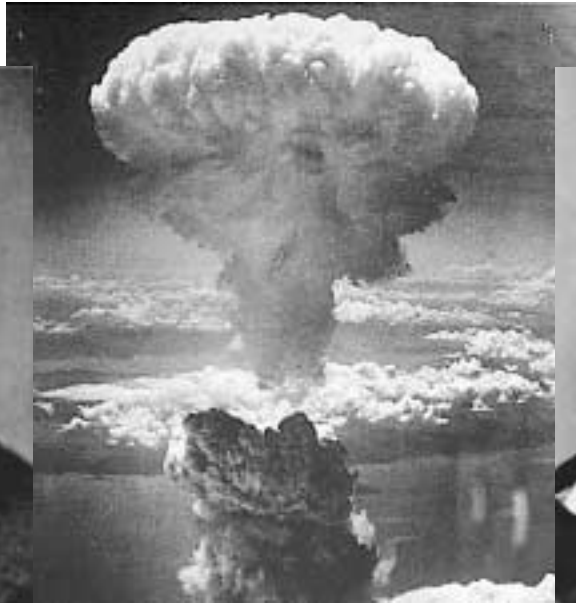
He makes clear that the Synarchist strategy is based upon unleashing actually Satanic forces, which must be fought as such.

Synarchism can be traced, in its most essential roots, from sources such as the ancient Phrygian cult of Dionysus. Essentially what happened, is that some people in the 18th Century, particularly those associated with the British East India Company and Barings Bank under Lord Shelburne, were out to defeat the American Revolution, even before it occurred. Because they knew what the American Revolution was. They dipped down into the cesspool of Geneva and Lyons, in Switzerland and France, to find some real filth, which leaned toward, axiomatically, something like the Phrygian cult of Dionysus.

And remember that the characteristic of the Jacobins in the French Revolution, was the Phrygian cap. The most important fact about the French Revolution, is the role of the Phrygian cap. The Phrygian cult of Dionysus is the generic term, essentially, or the symbol, for what we call Satanism in civilization since.

Turning the Rogues Loose

So, the British reached down, and they found this cult which they pulled together, through bankers, through family



When Churchill called for an “exterminating attack” by British bombers upon Germany, he was speaking from intimate, personal familiarity with the perverse ideas of warfare expressed by H.G. Wells (left). Bertrand Russell (right) applied the same doctrine to demand the development and use of the atomic bomb, either against Germany or Japan, and then publicly demanded its “preventive” use against Russia.

merchant banks which are still in existence, in continuity, today. Which [cult] became the Martinists of that period, and the Synarchists of today. . . .

Synarchism is the idea of the rogue, the anti-human rogue, who is considered the Superman, because he’s capable of evil which normal human beings are not capable of doing. Even very naughty ones.

And therefore, they said, what we have to do to stop the American Revolution: “We have to turn the rogues loose. We have to have an instrument, a cult”—such as the Martinist cult—which was pulled together by these people, taking the worst features of 16th-Century Spain under the Hapsburgs, like Philip II, which was a precedent for them. Remember that the Hapsburg accession in Spain was used to produce an instrument to destroy civilization, and this continued through the Netherlands war; it continued through the Thirty Years’ War. This was an instrument for destroying civilization. As Schiller describes it, men did not fight war as man against man, but as beast against beast. It was a cult of bestiality, and Spanish culture under Philip II and Philip III, was a culture of bestiality.

Europe under the Hapsburgs generally, was a culture of bestiality.

So, when it came to the time of the French Revolution, the British had already understood this, from an Anglo-Dutch liberal standpoint, which is another form of Satanism. And by their instinct for Satanism—as typified by Francis Bacon, or Hobbes, or Locke, or Mandeville—they applied

that to the situation, and said, “How can we create a Phrygian cult of Dionysus, to destroy civilization? To prevent the American Revolution, which was then about overwhelming Europe with optimism. How do we defeat it? We turn men into beasts.”

And the same thing happened recently with the Missile Crisis, for example. The Missile Crisis was modelled upon the dropping of bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And even without the nuclear bombs, it was already done in the fire-bombing of Tokyo, before the nuclear weapons were dropped. It was done in the bombing of civilian populations, under the direction of Lindemann and Bomber Harris, in the last phase of the war in Europe.

The Hitler Model

This was Satanic! Just as Hitler’s killing of the Jews was an act of deliberate Satanic bestiality. The act was to commit a crime so great, that the German people could never turn against Hitler, for fear they would be punished for Hitler’s crimes.

There was no reason for it! No *German* reason for what was done to the Jews in Germany, or Eastern Europe. None!

German history, from the 18th and 19th Century, said, this is *not* Germany’s interest. The rise of Germany as a power, was associated with the process which led to the political rights of citizenship for the Jew. Which the Jew richly rewarded Germany for. And Eastern Europe was rewarded for. The legacy of Moses Mendelssohn. It was in

German interest, from the standpoint of science, medicine, and so forth, to promote and defend that precious part of its society, the Jewish community—which are just Germans, or Poles; they were really Poles. Russians were really Russians. To defend that. By taking a section of society which was good, which typified *good*. Like the political liberation of the Jew, was good. It was a response against the legacy of the Hapsburgs, or against 1492, or 1609. An affirmation of humanity.

And so the Nazis took this affirmation of humanity, and under the influence of a *bastard*, Richard Wagner, picked out the Jew, in Wagner's terms, as an object of destruction—to do something to the human race so horrible, that humanity could not turn back to humanity again. That was the intention.

That was the intention of the French Revolution. That was the intention of unleashing Napoleon on Europe. That was the intention of what was done at the Congress of Vienna—or the “sexual congress of Vienna,” more fairly described. That was what was done with Napoleon III. That was what was done with the Mazzini operation throughout Europe, of which Wagner was a part.

So, this is the problem. It's a deeply embedded historical problem, of the idea that the man who has power—who can terrify a people into submission, so they will admire him, and kiss his feet, because they're so afraid of him—that they love him. He's so terrible. He's like Freddie, or “Friday the 13th.” That's what the image is. That's what Freddie is: a monster so terrible, that people admire him. They're fascinated with him.

Why is the “Friday the 13th” film so popular? Because of a Satanic impulse in the population, a Satanic impulse to worship the Beast-Man, the man so terrible.

That's what Arnie Schwarzenegger is. Arnie Schwarzenegger is a Dionysian creature, the Beast-Man, the high-paid freak show. Both in the gym and elsewhere.

Then the Nuclear Horror

So, what we face today: To understand what has happened to the population of the United States that came back from the war, and the population of the United States which came out of the experience of the Kennedy assassination, you have to look again at the bankers—the Synarchist bankers, as they were called in the last century—who were behind Hitler, who were behind the tradition of the French Revolution.

These bankers deployed: first, the nuclear weapons, the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The committing of a crime against the people of Europe comparable to what Hitler did to the Jews—the terror bombing of Western Europe in the closing period of the war, culminating with the firebombing of Tokyo. Culminating in the dropping of the nuclear weapons which, in the interest of Bertrand Russell, a great peace-lover, started the Age of *Terror*.

These events were considered by the Synarchists, and

their philosophers, as the beginning of the “end of history.” This was called the Age of Dionysus! This was the characteristic feature of the youth culture, of the late 1960s and beyond. This is the basis for the so-called environmentalist movement. It's Dionysian. It is Satanic! It's not popular opinion, it's Satan's opinion. And people who are afraid of Satan, worship him.

And that's the principle here.

So, therefore, what happened to us is Satanism, in these forms. First, the closing period of World War II, when the horror of what Hitler had done was *emulated* by the firebombing and so forth of Europe and Japan. *Emulated* by the attempt to prolong the war, so as to have the opportunity to obliterate Berlin with a nuclear attack.

And when Germany surrendered, they couldn't do that any more. Then—I don't know about now—but then, you didn't drop nuclear weapons on conquered populations.

So, they dropped them on Japan instead. Why? Because of Japan? No. For the same reason that Hitler did what he did to the Jews. To commit a Dionysian act so horrible, that the world would kiss the feet of this Satanic perpetrator.

How the United States Was Hit

It happened to us twice in the United States. It happened to us at the end of World War II, I saw it. I saw it personally. I was there.

It happened in the early 1960s, with the Missile Crisis, and the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The terror induced in every part of the adolescent and young adult population of the United States at that point, is what our problem is today.

Therefore, to define the cure of the problem, you must define the problem itself, the disease itself. The infectious agent; not just the who did wrong? Everybody, nearly everybody did wrong: I saw them do it.

I saw my returning fellow veterans from World War II, commit a crime against the nation themselves and humanity, in the attitudes they adopted. I saw the younger generation, transformed into what became resembling more and more, beasts, the kind of beasts you see on a public rave-dance broadcast. No longer quite human any more. It was done in the same way.

Therefore, unless we understand this mechanism, by which mankind is induced, by bankers and Dionysians generally, to destroy itself, we cannot cure the disease, we do not understand the current problem, we do not understand what has to be changed, and how to change it.

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‘Shock and Awe’: Terror Bombing, From Wells and Russell to Cheney

by Edward Spannaus

1. Shock and Awe Today

In the run-up to last March’s attack on Iraq, there was much talk in the news media of “shock and awe,” combined with pre-war propaganda leaks predicting that Iraq would be hit with many hundreds of cruise-missile strikes in the first hours of the war. The intention of this propaganda was to obtain a specified psychological effect—to terrify the Iraqis, and everyone else, into the conviction that resistance to the U.S. imperial war machine was futile, and that they should capitulate at the first missile, if not before.

The term “shock and awe” began to be used so loosely, that it even became a staple of jokes on late-night TV. Obviously, few of those bandying the term about, understood how evil, and how un-American, the actual “shock and awe” strategic doctrine actually is.

Listen to Harlan K. Ullman and James P. Wade, Jr., the authors of the 1996 book *Shock and Awe: Achieving Rapid Dominance*: “One recalls from old photographs and movie or television screens, the comatose and glazed expressions of survivors of the great bombardments of World War I and the attendant horrors and death of trench warfare.” The authors are blunt, and repeatedly so: what they aim to achieve, is “a level of national shock akin to the effect that dropping nuclear weapons on Hiroshima and Nagasaki had on the Japanese.”

“The military posture and capability of the United States of America are, today, dominant,” they write. “Simply put, there is no external adversary in the world that can successfully challenge the extraordinary power of the American military in either regional conflict or in ‘conventional’ war as we know it, once the United States makes the commitment to take whatever action may be needed.”

In traditional military doctrine, the objective is not pure destruction, but to eliminate the adversary’s ability to fight by disabling or destroying his military capability, while laying the groundwork to “win the peace.”

The “shock and awe” authors are explicit that their objective is psychological—to destroy an adversary’s will to resist the power of the United States; not simply to destroy his military capability. They pose as one of the questions undergirding their study, “can Rapid Dominance lead to a form of political deterrence in which the capacity to make impotent,

or ‘shut down’ an adversary, can actually control behavior?”

The authors view their project as taking the so-called “Revolution in Military Affairs”—i.e., using technology as a substitute for conventional military forces—to achieve what they call “dominant battlefield awareness.”

One of the explicit motivations for this, is that defense budgets and the ability to maintain large standing forces are being diminished with the passing of the Cold War; they explain that the old model—“combining massive industrial might and manpower”—ended in 1989.

Since a lot of people talk about “shock and awe,” but few have actually read the book which brought the concept into prominence, it is worth the reader’s time to review the ideas presented in the book at some length, to lay the groundwork for what follows. We will see, that “shock and awe” is nothing but a sanitized version of the mass terror tactics used in World War II. The authors state:

The aim of Rapid Dominance is to affect the will, perception, and understanding of the adversary, to fit or respond to our strategic policy ends through imposing a regime of Shock and Awe. Clearly, the traditional military aim of destroying, defeating, or neutralizing the adversary’s military capability is a fundamental and necessary component of Rapid Dominance. Our intent, however, is to field a range of capabilities to induce sufficient Shock and Awe to render the adversary impotent. This means that physical and psychological effects must be obtained. . . .

“Dominance” means the ability to affect and dominate an adversary’s will, both physically and psychologically. Physical dominance includes the ability to destroy, disarm, disrupt, neutralize, and to render impotent. Psychological dominance means the ability to destroy, defeat, and neuter the will of an adversary to resist; or convince the adversary to accept our terms and aims short of using force. The target is the adversary’s will, perception, and understanding. The principal mechanism for achieving this dominance is through imposing sufficient conditions of “Shock and Awe” on the adversary to convince or compel it to accept our strategic aims and military objectives. Clearly, deception, confusion, misinformation, and disinformation,



SHOCK & AWE

Achieving Rapid Dominance

Introduction to Rapid Dominance

The military posture and capability of the United States of America are, today, dominant. Simply put, there is no external adversary in the world that can successfully challenge the extraordinary power of the American military in either regional conflict or in "conventional" war as we know it once the United States makes the commitment to take whatever action may be needed. To be sure, the first phase of a crisis may be the most difficult—if an aggressor has attacked and U.S. forces are not in place. However, it will still be years, if not decades, before potential adversaries will be able to deploy systems with a full panoply of capabilities that are equivalent to or better than the aggregate strength of the ships.

The Cheney/Rumsfeld Pentagon's "Shock and Awe" air-terror doctrine paper, so much admired in early 2003; and its early progenitor, the 1933 film of H.G. Wells' The Shape of Things To Come. Wells outlined the air-power doctrine of "world peace" compelled by a force so powerful that nations and peoples were terrified into submission to it.

perhaps in massive amounts, must be employed.

The key objective of Rapid Dominance is to impose this overwhelming level of Shock and Awe against an adversary on an immediate or sufficiently timely basis to paralyze its will to carry on. . . .

Theoretically, the magnitude of Shock and Awe Rapid Dominance seeks to impose (in extreme cases), is the non-nuclear equivalent of the impact that the atomic weapons dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki had on the Japanese. The Japanese were prepared for suicidal resistance until both nuclear bombs were used. The impact of those weapons was sufficient to transform both the mindset of the average Japanese citizen and the outlook of the leadership, through this condition of Shock and Awe. The Japanese simply could not comprehend the destructive power carried by a single airplane. This incomprehension produced a state of awe.

We believe that, in a parallel manner, revolutionary potential in combining new doctrine and existing technology can produce systems capable of yielding this level of "Shock and Awe"—without necessarily using nuclear weapons, *but always being prepared to do so.* [emphasis added]

How many of those loosely throwing around the term "Shock and Awe" from their septic think-tanks or military classrooms, have any comprehension of the unspeakable horror and destruction that was visited upon the civilian populations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by atomic weapons, or upon the civilian populations of Dresden and Tokyo by the "non-nuclear equivalent" of fire-bombing?

The Cheney Doctrine

The proper context in which to examine the "Shock and Awe" policy/strategy paper, is as an implementation of the

"Cheney Doctrine"—so-called for its elaboration in the draft "Defense Policy Guidance" produced in 1990-92 Under the supervision of then-Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney. The draft was leaked to the press by opponents within the Bush "41" Administration in February 1992, and created such an uproar, that it was considerably toned down for its official release in May 1992.

Nonetheless, its authors did not abandon their imperial obsession; they just waited out the Clinton years, and then regrouped in the new Bush-Cheney Administration at the beginning of 2001. They seized the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks—which could not have taken place without complicity inside the U.S. military-security establishment—as the opportunity to dust off their 1990-92 policy and put it into effect. The principal authors of that policy were Paul Wolfowitz (now Deputy Secretary of Defense), Lewis Libby (now Vice President Cheney's chief of staff), Eric Edelman (now a senior foreign policy aide to Cheney, about to become U.S. Ambassador to Turkey), and RAND operative Zalmay Khalilzad, now the U.S. "Ambassador" to occupied Afghanistan.

The premise of the 1992 draft was that the United States was then, and must remain, the only world superpower, and that it must prevent the emergence of any rival power, or combination of powers, by any means necessary—including the use of nuclear weapons. Following are excerpts from the leaked draft published in the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* at the time:

This Defense Planning Guidance addresses the fundamentally new situation which has been created by the collapse of the Soviet Union, the disintegration of the internal as well as the external empire, and the discrediting of communism as an ideology with global pretensions and influence. The new international environment has also been shaped by the victory of the United States

and its coalition allies over Iraqi aggression—the first post-Cold War conflict and a defining event in U.S. global leadership. . . .

Our first objective is to prevent the re-emergence of a new rival, either on the territory of the former Soviet Union or elsewhere, that poses a threat on the order of that posed formerly by the Soviet Union. This is a dominant consideration underlying the new regional defense strategy, and requires that we endeavor to prevent any hostile power from dominating a region whose resources would, under consolidated control, be sufficient to generate global power. These regions include Western Europe, East Asia, the territory of the former Soviet Union, and Southwest Asia.

There are three additional aspects to this objective: First, the U.S. must show the leadership necessary to establish and protect a new order that holds the promise of convincing potential competitors that they need not aspire to a greater role or pursue a more aggressive posture to protect their legitimate interests. Second, in the non-defense areas, we must account sufficiently for the interests of the advanced industrial nations to discourage them from challenging our leadership or seeking to overturn the established political and economic order. Finally, we must maintain the mechanisms for deterring potential competitors from even aspiring to a larger regional or global role. . . .

While the U.S. cannot become the world's "police-man" by assuming responsibility for righting every wrong, we will retain the pre-eminent responsibility for addressing selectively those wrongs which threaten not only our interests, but those of our allies or friends, or which could seriously unsettle international relations. Various types of U.S. interests may be involved in such instances: access to vital raw materials, primarily Persian Gulf oil.

The draft Guidance scenario assumed that no matter what type of government evolved in Russia, it could not pose an immediate threat to Europe without the Warsaw Pact. But, the draft continued: "There are other potential nations or coalitions that could, in the further future, develop strategic aims and defense posture of region-wide or global domination. Our strategy must now refocus on precluding the emergence of any potential future global competitor."¹

Cheney's parting shot, when leaving as Secretary of Defense in January 1993, was to issue the policy paper *Defense Strategy for the 1990s: The Regional Defense Strategy*, which called for the development of a new generation of "usable" nuclear weapons, appropriate particularly for use against Third World countries.

The Cheney doctrine of preventing the emergence of any challenger, by nuclear means if necessary, was then perfected



Vice President Cheney and Lynne Cheney. The Cheney Doctrine first set out in the 1992 Defense Planning Guidance by then-Secretary of Defense Cheney—and rejected by then-President George H.W. Bush—gave the strategic outlook for “shock and awe” imperial military dominance. A decade later, Sept. 11, 2001 set “beast-man” Cheney’s faction loose to take control of the Bush Administration.

in the mid-1990s with the development of the doctrine of Shock and Awe.

2. World War II—Europe

To fully understand the bestial precedents for today's model of "shock and awe," we must review not only the cited examples of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, but also, the non-nuclear terror bombing that paved the way for the use of the atomic bomb in 1945. With the governments of the United States and Great Britain today having launched a global "war on terrorism" supposedly aimed at eliminating "weapons of mass destruction," most Americans should be rightfully shocked at the true story of how Britain, with the United States following behind, used then-new and terrifying weapons of massive destruction to terrorize and slaughter the civilian populations of Germany and Japan in World War II. The numbers of *civilians* killed by terror bombing in World War II were officially estimated at 300,000-600,000 in Germany, and 330,000 in Japan.

Is it any wonder, then, that the eminent British military historian, Captain B.H. Liddell Hart—once an advocate of aerial bombardment—said in 1946 that victory by the Allies had been achieved "through practising the most uncivilized means of warfare that the world had known since the Mongol devastations"?

Terror From the Air

The road to Hiroshima and Nagasaki was prepared for many years. The idea of terror bombing—the use of airplanes to target civilian populations with weapons of increasing destructiveness—was a thoroughly British, indeed oligarchical notion of man as nothing but a beast. The policy of terror bombing was resisted by the United States military until the

1. *EIR*, March 20, 1992; *Washington Post*, May 24, 1992.

last few months of the war in the European theater. In Asia, it was different; in early 1945, the United States began ferociously imitating the British, with the calculated firebombing of Japanese cities—causing more death and destruction than that caused by the atomic bombs which hit Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We shall, in due course, suggest a number of reasons for this sharp variation in U.S. policy.

The Classical republican conception of warfare, is that war is fought to win the peace, to establish the conditions under which a defeated nation can be rehabilitated and reintegrated into the community of nations. The objective is the create the conditions under which sovereign nations can live together and cooperate in a community of principle.

The contrary Wellsian, Beast-Man conception of warfare is that war is fought for the purpose of sheer destruction and terror: To so terrify populations, that they will accept the rule of an imperial power, or a combination of imperial powers, operating as a one-world government. This is an expression of the Synarchist notion of perpetual warfare, in which populations are terrorized into submission, thereby creating the seeds of revenge to be sought in the inevitable next round of warfare, and so on and so on.

When Winston Churchill, in 1941, called for an “exterminating attack” by British bombers upon Germany, he was speaking from intimate, personal familiarity with the perverse ideas of warfare expressed by H.G. Wells.

With the advent of manned flight in 1903, circles in Britain immediately grasped the potential of this new technology as a means of creating terror among targetted populations, and as a means of breaking the will of the enemy to fight. H.G. Wells’s *War in the Air*—serialized in Britain in 1907, and then published in book form in 1908—foretold world war and the destruction of civilization, caused by the introduction and application of this new technology into military planning. In Wells’s scenario, the limitation of air power is already evident: When Germany attacks New York from the air, the psychological shock effect of having the sky blackened with airships, combined with their awesome destructive power, induces the Mayor of the city to surrender. But the ensuing cease-fire breaks down, and a wave of war cascades around the planet, necessitating a world government to restore some semblance of stability.

Wells understood at that point, what many of our more fanatical air-power utopians today still refuse to admit: that while an empire can be policed from the air, and while air power can temporarily subdue an enemy and compel a government to capitulate, it cannot actually occupy territory, or restore stability and security. Nor can it establish the conditions for peace—something in which Wells, of course, was utterly uninterested.

It was the British who developed, during World War I, the first independent Air Force; they adopted a policy of strategic bombing while the Germans were abandoning it, and they carried out several crude bombing campaigns. The British

and French also used air power tactically, to assist their forces fighting on the ground. Air power was not decisive in the first World War, but this did not stop its proponents from arguing that bombing from the air provided an answer to the indecisiveness and the grinding stalemate of trench warfare.

While tracing the contours and controversies around the emergence of air power in the United States is beyond our scope here, suffice it to say that there is clearly a proper role for air power in traditionally-grounded military doctrine. Air power used as an adjunct of ground and naval forces (basically as an airborne artillery platform), as part of a policy of strategic defense, is distinguished from the utopian idea of air power as an independent strategic force which could obviate the need for ground and naval forces.

Already in the 1920s, the “shock and awe” theorists foresaw fleets of aircraft hitting an enemy capital in the first hours of war, perhaps even before war had been declared, and dropping tons of explosives, or incendiary, chemical, or biological weapons, thus creating panic and and collapsing the enemy into capitulation within a matter of days. The influential Italian theorist of air power, Giulio Douhet, who found a ready audience in Mussolini, saw the object of war as destruction itself: “The purpose of war is to harm the enemy as much as possible; and all means which contribute to this end will be employed, no matter what they are.”

Destruction of cities and civilian populations through bombardment from the air was openly discussed in Britain during the 1920s. There is no more efficient way, quickly to gain an understanding of the pre-World War II “Beast-Man” idea of air terror, than to view the 1933 film by the oligarchs’ front-man, H.G. Wells, *The Shape of Things to Come*.

American Policy in the 1920s and 1930s

During the 1920s, Americans generally viewed air power as defensive—a means for protecting their coasts from attack, while the British continued to develop the notion of its offensive, strategic use against the enemy’s population. However, there were some in the United States who thought along British lines: Billy Mitchell, for example, already in the ’20s and early ’30s, pointed to the flammability of Japan’s “paper and wood” cities as a vulnerability inviting destruction from the air.

There was extensive public debate in the United States during the 1930s on the use of air power, and public sentiment was predominately opposed—on both practical and moral grounds—to what was commonly called “air terrorism.” Bombing of cities was seen by many commentators as counter-productive, and as morally repugnant. “War will not be waged against women and children,” said an article in the *Saturday Evening Post*. “Terrorism was given its trial during the World War and only wasted military resources and brought on counter-terrorism.”

Others argued from a traditional military standpoint. One military officer wrote that the trouble with air power, is that

it “can take nothing. It can hold nothing. It cannot stand its ground and fight.”²

By the late 1930s, the use of air power and particularly the bombing of cities was associated in the minds of Americans with images of fascists bombing cities and civilians—the Italians in Ethiopia, the Italians and Germans against Spanish Republican strongholds, and the Japanese against Chinese cities. Bombing from the air was viewed as terrorism against civilians, carried out by fascist dictators.

On Sept. 1, 1939—when World War II officially began with the German invasion of Poland—President Roosevelt appealed to those countries at war, to forego the “ruthless bombing” which had already caused the deaths of “thousands of defenseless men, women, and children . . . and has profoundly shocked the conscience of humanity.”

The Battle of Britain

But, before long, Britain was doing the same thing. It has been argued that the British bombing of German cities was simply retaliation-in-kind for the German bombing of English cities. But this argument deliberately overlooks the fact that the British bombed Germany *first*. On July 8, 1940, Winston Churchill called for “an absolutely devastating, exterminating attack by very heavy bombers” on Nazi Germany, and he approved the first raid against Germany, which was then carried out by bombing Berlin on Aug. 25. Germany’s bombing of Britain began on about two weeks later, on Sept. 7, 1940.

(The question must be asked, whether Churchill intended to provoke a German attack on Britain, in order to bring the United States into the war. It was widely anticipated that a German attack on London would bring in the United States; this was expressed, among others, by Churchill himself, by King George VI, by the U.S. Ambassador Joseph Kennedy, and also by Walter Lippmann.)

The British replied to the Luftwaffe attacks with the nighttime bombing of German cities. Meanwhile, Americans were subjected to a propaganda barrage from the likes of Edward R. Murrow, extolling the courage of the British civilian population in the face of German bombs, while virtually ignoring the fact that the British were doing the same thing to the Germans.

During the 1940 Battle of Britain and into 1941, in addition to FDR’s mobilization of U.S. industry (“50,000 planes a year”), a number of steps were taken in the United States to reorganize the War Department. In November 1940, Gen. Henry H. Arnold, the Chief of the Army Air Corps, was also appointed as Deputy Chief of Staff to Gen. George C. Marshall, the Army’s top commander. In June 1941, the Air Corps was upgraded to become the Army Air Force (AAF). And in the meantime, the Wall Street banker (Brown Brothers Harriman) and one-time Fabian socialist Robert Lovett was

2. Quotes from Michael Sherry, *The Rise of American Air Power* (New York: Yale University Press, 1987).

appointed Assistant Secretary for Air, to Secretary of War Henry Stimson, a Wall Street lawyer.

British Air Policy: Area Bombing

Secret U.S.-British negotiations in Washington in February-March 1940 had included discussions of the role of strategic air power in waging the war against Germany, along with a hope by the British that air power might win the war without a large-scale invasion of the Continent. Additional talks in August highlighted the differences between the United States and the British over air power: The Brits emphasized the use of air power to destroy “general civil morale”; American planners urged attacks on “specific objectives which have an immediate relation to German military power.”

In 1941, the British began switching to nighttime, area bombing, which impaired accuracy but provided some protection to pilots against German anti-aircraft defenses. Sir Arthur Harris (known as “Butcher” or “Bomber” Harris) explained the shift by noting that “the targets chosen were in congested industrial areas and were carefully picked so that bombs which overshot or undershot the actual railway centers [or other targets] under attack should fall on these areas, thereby affecting morale.” Harris described this as “a halfway stage between area and precision bombing.”

In early 1942, Prof. Frederick Lindemann (Lord Cherwell), Churchill’s scientific advisor and a member of the Cabinet, circulated a Cabinet paper on the strategic bombing of Germany. Lindemann set out as policy, that the bombing must be directed against German working-class houses, because middle-class houses have too much space around them and would waste bombs. Lindemann proposed that if bombing were concentrated on working-class houses, and if factories and military objectives were forgotten, it would be possible to destroy 50% of all houses in the larger towns of Germany; i.e., towns of more than 50,000 inhabitants.

Upon taking over the entire U.K. Bomber Command in February 1942, Harris issued the following directive: “It has been decided that the primary objective of your operations should now be focussed on the morale of the enemy civil population and in particular, of industrial workers.” Harris said that a sufficiently heavy bomber offensive would “be something that no country in the world could endure.” Harris also believed that incendiaries would be far more effective in destroying a city, than high explosives.

To test this theory, an attack on the north German port city of Lübeck was carried out in March 1942, using incendiaries; the lesson drawn by Harris was that the most effective way to bomb cities was to start fires in a coordinated manner. In May 1942, Harris mobilized everything he could—900 planes—to firebomb Cologne, and destroyed eight square miles of that city. This was followed up with firebombing attacks on Essen and Bremen.

From the experience of German bombing in the Battle of Britain, Churchill and other British leaders already *knew* that

civilian bombing would not break the will of the population, but that it tended to have the opposite effect. So why did he and his advisors insist on so-called “morale” bombing of civilians in the largest German cities? There is no way to understand this, except in terms of what LaRouche has identified as the “Beast-Man Syndrome”—a policy intended to terrorize the German population into what Churchill and others hoped would be permanent subjugation to a British-dominated world empire. Roosevelt of course had other ideas, and repeatedly expressed his firm opposition to anything which would perpetuate British imperial policy; this was a constant conflict within the Anglo-American alliance throughout the war.

U.S. Air Policy: Precision Bombing

When American airmen arrived in Britain in 1942, they and their commanders brought with them a commitment to the policy and practice of precision bombing—the policy developed in the U.S. Army Air Corps in the mid-1930s. This was strategic: The aim was to incapacitate an adversary’s economic infrastructure. But the bombing was to be conducted with surgical precision, not as indiscriminate terror.

The key to precision bombing was careful target selection, and this provided one of the openings for the disproportionate influence exercised over the U.S. air forces by civilians from the banking and business elite, and by their academic hirelings. As we shall elaborate below, this vulnerability of the air forces enabled the policy of terror bombing to be developed and carried out in Asia, whereas it was not done in Europe until the very end of the war. A second, major contributing factor to the policy difference between Europe and Asia, was that in Europe, the Army Air Force (AAF) was subject to control by the theater Army command; whereas in Asia the AAF operated independently of the Army and Navy in the Pacific theater and was subject to orders coming directly from Washington, where the civilians exerted much more influence.

U.S. pilots did not begin bombing runs over Germany until 1943. They and their commanders remained vehemently opposed to the Lindemann-Harris bombing policy used by the RAF. The division of labor worked out in the U.S.-British Combined Chiefs of Staff (CCS), therefore, was that the U.S. AAF would carry out daytime, precision raids on military and industrial targets, and the RAF would conduct nighttime, “area” bombing—a euphemism for the bombing of civilians in population centers. It was a compromise, reflecting the uneasy nature of the overall Roosevelt-Churchill war-time alliance.

The much-vaunted “complementary” nature of U.S. precision bombing and British “area” bombing, was simply a cover story for the reality that the two countries’ Air Forces were not coordinated, and in reality were working at cross-purposes. A coordinated policy would have been far more effective militarily; the Strategic Bombing Survey later found that repeated strikes against military and industrial targets

were necessary, but were often not done, and also that the bombing of cities did not decisively affect German morale, as the British claimed it would.

‘Destroy Hamburg’

When the Big Three met at Casablanca in January 1943, Churchill expressed his dismay at the “most obstinate perseverance” of the United States in insisting on daytime, precision bombing. The Casablanca Conference called for a joint bombing offensive against Germany, with the priority on military targets: first, U-boat construction yards; then, aircraft industry, transportation, oil plants; and finally, war industry in general.

Nevertheless, in May 1943, Harris ordered the Bomber Command to prepare to destroy Germany’s second-largest city, Hamburg. His “Most Secret Operation Order No. 173” to his six group commanders, declared his objective as being “the total destruction of this city . . .”:

MOST SECRET

BOMBER COMMAND

OPERATION ORDER NO. 173

Copy No: 23 Date: 27th May, 1943.

INFORMATION

The importance of H A M B U R G, the second largest city in Germany with a population of one and a half millions, is well known and needs no further emphasis. The total destruction of this city would achieve immeasurable results in reducing the industrial capacity of the enemy’s war machine. This, together with the effect on German morale, which would be felt throughout the country, would play a very important part in shortening and in winning the war.

2. The “Battle of Hamburg” cannot be won in a single night. It is estimated that at least 10,000 tons of bombs will have to be dropped to complete the process of elimination. To achieve the maximum effect of air bombardment, this city should be subjected to sustained attack.

Forces to be Employed

3. Bomber Command forces will consist of all available heavies in operational squadrons until sufficient hours of darkness enable the medium bombers to take part. It is hoped that the night attacks will be preceded and/or followed by heavy daylight attacks by the United States VIIIth Bomber Command.

INTENTION

4. To destroy HAMBURG.

The first night of the bombing of Hamburg—July 24, 1943—was relatively light, compared to that which was to follow: about 1,500 people were killed, and many thousands



The incendiary destruction of Dresden, a city which was not a military target, in the RAF's Operation THUNDERCLAP, killed upwards of 100,000 civilians in the single night of Feb. 13-14, 1945. The apparent "rubble in the street" the next day were the remains of the dead. Separate American daytime bombing targeted the railroad yards; but the British nighttime bombing, ordered directly by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, incinerated the people, including concentrations of refugees fleeing west who were intentionally targeted. The same had just been done to Hamburg.



left homeless. Most significant was the disruption of communications, and the overwhelming of local firefighting forces. (Germany's firefighting was considered among the best in the world.) Over the next two days, U.S. bombers carried out precision raids on a submarine yard and an aircraft factory—although much of the "precision" was lost due to smoke which obscured visibility.

The maximum bombing was carried out by the British on the night of July 27, with the mix of munitions changed to incorporate a higher proportion of incendiaries—including phosphorus and napalm. It was here that the use of the term *Feuersturm* was first recorded; for what was created was one gigantic fire, creating a column of swirling air heated to 1,400° Fahrenheit. Hurricane-force winds of 150 miles per hour collapsed buildings and pulled children out of their mothers' arms, sucking them into the firestorm.

At least 45,000 people were killed within hours by the British bombing that night, many in the most gruesome and horrifying manner imaginable. The precise British estimate, was 44,600 civilians, and 800 servicemen. Later reports showed massive psychological trauma among survivors, who were forced to forage for bare necessities.

A typical response in the United States was simple denial that any such terror bombing was taking place. The Fabian-allied *New Republic* deplored the idea of "bombing defenseless people merely to instill terror in them," but it suggested that there were *no* defenseless people in modern war, and it averred that "terror bombing" was not the policy of the RAF or the AAF.

The U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey (SBS) (overseen by

Wall Street-linked private establishment figures such as George W. Ball, Paul Nitze, and John K. Galbraith) reported that the RAF raid on Hamburg was "perhaps the most devastating single-city attack of the war—about one-third of the houses of the city were destroyed and German estimates show 60,000 to 100,000 people killed." The SBS also reported: "The RAF proceeded to destroy one major urban center after another . . . no subsequent attack had the shock effect of the Hamburg raid."

The SBS Summary Report for Europe, shows that the terror bombing had little effect on the morale or the output of the German population: "The mental reaction of the German people to air attack is significant. Under ruthless Nazi control, they showed surprising resistance to the terror and hardships of repeated air attack, to the destruction of their homes and belongings, and to the conditions under which they were reduced to live. Their morale, their belief in ultimate victory or satisfactory compromise, and their confidence in their leaders declined, but they continued to work efficiently as long as the physical means of production remained."

Dresden: Targetting the Refugees

The Strategic Bombing Survey glossed over what was probably the most criminal act of the war by the British air forces, carried out with the more limited participation of the United States: the February 1945 firebombing of Dresden, known as *Elbflorenz*—Florence on the Elbe.

The destruction of such a major historical-cultural center as Dresden was the clearest expression of the bestial British policy of mass destruction. In January 1945, "Bomber" Harris



The recent reconstruction of the Renaissance-era Frauenkirche in Dresden, destroyed in the bombing. The rebuilding was accompanied by demands for the censuring or indictment of WWII British Air Marshall Arthur "Bomber" Harris (right), the planner of the air-terror bombing of the civilian populations of the German cities.

sent a letter to Sir Charles Portal, the Chief of the Air Staff, in which he advocated the destruction of "Magdeburg, Leipzig, Chemnitz, Dresden, Breslau, Posen, Halle, Erfurt, Gotha, Weimar, Eisenach, and the rest of Berlin"—the heartland of German Classical culture, and including cities identified with Johann Sebastian Bach, Friedrich Schiller, and Johann Wolfgang Goethe.

It was Winston Churchill who personally instigated the Dresden raid. Churchill responded to a tactical proposal from the British Secretary of State for Air, by insisting that he was not simply concerned with "harrying the German retreat from Breslau"; Churchill went on to ask "whether Berlin, and no doubt other large cities in eastern Germany should not now be considered attractive targets."

Dresden was a city of little industrial significance, but was famed for its landmarks such as the Frauenkirche, the Semperoper opera house, and the Zwingerpalast. The strong-

est military justification for bombing it was to destroy its railroad facilities—but this was carried out by U.S. forces, and did not require the intensive destruction of civilian areas and cultural landmarks which was carried out by the British.

In addition to the targeting of civilians, a particularly bestial feature of the January 1945 British plan THUNDERCLAP was the targeting of refugees fleeing in front of the advance of the Red Army from the east—no doubt part of what Churchill referred to as "harrying the German retreat." Bomber Command was ordered to attack Berlin, Dresden, Leipzig, and other cities in order to "cause confusion in the evacuation from the east"—referring not to retreating troops, but to civilian refugees—and to "hamper the movements of troops from the west." Refugees were considered legitimate targets by the British, on the rationale that the chaos caused by attacks on refugees might obstruct German troop movements to the Eastern Front.

The RAF bombing of Dresden on the night of Feb. 13, 1945, took place in phases. The first wave consisted of 1,478 tons of high explosives to open up buildings and to expose the timbers, and also to blow out water mains which could be used for fire-fighting. Then came 1,182 tons of incendiaries, to ignite the exposed timbers. Also used were delayed-action bombs and other high explosives, for the purpose of stopping fire crews from attempting to put out the fires.

The result was similar to Hamburg: a self-sustaining firestorm, with temperatures exceeding 1,500°F. As the air became heated and rose rapidly, cold air rushed in at ground level and sucked people into the firestorm.

The next day, Feb. 14, U.S. AAF bombers targetted the railroad marshalling yards—but hit many civilian areas, poor visibility due to smoke being given as the reason for this.

There are disputed reports that, as civilians fled to the riverbanks to seek refuge from the heat and flames, they were strafed by British and U.S. planes.

Those who sought protection in underground shelters suffocated as the firestorm burned up all the oxygen. The American novelist Kurt Vonnegut, then a prisoner of war being held by the Germans in Dresden, said later in an interview with author Richard Rhodes, that 135,000 corpses were hidden underground; he and other prisoners were detailed to dig into basements and shelters to bring out the cadavers, which were then burned on funeral pyres as a sanitary measure.

Estimates of the total death toll in Dresden vary wildly—from the improbably low figure of 35,000, to as high as 200,000. (By comparison, an estimated 100,000 died in the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, and 50,000 in Nagasaki.) Determination of the exact death toll in Dresden was made more

difficult by the intense heat and destructiveness of the firestorm, which often left no recognizable bodies, and by the hundreds of thousands of unaccounted-for refugees crowding in Dresden at the time.

What happened in Dresden was no secret. Associated Press reported that “the Allied air commanders have made the long-awaited decision to adopt deliberate terror bombing of the great German population centers.” Off-the-record comments by an official at a SHAEF headquarters two days later, disclosed publicly that the objectives of the bombing and Operation THUNDERCLAP were to bomb large population centers, and to prevent relief supplies from getting through.

It is also generally acknowledged, that another objective was to send an intimidating message to the Soviets, to show the Russians “what Bomber Command can do,” lest they get any ideas.

Even Churchill, who had initiated the Dresden raids, had second thoughts, at least privately. In a letter to Sir Charles Portal, he asked whether it were not time to review the question of bombing German cities “simply for the sake of increasing the terror,” and he suggested that it was time to concentrate more on military objectives “rather than on mere acts of terror and wanton destruction, however impressive.”

As to the role of the ailing FDR—who had only a few months to live—it is reported that the firebombing of Dresden was never even brought to his attention.

One stark exception to the general U.S. policy of avoiding area bombing, is identified by Kenneth Werrell, in his 1996 *Blankets of Fire*—regarded by many as the leading history on the use of strategic air power against Japan in World War II. This was the February 1945 Operation CLARION, a massive attack on transportation targets in smaller German towns that hadn’t already been hit. The operation was supported by Gen. Carl Spaatz, the commander of U.S. strategic air forces in Europe, who advocated hitting as many undefended German towns as possible on one day, and using strafing fighters “to spread the impact on the population.” Gen. Ira Eaker, the former commander of the Eighth Air Force in Europe, strongly urged Spaatz not to carry out the attack, on both practical and moral grounds: “We should never allow the history of this war to convict us of throwing the strategic bomber at the man in the street.” Writes Werrell: “Despite this strong and eloquent plea, the mission was launched on 22 February 1945 and produced the outcome Eaker had feared.”

3. World War II in Asia

As we have already noted, while the United States was, and remained, opposed to the bombing of civilians in European cities, U.S. air policy in Asia stood in sharp contrast to that in Europe. Moreover, the firebombing of Japanese cities was on the agenda even before the declaration of war after Pearl Harbor. A number of institutional elements, in addition

to a strong streak of racism toward the Japanese (just look at newspaper cartoons of the period, even those of the *New York Times*), contributed to this policy discrepancy.

The Civilian Factor in the Air Forces

Lacking a grounding in traditional military practice and theory, the air forces in the United States were, from the outset, the most susceptible to corrupting civilian/utopian influences—especially from Wall Street financiers and lawyers and their kept academic and “think-tank” institutions, particularly those associated with the notions of “operations research” and “artificial intelligence.” From the outset, the fledgling Air Corps oriented toward the civilian sector, and away from the traditional military services, in its quest to become an independent branch of the armed forces. Reflecting this, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) was created in 1915, to mobilize universities, scientists, and private-sector corporations for the development of an air force.

In 1940, Vannevar Bush, the former MIT vice president who was now the head of the Carnegie Institution and also the chairman of the NACA, set up the National Defense Resource Council (NDRC), to coordinate technological research for the coming war. Among those recruited to this effort by Bush, were James Bryan Conant of Harvard, Frank Jewett of Bell Laboratories, and the National Academy of Sciences. MIT’s Radiation Laboratory was involved in the development of radar and radar bombsights: The criminal state of mind of some involved was reflected in the acronym used for one such project begun in 1941—EHIB, for “Every House in Berlin.”

The NDRC quickly absorbed the groups working on uranium for a fission bomb, and also spearheaded work on chemical and incendiary weapons.

The effort to develop incendiary weapons, which made the firebombing of cities possible, was carried out jointly by the NRDC; by the Army’s Chemical Warfare Service (established by the National Defense Act of 1920); and by the petrochemical industry. Louis Fieser, a Harvard chemist, oversaw the development of the jellied gasoline which became known as napalm, which was perfected by chemists at DuPont and Standard Oil. Napalm became infamous for its application in Vietnam, and it was also reportedly used by U.S. forces in the March-April attack on Iraq earlier this year.

Military historian Michael Sherry describes some of Fieser’s more bizarre experiments. One involved a project to release captive bats carrying tiny incendiaries from American bombers over Japanese cities. The idea was that the bats would then roost in dark attics and cellars, and ignite thousands of fires in Japan’s highly flammable cities. He imagined a “surprise attack” with fires breaking out all over Tokyo at 4:00 in the morning. Tests were conducted at the Carlsbad Army Air Field in New Mexico, and were only halted when “a number of bat bombs, blown out of the target area by high winds, burned down a theater, the officers’ club, and a

general's sedan.”

Fieser's experiments aside, the obsession of American chemists working with the NRDC was to develop incendiary weapons that could be reliably effective when dropped on cities by American bombers—for example, weapons that would penetrate rooftops, and that would not be blown off course.

The Army Chemical Warfare Service constructed model enemy cities at Dugway Proving Grounds in Utah, with great efforts at achieving authenticity. Jewish architects were employed to design the German models, with great attention to detail down to “the curtains, children's toys and clothing hanging in the closet.” In testing the Japanese models, teams of firefighters were brought in to try to stop the fires with methods that Japanese firefighters would employ. “The tests against these ‘little Tokios’ [sic] inspired confidence that ‘fires would sweep an entire community’ and cause ‘tremendous casualties.’”³

Chemical and biological warfare was also under active consideration by the civilian advisors and experts. An advisor to the 21st Air Force produced a report based on a study of disease rates following the Tokyo earthquake of 1923; the report concluded that “if an influenza epidemic is started as a result of a saturation attack upon the big cities, absenteeism on industrial plants can be expected to soar.” Even better, “the casualty rate will be increased if the attacks are made during the cold season,” when survivors of the attacks would be crowded into hospitals and public buildings, thus spreading “serious epidemics.”⁴

The U.S. Army Chemical Warfare Service took its incendiaries to Britain, made common cause with the RAF, and pressed their use upon the reluctant U.S. Air Force. Americans did significantly increase their use of incendiaries in Europe during 1944, but still largely against industrial targets.

Wall Street Does the Targetting

Targetting policy for the AAF was developed by the AAF's Committee of Operations Analysts (COA), a civilian policy advisory body and de facto intelligence arm, comprised of leading East Coast and Wall Street establishment bankers and lawyers such as J.P. Morgan's Thomas Lamont, and headed by Wall Street lawyer Elihu Root and Boston lawyer and banker Guido Perera.

There is no little irony in the positioning of such Wall Street luminaries in top positions in the War Department and the military; and also in the committees that guided war production in the United States, established targetting for strategic bombing in Germany and Japan, and then assessed the effects of this bombing. The firms from which these men were

drawn, such as Brown Brothers Harriman, Dillon Reed, J.P. Morgan, Lazard Frères, and so on, had been in the center of financing the industrial cartels which re-armed Germany in the 1930s—and in some cases withheld critical war materiel from the United States.⁵

For example, Gen. William Draper was appointed head of the Economics Division of the post-war occupation government in Germany, charged with, among other things, dismantling the German cartels. Draper was well suited for this assignment, having started at Dillon Reed handling the Thyssen account, and subsequently, as chairman of Dillon, having helped to create the Thyssen steel trust (which helped to finance Hitler's rise to power). He had served as an officer of Thyssen's bank, the German Credit and Investment Corp.—which he continued to serve until 1942! Dillon Reed also provided James Forrestal, who became Secretary of the Navy.

Robert Lovett's Brown Brothers Harriman was, if anything, even more deeply involved in the creation and financing of the German industrial cartels. And Guido Perera was a trustee of the Mellon-founded Massachusetts Investment Trust, a major holding of which was the Boston Insurance Co. A number of officers of Boston Insurance were identified as Nazi collaborators in OSS files.

Thomas Lamont intersects it all—a promoter and defender of Mussolini from the early 1920s up until 1940, Lamont was also close friends with the British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, with Gen. Jan Smuts—an early British/South African proponent of bombarding civilians—and even with H.G. Wells.

These same circles were drawn upon by Robert Lovett when he established the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey (SBS) in 1944, to evaluate the physical and psychological effects of the bombing of Germany and Japan. Franklin D'Olier, chairman of Prudential Life Insurance, headed the Survey; day-to-day direction was assumed by J.P. Morgan partner and lawyer Henry C. Alexander. Perera was also tapped, as were Wall Street lawyer and banker George W. Ball and Dillon Reed partner Paul Nitze.

Firebombing Japan

In March of 1943, the Committee of Operations Analysts was ordered to study Japanese targets; and in late 1943, it produced a report, “Economic Objectives of the Far East,” which analyzed the effect that “a few thousand tons” of incendiary bombs might have on Tokyo: 180 square miles potentially burned, 12 million people made homeless. A Joint Incendiary Committee was established by the COA in June of 1944, to study how to burn down six urban areas on Honshu.

At the urging of the COA operations analysts, General Arnold ordered test bombings of Nagasaki with incendiaries

3. Sherry, pp. 226-227.

4. *Ibid*, p. 232.

5. Jeffrey Steinberg, “The Synarchist Threat Since 9/11: Why Cheney Must Go,” *EIR*, Aug. 8, 2003, pp. 19-20.

in August 1944; the COA's shameless recommendation was that targets be chosen "for their compactness and combustibility, rather than for their economic or strategic importance." A COA cost-benefit analysis of the effects of full-scale incendiary attacks on six major Japanese cities projected that such attacks would not significantly affect front-line strength, but that there would be significant economic losses as a side effect of the killing of 560,000 Japanese, and of the "de-housing" (the British terminology) of well over 7 million workers, and the evacuation of millions more.

In the Fall of 1944, Vannevar Bush sent to General Arnold the recommendations of one of Bush's staffers. The report argued that incendiary bombing of Japanese cities "may be the golden opportunity of strategic bombardment in this war—and possibly one of the outstanding opportunities in all history to do the greatest damage . . . for a minimum of effort." The report enthused that incendiary bombing of Japanese cities might be five times as effective in economic terms, ton for ton, as was precision bombing of strategic targets in the European theater. "However, the dry economic statistics, impressive as they may be, still do not take account of the further, and unpredictable effect on the Japanese war effort of a national catastrophe of such magnitude—entirely unprecedented in history."

The NDRC drafted a memo in October 1944 suggesting the amount of incendiary bombs (6,065 tons) that would be needed to incinerate the six largest Japanese cities, and the amount needed (only 3,000 tons) to incinerate a further 16 cities.

More recommendations were coming in from the Special Bombardment Group, a committee of experts set up by MIT's Edward L. Bowles, scientific advisor to Stimson and Arnold, who was soon to be part of the Strategic Bombing Survey, and then a founder of Project RAND. The Bowles group urged stripping the B-29 Superfortress of most of its defensive armor, to permit it to carry greater weight in bombs. The B-29s would then be used at night, RAF-style, and high explosives would be mixed with "Napalm incendiary clusters" to help in "dislocating workers."

Among the leading operations analysts involved in attempting to quantify the profitability of the air war was William B. Shockley, later infamous for his racist genetic theories in the 1970s.

In 1944, General Arnold developed a strategic bombing plan for Japan which stressed the ability to destroy cities through firestorms, with a secondary emphasis on military targets. In the Summer of 1944, Maj. Gen. Curtis LeMay took over the 20th Bomber Command (part of the 20th Air Force, but note the British nomenclature) in India and China. His philosophy of war was simple: "I'll tell you what war is about," he said after the war. "You've got to kill people, and when you've killed enough, they stop fighting." Nonetheless, LeMay seems to have maintained, for most of the war, the U.S. preference for precision bombing as against



People in Yokohama fleeing the center of the city as it was fire-bombed in July 1945. Incendiary bombings of Japanese cities other than Tokyo killed 30-50,000 civilians at a time. The raids were under the command of Air Force Gen. Curtis LeMay (right), although even LeMay later opposed the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. American Army Air Force commanders opposed the "area bombing" but carried it out under orders from Truman's Wall Street-dominated strategic committees.



the British policy of area bombing; but he considered the U.S. bombing policy to be a failure in Japan when he arrived in that theater.

In December, LeMay's bombers carried out the first fire-bombing attack in the Asia theater, against Hankow in Japanese-occupied China, where fires raged out of control for three days.

Brig. Gen. Haywood Hansell, Arnold's chief of staff in the 21st Bomber Command based in the Mariannas Islands, believed strongly in precision bombing and its ability to destroy the enemy's key war industries. His crews had a partial success in their first daytime precision bombing of Japanese aircraft engine plants near Tokyo, on Nov. 24, 1944. Hansell strongly resisted demands to conduct a test firebombing of Nagoya, Japan's third-largest city, but was ordered to do so. His bombers hit Nagoya in January 1945 with 100 B-29s, setting many separate, smaller fires that failed to coalesce into one firestorm. Because of his opposition to firebombing of

cities, Hansell was relieved of his command, and was replaced by LeMay.⁶

Tokyo . . . and Beyond

An incendiary test over Tokyo in February burned out a square mile of the city; but LeMay, under pressure from Arnold and Norstad, his commanders in Washington, decided to do more. In response to the demands being made on him, he developed a radical plan for firebombing a 12-square-mile area of workers' housing in Tokyo.

In an RAF-style midnight operation on the evening of March 9, 1945, three hundred low-flying B-29s systematically cut an X-shaped swath across the city, and then dropped various types of incendiaries, including a new napalm bomb. The Strategic Bombing Survey classified what happened there as more fierce than a firestorm, calling it a "conflagration"—which could be seen by pilots for 150 miles. The pillar of fire was closer to the ground, and moving faster, than in a firestorm; temperatures reached 1,800°, and winds were 55 miles per hour at the perimeter, much greater toward the center. In the rivers, where people submerged themselves for protection, the water boiled.

Over 100,000 people were killed in Tokyo that night; since most men were in military service, and children had been evacuated, the deaths were concentrated among women and the elderly. Death came in a macabre variety of methods: through direct incineration, baking for many of those who took shelter in buildings, boiling for those who sought refuge in bodies of water, suffocation for many in buildings and in the open, as the oxygen was sucked out of the air. Pilots flying overhead reported that the smell of burning flesh permeated their aircraft. The Strategic Bombing Survey reported that more people were killed by fire in Tokyo in a six-hour period, than in any equivalent period in human history. A million more were injured. 267,000 buildings were burned down, and a million people were left homeless. In terms of the immediate mass death and destruction, Tokyo was the equivalent of Hiroshima.

LeMay didn't stop with Tokyo. From March 11 to March 18, he systematically firebombed the other three largest cities—Nagoya, Osaka, and Kobe—until he ran out of bombs. Resupplied after a few weeks, LeMay continued with a combination of daylight precision missions and nighttime

6. Years later, General Hansell wrote the following, in a 1980 study published by the Air War College: "It seems to me, in retrospect, that not only were the atomic bombs and invasion unnecessary, but the urban incendiary attacks, which were more devastating by far than the two atomic attacks, could almost certainly have been avoided, or their quantity greatly reduced, if primary reliance upon selective bombing had been pursued, even if the end of the war were slightly postponed."

In a similar study published in 1986, Hansell also noted: "The wholesale destruction of the Japanese cities entailed an unwelcome reconstruction burden after the war, and the excessive loss of life could not be compensated for at all."

incendiary raids. In May and June, the 21st Bomber Command firebombed the six largest cities, eliminating them as future profitable targets. Tokyo was hit again, twice, but casualties were lower because of mass evacuations to the countryside. Next, 58 medium-sized cities and towns were targeted.

One telling feature of the terror-bombing, was that high explosives were sometimes mixed in with the incendiaries, to inhibit the activity of Japanese firefighters and the rescue work of civil defense teams.

The U.S. government took great effort to deny the reality of what had taken place in Tokyo and other Japanese cities. The official mission report on the Tokyo firebombing lied that "these operations were not conceived as terror raids against the civilian population," and that their purpose "was not to bomb indiscriminately civilian populations." Arnold's chief of staff Gen. Lauris Norstad held a press conference in Washington to deny that Tokyo represented a change in policy in favor of area bombing. He presented a sort of cost-benefit analysis in terms of factory workers made homeless, and industrial sites devastated.

In the news media, some of the truth got through. The *New York Times* ran headlines that the center of Tokyo was "devastated by fire bombs"; it reported on the use of "jellied gasoline," and called the civilian death toll a "holocaust." But for the most part, the press followed the official Air Force line, and raised no questions as to whether this was a shift in policy.

Even after the atomic bombing of Hiroshima (Aug. 6) and Nagasaki (Aug. 9), LeMay continued with the firebombing, making his last raid on Aug. 15.

The firebombings of Japan, overshadowed by the atomic bombings and forgotten today, caused considerably more destruction than the two atomic bombs—excluding the long-term effects of radiation sickness. Twice as many civilians were killed by firebombing than by the atomic bombings. In terms of urban area destroyed, atomic bombs accounted only for 3.5%; over 96% was destroyed by firebombs.

Surrender Was Possible

Even without their knowing about the frantic effort under way to develop the atomic bomb, many U.S. military commanders were becoming increasingly uneasy over the Spring and Summer of 1945, with the AAF's formula (coming directly from Washington, not from theater commanders) of more and more destruction, without any connection to a strategy for victory or for dealing with post-war Japan. They feared that the strategy of bombing Japan into destruction, combined with the demand for unconditional surrender—even without the atomic bomb—could only back Japan into a corner, eliminating the potentials that were becoming evident for a negotiated settlement, and then saddle the military with the task of rebuilding and restructuring a devastated Japan.



The March 9, 1945 “conflagration” of Tokyo workers’ districts set off by incendiary bombing could be seen by pilots for 150 miles, and killed at least 100,000 people. The result—and even worse devastation of civilians—had been studied and accurately forecast in advance by the U.S. Air Force Committee of Operations Analysts, led by Wall St. lawyer Elihu Root, Morgan banker Thomas Lamont, and Boston banker Guido Perera.

Between the effects of the naval blockade and the bombing, military commanders such as Arnold and LeMay believed, by July 1945, that Japan might surrender without an Allied invasion. This belief was widespread at the time—although forgotten now. After the May raid, Joseph C. Grew, the former U.S. Ambassador to Japan who was now Undersecretary of State—probably the American official most knowledgeable about Japan—told President Truman that “The great single obstacle to unconditional surrender by the Japanese is their belief that this would entail the destruction or permanent removal of the Emperor and the institution of the Throne.” Grew continued to believe, after the war, that had a categorical statement been issued at the time about the retention of the Emperor (as was done later), the Japanese would have been likely to surrender.

Also under way at the time were secret negotiations mediated by the Vatican, between Japan and the United States, run through the U.S. secret wartime intelligence service, the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). These negotiations were conducted with the full knowledge of FDR and the Japanese Emperor, but after FDR’s death they were sabotaged by British assets Allen Dulles—head of the OSS—and James Jesus Angleton.

In fact, the eventual terms of surrender—after Hiroshima—were essentially those which had been under discussion for many months, including the preservation of the imperial dynasty. Which brings us up to the criminal decision to use the ultimate weapon of terror against Japan.

4. Why the Bomb?

There was absolutely no military necessity to use the atomic bomb against Japan in August 1945. Japan was, by the Summer of that year, a defeated nation. The only real question was to work out the terms of surrender. But there was a powerful faction which wanted to use the bomb, not to compel the surrender of Japan, but to “shock and awe” the world into submission to an Anglo-American-dominated, one-world government. The untimely death of Franklin Roosevelt on April 12, 1945 gave this grouping the opportunity to succeed with their evil schemes, which they never could have done had Roosevelt been alive.

The shallow, ill-informed Harry Truman became a dupe of this faction, which operated primarily through his Secretary of State Jimmy Byrnes, and Secretary of War Henry Stimson. It was these two men who briefed Truman on the bomb project immediately after FDR’s death.

One of the steps that Stimson and Byrnes subsequently took, was to induce Truman to postpone the Potsdam summit with Stalin until the bomb’s design had been completed and tested. And at Potsdam, the clause offering the Japanese the possibility of establishing “a constitutional monarchy under the present dynasty,” was removed from the final Declaration.

The myth which grew up later—that the use of the atomic bomb saved a million American lives—has no basis whatsoever in reality. The effects of the naval blockade were such

that Japan's raw-materials dependent island economy was virtually shut down, and its military situation was hopeless. Surrender was only a matter of time—within months, November or December at the latest—so long as reasonable terms were offered.

The Strategic Bombing Survey, for example, concluded that “certainly prior to 31 December 1945, and in all probability prior to 1 November 1945, Japan would have surrendered even if the atomic bombs had not been dropped, even if Russia had not entered the war, and even if no invasion had been planned or contemplated.”

The fable of the “million lives saved” was a concoction of Stimson and others, cooked up after the fact. An estimate of 500,000-1,000,000 deaths in an invasion, circulated before the bomb was used, by former President Herbert Hoover, who was urging a compromise on surrender terms, was dismissed as “entirely too high” by Gen. George Marshall. (Later declassified Army documents show that the estimate of American casualties in a planned November invasion ranged from 25,000 to 46,000 deaths.) Churchill, true to form, had gone even further, making the extravagant claim that 1 million American, plus half a million British troops would be killed during an invasion.

Much of the myth-making about projected casualties was derived from an extrapolation of the high rate of casualties at Iwo Jima and Okinawa, frontal assaults which were strongly opposed by Gen. Douglas MacArthur as being incompetent and unnecessary; MacArthur preferred outflanking the enemy, rather than throwing his troops into a meatgrinder.

Military Opposition

We have recounted many times, the story of how Churchill and his American lackies induced Truman to authorize the use of the bomb, and we need not repeat all that here.⁷ But what cannot be emphasized too often, is that the decision to use the bomb was a *civilian*, not a military determination. It came primarily from pressure on Truman by Stimson and Jimmy Byrnes—both of whom were in regular contact with the British. Most U.S. military leaders either opposed the use of the bomb outright, or regarded it as unnecessary. In some cases, they weren't even asked: The Joint Chiefs of Staff had no recorded discussion of it; there is no record of the sort of staff work and policy development which normally goes into military decision-making.⁸

The decision to employ the atomic bomb against Japan was opposed by the Supreme Allied Commander, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower; by the most important theater commander, General MacArthur; and by FDR's and then Tru-

man's chief of staff, Adm. William Leahy. Some, such as AAF head Gen. Henry A. Arnold, and Gen. Curtis LeMay, thought it unnecessary, but did not come out and openly oppose it. The decision was also opposed by some of the top Pentagon civilians, such as Undersecretary of War John J. McCloy. Strategic Bombing Survey official Paul Nitze, later one of the foremost Cold Warriors, agreed with the SBS's conclusion that Japan would have surrendered without the use of the bomb.

Many military leaders, believing correctly that President Truman had already made the decision to use the bomb by the time it came to their attention, did not believe they could speak out against the Commander in Chief; and some only expressed their opposition to that decision in later years.

Admiral **Leahy**, who chaired meetings of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was indignant over the use of the bomb, rejecting it, as he had earlier rejected chemical and biological warfare, and area bombing of civilians, as a violation of “every Christian ethic I have ever heard of and all of the known laws of war.” Leahy contended that the use of the atomic bomb against Hiroshima and Nagasaki “was of no material assistance in our war against Japan”; and he declared that, in being the first to use it, “we had adopted an ethical standard common to the barbarians of the Dark Ages. I was not taught to make war in that fashion, and wars cannot be won by destroying women and children.”

In his memoirs, Leahy wrote that it was wrong to refer to the atomic weapon as a “bomb,” explaining: “It is a poisonous thing that kills people by its deadly radioactive reaction, more than by the explosive force it develops.”

General **Marshall**, the Army Chief of Staff, while not opposing the use of the atomic bomb, did oppose using it against civilians without warning. His recommendation was that it first be used against a military target, and then, if necessary, only against a city after warning was given to the civilian population.

General **Eisenhower**, in his memoir *Mandate for Change*, described his July 1945 meeting with Stimson at Potsdam, when the decision to use the bomb was being made. “During his recitation of the relevant facts, I had been conscious of a feeling of depression, and so I voiced to him my grave misgivings, first on the basis of my belief that Japan was already defeated and that dropping the bomb was completely unnecessary, and secondly because I thought that our country should avoid shocking world opinion by the use of a weapon whose employment was, I thought, no longer mandatory as a measure to save American lives. It was my belief that Japan was, at the very moment, seeking to surrender with a minimum of loss of ‘face.’”

General **MacArthur**, the commander in the Pacific, was not consulted on the use of the bomb, but it is well known that he saw no military justification for its use, and he believed that had the United States agreed to the retention of the Emperor, as it later did, the war would have ended weeks, if not

7. See, for example, the two articles on Hiroshima in *EIR*, Aug. 18, 1995; “How Henry Stimson Bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki Too,” *EIR*, March 12, 1999; “How Harry Truman Defeated Himself,” *EIR*, Aug. 29, 2003.

8. Gar Alperowitz, *The Decision to Use the Atomic Bomb* (New York: Knopf, 1995), p. 322.



Gen. **Curtis LeMay**, no shrinking violet when it came to the use of air power, said at a press conference on Sept. 20, 1945: “The war would have been over in two weeks without the Russians entering and without the atomic bomb. . . . The atomic bomb had nothing to do with it.”

The Evil Bertrand Russell

If the consensus of top military officials was that the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was unnecessary, then why was it done?

The most common, “revisionist” explanation, is that it was done as a signal, or even a threat to Josef Stalin, to warn him not to get any ideas of taking on the Anglo-Americans; and even, it was hoped, to force the Japanese to surrender before the Soviets could enter the war against Japan, thereby preventing the Russians from gaining leverage in post-war arrangements in the Far East.

All of that may be true, but it obscures the more fundamental reality: that the bomb was dropped to blackmail Russia, and to terrorize the whole world, into acceptance of a British-shaped one-world government scheme.

The true author of Hiroshima was the one of the most evil men ever to walk the face of this earth, and one of the leading Beast-Men of the 20th Century: Bertrand Russell. It was Russell and his cronies who induced Albert Einstein to write the letter to FDR urging the United States to launch a crash effort to develop an atomic bomb, on the spurious grounds that the Nazi Germans would otherwise do it first. As both Russell and his co-conspirator H.G. Wells had insisted, the objective of developing such terrible new weapons, was to make war so horrifying, that nations would willingly give up their sovereignty to a world dictatorship. Neither Russell nor Wells intended to actually abolish war; what they wanted to abolish, was the republican United States grounded in the American Revolution.

As Lyndon LaRouche has stated, the key to understanding the bombing of Hiroshima is Russell’s September 1946 essay, “The Atomic Bomb and the Prevention of War,” published in *The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*.⁹ Here, Russell called for a world government with a monopoly on atomic weapons and on the use of force, adding a Cheney-like call for a right to declare war on any country that refuses to cooperate with international arms inspectors:

It is entirely clear that there is only one way in which great wars can be permanently prevented, and that is the establishment of an international government with a monopoly of serious armed force. When I speak of an international government, I mean one that really governs, not an amiable façade like the League of Nations, or a pretentious sham like the United Nations under its

9. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., “How Bertrand Russell Became an Evil Man,” *Fidelio*, Fall 1994.

“The shallow, ill-informed Harry Truman became a dupe of this [Synarchist] faction, which operated primarily through his Secretary of State Jimmy Byrnes, and Secretary of War Henry Stimson. It was these two men who briefed Truman on the bomb project immediately after FDR’s death.” The intent and purpose of its use, to them, was Wells’, Russell’s, and Churchill’s: to force acceptance of a world government.

months, earlier.

Adm. **Ernest King**, Chief of Naval Operations, believed that the naval blockade would have forced the Japanese into submission; he did not believe that either dropping the bomb, or an invasion, was necessary.

Adm. **Chester Nimitz**, the Pacific Fleet Commander, stated his belief in September 1945 that Japan had been defeated before the use of the atomic bomb. Nimitz told his biographer that he considered the atomic bomb indecent, and not a legitimate form of warfare. He called it an “indiscriminate killer,” in the same category as poison gas and bacteriological weapons. In a 1946 letter, Nimitz emphasized that the decision to use the bomb was not primarily a military decision, saying, “The decision to employ the atomic bomb on Japanese cities was made on a level higher than that of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.”

General **Arnold**, the head of the air forces, said on Aug. 17, 1945, “The Japanese position was hopeless even before the first atomic bomb fell”; and he later stated that “it always appeared to us, atomic bomb or no atomic bomb, the Japanese were already on the verge of collapse.”

Gen. **Carl Spaatz**, head of the Strategic Air Forces, along with Gen. **George Kenney**, commander of air forces in the southwest Pacific, believed at the time that Japan would surrender without the use of the bomb. In a 1965 interview, Spaatz stated: “That was purely a political decision, wasn’t a military decision. The military man carries out the orders of his political bosses.” (Spaatz had refused to carry out the bombing without an direct written order.)

present constitution. An international government, if it is to be able to preserve peace, must have the only atomic bombs, the only plant for producing them, the only air force, the only battleships, and generally whatever is necessary to make it irresistible. Its atomic staff, its air squadrons, the crews of its battleships, and its infantry regiments must each severally be composed of men of many different nations; there must be no possibility of the development of national feeling in any unit larger than a company. Every member of the international armed force should be carefully trained in loyalty to the international government.

The international authority must have a monopoly of uranium, and of whatever other raw material may hereafter be found suitable for the manufacture of atomic bombs. It must have a large army of inspectors who must have the right to enter any factory without notice; any attempt to interfere with them or to obstruct their work must be treated as a *casus belli*. They must be provided with aeroplanes enabling them to discover whether secret plants are being established in empty regions near either Pole or in the middle of large deserts.

The monopoly of armed force is the most necessary attribute of the international government, but it will, of course, have to exercise various governmental functions. It will have to decide all disputes between different nations, and will have to possess the right to revise treaties. It will have to be bound by its constitution to intervene by force of arms against any nation that refuses to submit to the arbitration. Given its monopoly of armed force, such intervention will be seldom necessary and quickly successful.

Russell didn't stop there. Dick Cheney's 1990-92 doctrine of pre-emptive war was nothing more than a revival of Russell's post-war proposal for "preventive" nuclear war against the Soviet Union, if the Russians would not along with his one-world government scheme. Russell was asked, in a BBC interview, about his advocacy of a post-World War II "preventive" nuclear war:

Q: Is it true or untrue that in recent years you advocated that a preventive war might be made against communism, against Soviet Russia?

Russell: It's entirely true, and I don't repent of it now. It was not inconsistent with what I think now. . . . There was a time, just after the last war, when the Americans had a monopoly of nuclear weapons and offered to internationalize nuclear weapons by the Baruch proposal, and I thought this an extremely generous proposal on their part, one which it would be very desirable that the world should accept; not that I advocated a nuclear war, but I did think that great pressure should be put upon Russia to accept the Baruch proposal, and I did think that if they continued to refuse it it might be

necessary actually to go to war. At that time, nuclear weapons existed only on one side, and therefore the odds were the Russians would have given way. I thought they would.

Q: Suppose they hadn't given way.

Russell: I thought and hoped that the Russians would give way, but of course you can't threaten unless you're prepared to have your bluff called.

Lest it be imagined that Russell was some just madman crouching in the attic, it must not be overlooked that Churchill also supported preventive war against Russia; or, to be more precise, he supported a U.S. preventive war against Russia. In 1946, Churchill declared to a friend: "We ought not to wait until Russia is ready."

An Unstable Alliance

The war-time alliance between the United States and Britain had always been an uneasy one. Churchill needed the United States against the potential alliance of Nazi sympathizers in Britain with Nazi Germany and with the fascists of Italy, France, and Spain. As soon it was clear that the Nazis would be defeated—the turning point is the defeat of the Germans at Stalingrad and their withdrawal from the Caucasus in early 1943, and then the Allied invasion of the Continent in June 1944—Churchill was preparing to change course, to drag the United States into a new conflict on behalf of those Synarchist financial interests in both countries, in order to restore Britain's colonial empire and blackmail the Russians into acquiescence.

This was as total an about-face from FDR's war-time and post-war policy as can be imagined. The last thing FDR wanted was that the Big Three wartime alliance be shattered. As Elliot Roosevelt told it, in late 1945, his father saw the United States as the referee, the intermediary between the "Empire-minded British" and the "Communist-minded Russians." FDR was determined not to allow the world to be divided after the war, with the British and Americans lined up against Russia.

As early as 1942, when FDR was contemplating a post-war system of international trusteeships for the colonies of Britain and the other colonial powers, he is reported to have told an advisor: "We will have more trouble with Great Britain after the war than we are having with Germany now." Churchill himself told FDR on a number of occasions, that he had not become His Majesty's Prime Minister, "for the purpose of presiding over the dissolution of the British Empire."

In late 1945, Elliot Roosevelt wrote, "At some point in the months since Franklin Roosevelt's death, his brave beginning has been prejudiced." FDR's son stressed the urgency of finding out "why it is that the peace is fast being lost; why it is that the knowledgeable gossip at Washington cocktail parties is of war with the Soviet Union 'preferably before 1948'—which is to say, before the Soviets can perfect *their* version of an atomic weapon."

Elliot Roosevelt lamented the breaking of his father's promises to end colonial empires. For instance, Elliot describes how FDR had promised Chiang Kai-shek that the United States would back the Chinese in refusing extraterritorial rights to the British in Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Canton, and had promised that only American warships would enter Chinese ports, to the exclusion of the British. The younger Roosevelt also noted how the British had suppressed the struggle of the peoples of the Dutch East Indies for independence, while the United States stood by and did nothing; and how the British had taken French troops and administrators back into Indo-China, against FDR's insistence that this colony should never be given back to the French.

There was no conflict of security interests between the United States and Russia, Elliot Roosevelt said, but only between the security interests of Great Britain and the Soviet Union. "Rather than arbitrating those differences, as Father had always been careful to do, we chose sides; worse than that, we did not simply line up *besides* Britain, we lined up *in back* of her."

FDR understood that the United States and Britain were fundamentally different countries, that the United States was a constitutional republic committed to the principle of the general welfare at home and abroad, which necessitated decolonization and economic development of those newly-independent countries. Churchill, while finding it necessary to ally with Roosevelt against the Synarchist-fascist threat, was

deeply committed to the perpetuation of the British Empire, and the continued subjugation of colonial populations viewed as little better than beasts.

With the help of his agents-of-influence around Truman, Churchill skillfully played on the alleged common ties of the United States and Britain to drag the United States into a post-war alliance against the Soviet Union. In his despicable Fulton, Missouri "Iron Curtain" speech in March 1946, Churchill fraudulently appealed to "the great principles of freedom and the rights of man which are the joint inheritance of the English-speaking world"; and he called for a "special relationship between the British Commonwealth and Empire and the United States." Churchill further demanded that the only way for the United Nations Organization to "achieve its full stature and strength" would be under the leadership of Great Britain and the United States joined in this "special relationship."

Truman's alignment with Churchill signified that the United States had been re-captured by the pro-British, Synarchist financier faction. Fearing what was to come, Elliot Roosevelt warned of those men "who have shrunk our foreign policy down to the size of the atom bomb," who "are prepared out-of-hand to condemn civilization to a heap of rubble."

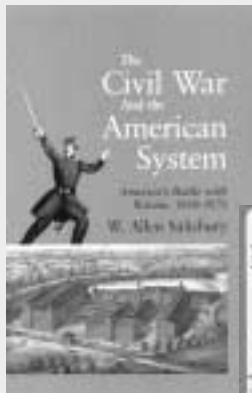
With the treasonous betrayal of FDR's legacy, the world was now to live, for an extended period, in the age of nuclear terror.

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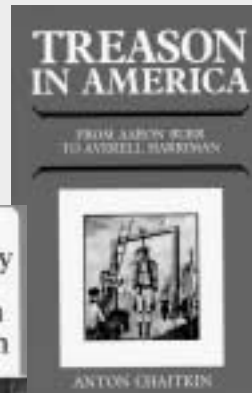
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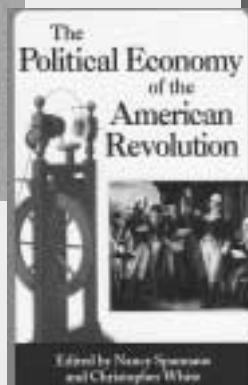
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Iran's Nuclear Agreement: A Victory for World Peace

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

The Oct. 21 announcement that Iran, following talks with the foreign ministers of Germany, Britain, and France, had agreed to sign an additional protocol to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), as demanded by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), was greeted almost unanimously as a positive step. The protocol, which will allow IAEA inspectors to conduct inspections at Iran's nuclear facilities on short notice, had been demanded as a guarantee that the country's nuclear program was dedicated solely to the development of energy plants, and not weapons. The Islamic Republic also announced it would suspend, at least temporarily, its uranium enrichment program, as a gesture of good will to the international community.

The *Tehran Times*, in an editorial the following day, praised the agreement, saying it "benefits world peace." And indeed it does. Warmongers in the neo-conservative faction led by U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney in the United States, flanked by fanatical Sharonites in Israel, had been exploiting the protocol issue to whip up hysteria about Iran's presumed nuclear weapons capability, with the aim of mounting a campaign against the country, leading at some point to military action. As the *Tehran Times* correctly noted, the decision to sign the protocol thwarted U.S. plans to destabilize Iran and the region; furthermore, it "helps foil U.S. efforts to present an extremist image of the Islamic Republic to the world by accusing Tehran of attempting to develop nuclear weapons."

Discussion, Not Confrontation

As important as the decision itself was the process leading up to it. For it was not a confrontation between the IAEA or the United States and Tehran, but a discussion process among leading European governments and the Islamic Republic, which led to the breakthrough. In an unprecedented move,

the foreign ministers of Britain, France, and Germany—Jack Straw, Dominique de Villepin, and Joschka Fischer, respectively—travelled to Tehran on Oct. 21 and, in talks with Iran's foreign minister, President, and head of the Supreme National Security Council, succeeded in striking a compromise satisfying all sides. It was the first time that such a European joint delegation had intervened, in effect, to negotiate a solution to a problem of strategic significance. Thus, it was a victory for Iran, but also for the Europeans. For the *Tehran Times*, Iran's decision to invite IAEA Director General Mohamed Al-Baradei and the three foreign ministers was "a success for the international community as well as . . . a victory of multilateralism against unilateralism, and dialogue over dictation"; it showed Iranian leaders can solve problems.

The initiative started on Aug. 4, when the three European governments sent a letter to Tehran, urging the government to comply with IAEA demands. Tehran responded positively, and invited both the IAEA head and Paris, London, and Berlin to send their top diplomats to discuss the matter. Tensions were increased when, under U.S. pressure, the IAEA issued an ultimatum to Iran, during its September meeting: the Islamic Republic must "prove" that its nuclear program had no military dimensions, by Oct. 31, an ultimatum which the Iranian leadership rejected. The timing of the joint talks in Tehran on Oct. 21, was in this context propitious.

Washington exerted pressures on Iran, not only to "prove" the innocence of the energy program which it has been developing with Russian cooperation, but to abandon the nuclear program altogether. Russia and the West Europeans, however, were of the view that Iran, like any other country, has the sovereign right to develop this technology to meet its growing energy needs. Thus, Moscow resisted demands made by the U.S. administration, from representatives such as John



A representative of the conservatives in Iran, appointed by Supreme Leader Ayatollah Khamenei, negotiated the nuclear deal, ensuring its acceptance. Here, Ayatollah Khamenei (right) meets with Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee (left) in 2001.

Bolton up to President Bush himself, to stop cooperation on the Bushehr nuclear energy plant. Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov and President Vladimir Putin exerted their own pressure on Iran, demanding that it comply with legitimate IAEA requirements, and suggested that, as a gesture of good will, Tehran should also voluntarily suspend its uranium enrichment program. At the same time, the Russian government reaffirmed the country's sovereign right to the technology.

National Sovereignty Preserved

It was this formula which was adopted in the final declaration issued on Oct. 21 in Tehran with the Europeans. The Iranian government reiterated that nuclear weapons have no place in its defense doctrine, that it is committed to the NPT regime, and that it would cooperate fully with the IAEA to ensure transparency; that is, sign the protocol. The resolution reaffirmed Iran's right to the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The agreement stressed that the protocol in no way is intended to "undermine the sovereignty, national dignity, or national security of its state parties." As reported by the Iranian News Agency (IRNA), the full implementation of Tehran's decision, confirmed by IAEA head Al-Baradei, "should enable the immediate situation to be resolved by the IAEA Board of Governors" at their next meeting, scheduled for Nov. 21. Most significant, the agreement meant that "once international concerns, including those of the three governments, are fully resolved, Iran could expect easier access to modern technologies and supplies in a range of areas. They will cooperate with Iran to promote security and stability in the region, including the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations."

Inside Iran, international concern about the nuclear program had become a major national issue, in which all factions

rallied to defend the sovereign right to this technology. Leading figures and press organs on the conservative right argued against signing the protocol, on the grounds it would constitute a violation of sovereignty, and pave the way for intrusive inspections that would be tantamount to espionage expeditions. Those arguing in favor of signing, were accused of selling out to imperialism.

Thus, it is crucially important that the person who negotiated the agreement was a representative of this conservative faction—Hojatolislam Hassan Rowhani, Secretary of the Supreme National Security Council. In their four-way talks, important points were hammered out. It was Rowhani who made the official announcement that Iran would sign. He specified that it would not be by Oct. 31, because of the number of details still to be settled, but before the IAEA's Nov. 21 meeting. Rowhani also stressed that the suspension of Iran's uranium enrichment program was a gesture of good will, a purely voluntary decision of undetermined duration. Iran could resume it in "a day, a week," or whatever. In this manner, the agreement could not be construed as a sell-out, and was not: Iran is not giving up this capability.

Khamenei: Strength Comes Not From Weapons

With a few exceptions of token resistance to the deal, the Iranian leadership and press welcomed the development. The Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution, Ayatollah Khamenei, stated on Oct. 22 that nuclear weapons never guaranteed the strength of any country, whereas reliance on "knowledge, perseverance, and faith" did. Government spokesman Abdaollah Ramezanzadeh told the press, that all the negotiations had been conducted in line with the views and support of the Supreme Leader, adding that the head of the negotiating team, Rowhani, had been assigned by Khamenei. In answer to journalists' questions regarding what the attitude of the Guardians Council (which vets legislation) would be, Ramezanzadeh said, "Given the fact that what has been accomplished so far has been approved by the highest authority of the land, it is not likely to face any difficulty." By the same token, it is expected that the Majlis (parliament) will approve the agreement.

The implications of the agreement are many and far-reaching. First, France, Germany, and Britain scored a diplomatic coup, by demonstrating that their "constructive dialogue" approach to Iran works, whereas the confrontationist course pursued by the neo-cons in Washington does not. The fact that Iran got guarantees from the Europeans that it would receive the technological assistance it requires, and has a right to according to the NPT, is a good omen for all those in the developing sector seeking access to advanced technologies. Last but not least, the reference to a joint commitment to establish a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the region, is a blow to Israel, and signals support for the proposal that the Arab League has long held on the issue.

Bush Ducks and Dives Through Asia

by Mike Billington

President George W. Bush survived a whirlwind tour of Asia from Oct. 16-23; U.S. and other nations' security for his trip reflected awareness of the mounting hatred towards America around the world. Huge U.S. security details preceded his visit, and in several locations, practically took over the political buildings, convention halls, and even the streets the President was visiting (see box for a Filipino's account of the President's eight-hour "stealth" visit to Manila).

In Bali, Indonesia, where Bush flew in and out in only three hours, he nonetheless took the time to meet with the leaders of the two mass-based Islamic institutions in the world's largest Islamic country—the Nahdlatul Ulama and

the Muhammadiyah—trying to demonstrate that the war on terror was not a war on Islam. However, the message he heard was, that the source of radicalism in the Islamic world was the U.S. policy itself. "We told him U.S. foreign policy should seek a new paradigm, if the U.S. wants to be respected by the world community, and to be safe," said Muhammadiyah leader Syafii Maarif.

The most promising development of the tour was the announcement by Secretary of State Colin Powell and Bush, that the United States was offering North Korea a multilateral security guarantee from the five states engaged in the "six-party talks" with North Korea (America, Japan, Russia, South Korea, and China)—"to meet the legitimate security concerns of the North." Such a proposal has been vigorously opposed by the neo-conservatives around Vice President Dick Cheney, who are trying to extend their pre-emptive war doctrine and their new nuclear strategic posture into a nuclear confrontation with North Korea. Although the North Koreans have demanded a bilateral non-aggression pact with the United States alone—since they are not threatened by the other parties—the fact that the Administration dropped its refusal to negotiate without previous concessions from North Korea on

Bush in the Philippines

The U.S. President's short Oct. 16 visit to Manila went like clockwork, presumably due to extensive security considerations by both administrations. The streets where his motorcade passed to the Malacanang Presidential Palace, and on to the Batasan (legislative building), were devoid of people. Some children and a few others were allowed to welcome the leader of the most powerful country in the world, but, on most occasions, even pro-U.S. groups were not allowed to go near President Bush. This wariness on the part of security groups was evident throughout the visit, justifiably so, considering the level of hatred America seems to have brought upon itself these past years.

Historians were quick to point out, that the first time we were visited by a U.S. President, President Eisenhower, he rode in a white Cadillac convertible, seated on top of the back seat, waving to thousands of admiring and grateful Filipinos, lined along the streets to Malacanang. In contrast, today's world leader rides in a limousine—one of three identical vehicles, to confuse possible attackers—a bomb- and bullet-proof Cadillac from which he did not venture to wave—to police, who were the only onlookers.

Bush's address to Congress can be described basically as a "feel good" speech, praising Filipinos as long-time allies in Asia, and more recently, as partners in the fight against terrorism. The portion of his speech which received

the most applause, was his clever quote from Pope John Paul II during the latter's 1995 visit to this city, wherein His Holiness referred to Manila as a source of light, which should shine and enlighten all of Asia and beyond, the way Bethlehem was to the rest of the world—a reference to the Philippines as the only Christian country in this part of the world. But Bush was clearly referring to our government's "anti-terrorist" stand.

There was a general promise of aid to Mindanao, on the condition that lasting peace is achieved; which can be interpreted as "peace before development," and not "peace through development." We can, therefore, expect an escalation of war in southern Philippines, as Bush dangles an imaginary carrot to this Administration. Unless President Gloria Arroyo pursues the assistance and diplomatic intervention of Prime Minister Mahathir of Malaysia (despite his pending retirement), and designs a settlement along the principles of the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia which ended the Thirty Years' War, neither peace nor development will come to Mindanao, nor to the rest of our country. And surely, Mahathir realizes that peace in the Philippines is vital to Malaysia and the whole of Southeast Asia as well.

The only relief felt by all Filipinos after President Bush's visit, was neither in economics nor in politics, but in the fact that nothing untoward had happened during his brief stay. The thought of the Beast-man Cheney directly in command is frightening—like jumping from the frying pan into the fire.—*Butch Valdes*

Why Neo-Cons Really Hate Malaysia's Dr. Mahathir

by Mike Billington

The lords of the international financial institutions found yet another reason to spew their hatred of Malaysia's Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad this month, when he took the helm of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) summit on Oct. 16 in Kuala Lumpur. Only three weeks earlier, at the UN on Sept. 25, Mahathir had given a General Assembly speech, strongly suggesting a new order of fixed currency parities, capital controls, and currency controls—a form of New Bretton Woods. And a major confrontation took place between Dr. Mahathir and the western financial oligarchy, after the so-called “Asian financial crisis,” in 1997-98, when he counter-attacked against mega-speculator and drug-promoter George Soros and his backers at the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Mahathir not only exposed their systematic looting of the nations of Asia, but also implemented the “politically incorrect” policy of partial currency controls on the Malaysian ringgit, successfully closing the door on the thieves. He was roundly accused of scapegoating the IMF for supposed “structural failings” in the Malaysian economy, and denounced as an anti-Semite for daring to name Soros (as if the gnostic money-worshipper Soros were really Jewish!) as a “dunce” and a crook.

Strong Advice to Muslims

Dr. Mahathir was proven correct by history, as Malaysia succeeded, without IMF “assistance,” in surviving the crisis far better than its several neighbors, who were placed under IMF tutelage—and without the collapse of living standards which accompanies every IMF program. The controllers of the dying IMF-based financial system have never forgiven him. It was thus no surprise, after Oct. 16, to see Western leaders and their press respond to Mahathir's dramatic keynote speech to the OIC with a deafening chorus of denunciations, calling it the “crudest and most vile anti-Semitism in history” (American Jewish Committee chief David Harris), and comparing him to Osama bin Laden (Australian Labor Party official Kevin Rudd)! For those who actually *read* the speech, however, it is self-evident that Dr. Mahathir:

- reprimanded Muslims for deserting their historical dedication to science and ecumenicism in favor of a literalist and fundamentalist interpretation of the Quran;
- called on Muslims to renounce suicide bombings, as a totally impotent response to Israeli oppression and the occu-

ending its nuclear program, is taken by leading diplomats in Asia as a promising step forward. China and North Korea are now discussing scheduling a new round of the six-party talks.

On the negative side, the Asian tour continued the unilateralist diplomacy of the Bush Administration, by attempting to turn the Asia-Pacific Economic Conference (APEC) from its purpose as an economic discussion forum, into a security alliance, by demanding APEC's concurrence on specific military policies, such as joint operations against terrorist organizations, and a ban on production and trade in “manpads”—Man-Portable Air-Defense Systems (shoulder-held anti-aircraft weapons). Widespread Asian opposition to the “militarization” of APEC was led by Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir. The final communiqué did call for common efforts to stop terrorism, but did not ban the manpads.

While in Bangkok, Bush granted Thailand “non-NATO ally” status, adding it to a list which already includes the Philippines, South Korea, Japan, and Australia, provided with special access to U.S. military assistance. This, together with Bush's attempt to militarize APEC, has brought up the ghost of SEATO (the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization), the anti-communist alliance created by cold-warrior John Foster Dulles in the 1950s. It was comprised of Thailand, the Philippines, Pakistan, Australia, and New Zealand, together with the United States, Britain, and France. SEATO kept Asia divided, and served as a platform for the American war against Indo-China, the subversion of Sukarno in Indonesia, and similar Cold War operations.

In both the Philippines and Australia, Bush addressed joint sessions of the national legislatures, but was greeted by open protest by elected officials opposed to the U.S. preemptive war policy. In the Philippines, several opposition congressmen refused to stand for the President, and walked out when he began to speak. In Australia, Bush's speech was twice interrupted by Senators from the Green Party, denouncing the Iraq war and U.S. disregard for international law. One shouted, “We are not a sheriff!” This refers to Bush's public statements, twice during the previous week, that Australia was America's “sheriff” in Asia.

The other major subject on the Bush agenda for Asia was the much-heralded American demand that China allow its currency, the yuan, to float, ending its link to the dollar. Even the U.S. Federal Reserve Board issued a report on Oct. 23 debunking the line that the undervalued yuan is to blame for America's economic demise. The Fed said such a move would harm, rather than help, the U.S. economy, but that hasn't held back the Administration. Chinese President Hu Jintao firmly rejected the demand, explaining that the policy would destabilize China, Asia, and even the West. However, it has become increasingly apparent that the Bush Administration has introduced this issue for extraneous, political reasons, rather than a real interest in its adoption. The *Australian Financial Times* wrote on Oct. 21, “With Bush facing economic and foreign-policy troubles on the home front, scapegoating China is a handy weapon of mass diversion.”



Malaysia's outgoing Prime Minister and statesman Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, who on Sept. 25 at the UN proposed a return to a Bretton Woods-like system of fixed currency parties and controls, further infuriated the "Washington consensus" with his Oct. 16 call for a new Islamic renaissance, in his summit speech as chairman of the OIC.

pation of Palestinian lands, one which only plays into the hands of their enemies;

- praised the Jews for withstanding centuries of hideous persecution across Europe, culminating in the slaughter of six out of the 12 million European Jews under the Nazis, but surviving through the use of *reason*, not reaction, to become the powerful force they are in today's world; and

- called on Islam to follow that path of *reason* today, in league with well-meaning people from all cultures, to realize the great potential of the 1.3 billion Islamic people of the world.

One could certainly say that Dr. Mahathir was imprecise, in confusing the fascist Jabotinskyite leadership of Israel, and their supporters internationally, with "Jews." But this is a lawful part of the effect of the way in which Muslims have been treated over the recent period. Look at the toleration of the wave of attacks on Islamic peoples, at the acceptance of the fascist Sharon government, and its genocidal policies against the Palestinian people. Look at the way in which mega-speculator George Soros is permitted, by Jews and others, to pawn himself off as a leading "Jewish" philanthropist. If it appears to Muslims that "Jews" run the world, that may be, in part, because the likes of Sharon and Soros have been permitted by cowards, to usurp the name.

The Western press, especially those supporting the neo-conservatives' drive for "perpetual war" with Islamic-majority countries, were equally incensed at the standing ovation

Mahathir received, and the public defense of him from across the Islamic world—including from those counted as the allies of the U.S. war on terrorism, such as Afghanistan's interim President Hamid Karzai and Pakistan's President Gen. Pervez Musharraf. The imperial tone was clearest in the *New York Times* editorial of Oct. 18, which denounced Mahathir's "toxic statement of hatred of Jews," and then proceeded, unashamed, to berate Muslims for holding "feckless summit meetings."

Defense By Egypt

A strong defense of Dr. Mahathir came from Egyptian Foreign Minister Ahmed Maher, who said on Oct. 21, that accusing the Malaysian Prime Minister of anti-Semitism served to "deflect attention from Israeli acts" against the Palestinians. "What is said about this speech shows bad faith," Maher said. "These are lying allegations aimed at protecting Israel and deflecting attention from Israeli acts. We hope that those who condemned Dr. Mahathir's speech lend more attention to the words of the American general . . . who demonstrated hostility toward Islam."

Maher was referring to Gen. William Boykin, who in June, was named U.S. Deputy Undersecretary of Defense for Intelligence, and who has ranted to Christian fundamentalist audiences that Muslims are idol worshipers, and repeatedly boasted, "My god is bigger than his god." When challenged on Boykin's role in appraising intelligence in the Islamic world with such a view of Islam, his boss, Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, called him a great general, and said that "we're a free people."

In his Oct. 21 interview with the *Bangkok Post*, Dr. Mahathir noted that "The greatest Jewish philosopher [Moses] Maimonides wrote his works in Arabic. There was no quarrel between Jews and Muslims, and Jews and Arabs. Until, of course, you take away Palestinian land to solve the European-Jewish problem, by creating the State of Israel. Since then, there seems to be no more peace in the Middle East. . . . It would seem that these people do not appreciate my suggesting that we should stop acts of terror. They would like to see acts of terror go on. Perhaps, this would give them an excuse to take pre-emptive action."

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‘If We Are To Recover Our Dignity’

Excerpts from Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad’s keynote speech to the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) on Oct. 16.

The whole world is looking at us. Certainly 1.3 billion Muslims—one-sixth of the world’s population—are placing their hopes in us, in this meeting, even though they may be cynical about our will and capacity to even decide to restore the honour of Islam and the Muslims, much less to free their brothers and sisters from the oppression and humiliation from which they suffer today. If we are to recover our dignity, and that of Islam, our religion, it is we who must decide, it is we who must act. . . .

We are enjoined to “read, *Iqraq*”; i.e., to acquire knowledge. The early Muslims took this to mean translating and studying the works of the Greeks and other scholars before Islam. And these Muslim scholars added to the body of knowledge through their own studies. The early Muslims produced great mathematicians and scientists, scholars, physicians, and astronomers, etc.; and they excelled in all the fields of knowledge of their times, besides studying and practicing their own religion of Islam. As a result, the Muslims were able to develop and extract wealth from their lands; and through their world trade, able to strengthen their defenses, protect their people and give them the Islamic way of life—*Addin*—as prescribed by Islam. At the time the Europeans of the Middle Ages were still superstitious and backward, the enlightened Muslims had already built a great Muslim civilization, respected and powerful, more than able to compete with the rest of the world, and able to protect the *ummah* from foreign aggression. The Europeans had to kneel at the feet of Muslim scholars in order to access their own scholastic heritage. . . .

‘Fundamentalism’ and Regression

But halfway through the building of the great Islamic civilization came new interpreters of Islam, who taught that acquisition of knowledge by Muslims meant only the study of Islamic theology. The study of science, medicine, etc., was discouraged. Intellectually, the Muslims began to regress. With intellectual regression, the great Muslim civilization began to falter and wither. . . . With all these developments over the centuries the *ummah* and the Muslim civilization became so weak that, at one time, there was not a single Muslim country which was not colonized or hegemonized by

the Europeans. . . .

Some would have us believe that, despite all this, our life is better than that of our detractors. Some believe that poverty is Islamic; sufferings, and being oppressed are Islamic. This world is not for us. Ours are the joys of heaven in the afterlife. All that we have to do is to perform certain rituals, wear certain garments, and put up a certain appearance. Our weakness, our backwardness, and our inability to help our brothers and sisters who are being oppressed, are part of the “Will of Allah,” the sufferings that we must endure before enjoying heaven in the hereafter. We must accept this fate that befalls us. We need not do anything. We can do nothing against the Will of Allah.

But, is it true that it is the Will of Allah and that we can and should do nothing? Allah has said in Surah Ar-Ra’d, verse 11, that He will not change the fate of a community until the community has tried to change its fate itself. . . .

But, because we discouraged the learning of science and mathematics, etc., as giving no merit for the *akhirat*, today we have no capacity to produce our own weapons for our defense. We have to buy our weapons from our detractors and enemies. This is what comes from the superficial interpretation of the Quran, stressing not the substance of the Prophet’s *sunnah* and the Quran’s injunctions but rather the form, the manner and the means used in the 1st Century of the *Hijrah*. And it is the same with the other teachings of Islam. We are more concerned with the forms rather than the substance of the words of Allah, and adhering only to the literal interpretation of the traditions of the Prophet. . . .

Today we, the whole Muslim *ummah*, are treated with contempt and dishonor. Our religion is denigrated; our holy places desecrated. Our countries are occupied, our people starved and killed. None of our countries are truly independent. . . . Today if they want to raid our country, kill our people, destroy our villages and towns, there is nothing substantial that we can do. Is it Islam which has caused all these? Or is it that we have failed to do our duty according to our religion?

Our only reaction is to become more and more angry. Angry people cannot think properly. And so, we find some of our people reacting irrationally. . . . Every attempt at a peaceful solution is sabotaged by more indiscriminate attacks calculated to anger the enemy and prevent any peaceful settlement. But the attacks solve nothing. The Muslims simply get more oppressed. . . . Can they only lash back blindly in anger? Is there no other way than to ask our young people to blow themselves up and kill people, and invite the massacre of more of our own people? It cannot be that there is no other way. 1.3 billion Muslims cannot be defeated by a few million Jews. There must be a way. . . .

‘We Must Use Our Brains’

If we use the faculty to think that Allah has given us, then we should know that we are acting irrationally. . . . For well

over half a century we have fought over Palestine. What have we achieved? Nothing. We are worse off than before. If we had paused to think, then we could have devised a plan, a strategy that can win us final victory. . . . We are actually very strong; 1.3 billion people cannot be simply wiped out. The Europeans killed 6 million Jews out of 12 million. But today the Jews rule this world by proxy. They get others to fight and die for them. . . . We also know that not all non-Muslims are against us. Some are well-disposed towards us. Some even see our enemies as their enemies. Even among the Jews, there are many who do not approve of what the Israelis are doing. We must not antagonize everyone. We must win their hearts and minds. We must win them to our side, not by begging for help from them, but by the honorable way that we struggle to help ourselves. . . .

We must build up our strength in every field, not just in armed might. Our countries must be stable and well administered, must be economically and financially strong, industrially competent and technologically advanced. This will take time, but it can be done and it will be time well spent. . . .

The Quran tells us that when the enemy sues for peace we must react positively. True, the treaty offered is not favorable to us. But we can negotiate. The Prophet did, at Hudaibiyah. And in the end, he triumphed.

I am aware that all these ideas will not be popular. Those who are angry would want to reject it out of hand. They would even want to silence anyone who makes or supports this line of action. They would want to send more young men and women to make the supreme sacrifice. But where will all these lead to? Certainly not victory.

We are up against a people who think. They survived 2,000 years of pogroms not by hitting back, but by thinking. They invented and successfully promoted Socialism, Communism, human rights, and democracy, so that persecuting them would appear to be wrong; so they may enjoy equal rights with others. With these, they have now gained control of the most powerful countries and they, this tiny community, have become a world power. We cannot fight them through brawn alone. We must use our brains also.

Of late, because of their power and their apparent success, they have become arrogant. And arrogant people, like angry people, will make mistakes, will forget to think. They are already beginning to make mistakes. And they will make more mistakes. There may be windows of opportunity for us now and in the future. We must seize these opportunities.

But to do so we must get our acts right. . . . Allah has not raised us, the leaders, above the others so we may enjoy power for ourselves only. The power we wield is for our people, for the *ummah*, for Islam. We must have the will to make use of this power judiciously, prudently, concertedly. *Inshaallah* we will triumph in the end.

Blessed Mother Teresa

A Fleeting Glimpse Of the Sublime

by Nina Ogden

A once young and vigorous Pope, now hobbled by age and illness, presided over the Beatification Mass of the woman he called the “Icon of the Good Samaritan . . . who experienced harsh spiritual suffering [which] led her to identify herself ever more with those she served every day.” Thus, people around the world experienced the beatification of Mother Teresa by Pope John Paul. The press emphasized his frailness, his inability to read the homily he had written. They emphasized the letters she had written about her fears of being abandoned by a sense of God’s presence, and her “dark night of the soul.”

For all the stories the media spins out about the manufactured conflict of right to life versus right to choose, little did they know that they had just experienced a fleeting glimpse of the sublime, in a celebration organized by that true evangelizer, Pope John Paul II. When they saw 3,000 of the poorest of the poor, who have been served by Mother Teresa’s Missionaries of Charity, sitting in the most honored reserved section of the audience, they might have gotten the hint that they were getting a lesson in what this Pope calls “the civilization of love.”

‘A Slave of All’

Pope John Paul II began his homily for the Oct. 19 Beatification Mass for Mother Teresa of Calcutta with a reading from the Gospel of Mark, “Whoever would be the first among you must be a slave of all.” “It is the way,” the Pope said, “that Christ himself followed to the cross; a journey of love and service, which goes against all human logic. To be the slave of all! This is the logic that guided Mother Teresa of Calcutta, founder of the Missionaries of Charity, whom today I have the joy of inscribing in the register of the blessed. I am personally grateful to this courageous woman, whom I always felt near to me. Icon of the Good Samaritan, she went everywhere to serve Christ in the poorest of the poor. Not even conflicts and wars could succeed in stopping her.”

Toward the end of his homily, the Pope addressed the issue which is at the center of beatification. It is what the Fourth-Century African Bishop and Doctor of the Church, St. Augustine of Hippo, called “heroic virtue”—the ability to



Mother Teresa speaking in Washington in 1995. "Some people think miracles just happen," she told a Schiller Institute representative, "but you and I know they take very hard work."

make second nature, those qualities which are almost impossible for the average person. The Pope said: "Mother Teresa shared the passion of the Crucified One, in a special way, during long years of 'interior darkness.' That trial at times was piercing, which she accepted as a singular 'gift and privilege.' . . . This harsh spiritual suffering led her to identify herself ever more with those she served every day, experiencing pain and at times even rejection. . . . Like the Psalmist, how many times, in moments of interior desolation, Mother Teresa also repeated to her Lord: 'In you, in you I hope, my God.' "

Mother Teresa and the Schiller Institute

The work Mother Teresa did with the LaRouche movement was included in the Vatican's deliberations for her beatification. According to the precepts of the Church, a miracle must be verified for her to be Canonized; but, as Mother Teresa told this author shortly before she died, "Some people think miracles just happen, but you and I know they take very hard work."

In September 1994, Mother Teresa asked the Schiller Institute to produce and circulate a broadsheet at the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, Egypt. The late Msgr. Robert Hupp, Director Emeritus of Boys Town in Nebraska, enabled this author to contact his friend Mother Teresa after he signed the Schiller Institute statement, "Stop the UN Killer Conference." The broadsheet she commissioned, which she asked to be given to every delegate at the Cairo conference, was entitled, "Whatsoever You Did Unto One of the Least of These, You Did Unto Me." It included this statement, which reflects her

characteristic spunkiness: "It is not enough for us to say: 'I love God,' but also I have to love my neighbor. St. John says, you are a liar if you say you love God and don't love your neighbor."

On July 22, 1997, less than two months before she died, Mother Teresa dictated a message to this author for the Schiller Institute in Leesburg, Virginia, from her sickbed in Calcutta. The message was to be recorded and hand delivered to U.S. Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia and then-Governor of Virginia George Allen, and publicized, in an effort to stop the execution of a prisoner on Virginia's death row. This tape recording, which was later given personally to Pope John Paul II, is reported to have been one of the key elements in the decision to change the doctrine of the Catholic Church on the death penalty, to one of unequivocal opposition. The message follows:

"Dear Governor Allen and Justice Scalia,

"I come before you today to appeal for the life of a man—Joseph Roger O'Dell. I do not know what he has done to be condemned to death. All I know is that he, too, is a child of God, created for greater things—to love and to be loved.

"I pray that Joseph is at peace with God, that he has said sorry to God and to whomever he has hurt. Let us not take away his life. Let us bring hope into his life and into all our lives. Jesus, who loves each one of us tenderly with mercy and compassion, works miracles of forgiveness.

"To you, dear Joseph, I say: Trust in God's tender love for you, and accept whatever God gives and give whatever God takes with a big smile.

"Let us pray. God Bless you.

"Mother Teresa MC"

Should we not follow the example of the morally tireless Pope John Paul II? He said, as he was ending his Mass for the Blessed Mother Teresa of Calcutta, "Let us praise this little woman enamoured of God, humble messenger of the Gospel and tireless benefactor of humanity. We honor in her one of the most outstanding personalities of our time. Let us accept her message and follow her example."

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U.S. Taxpayers Finance Sharon's Settlements

by Dean Andromidas

The best kept secret in Israel is not how many warheads it has in its nuclear arsenal, nor the number and range of its intercontinental ballistic missiles; but how much it spends on the settlements in the Israeli-occupied territories. A study just published by the daily *Ha'aretz* and available on its website suggests two very good reasons.

First, if the Israeli public knew just how expensive is the project that has prevented Israel from coming to a peace agreement with its Arab neighbors, they might make the rational decision to throw out the likes of Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon and elect officials who will negotiate peace. This is especially sensitive given the fact the Israeli economy is now in a free fall collapse. Second, the amount spent on the settlements corresponds almost exactly to the amount of military and economic aid the United States extends to Israel every year. Thus, for decades, American taxpayers have been responsible for funding an enterprise that violates U.S. policy and international law.

Israel receives annually roughly \$2 billion in military aid and another \$1 billion in economic aid from the United States. The aid allows Israel to divert billions of shekels (4.5 shekels equal a dollar) to the settlement project. In addition the Bush Administration has extended another \$9 billion in loan guarantees to Israel this year, \$1.5 billion of which loans has already been secured and disbursed. Despite the fact that Sharon's government has announced the release of tenders for another 500 housing units—U.S. law forbids this money to be spent on anything outside Israel's 1967 borders—the Bush Administration has said that these guarantees will not be reduced.

Most Israelis Would Give Up Most Settlements

Three weeks after the *Ha'aretz* study was published, the "Geneva Accord" was announced. This is a proposal for a peace treaty, drafted by an Israeli team led by Yossi Beilin and a Palestinian team led by Yasser Abed Rabbo. The draft calls for removal of several settlements lying outside the several large settlement blocks which the Palestinians have agreed to allow to continue to exist. The study shows that the majority of the Israeli public would support this.

According to a poll conducted by Dialogue, Israel's leading polling agency, 57% of the Israeli public is prepared to remove most or all of the settlements in exchange for a peace treaty, and 40% are prepared to unilaterally dismantle some

of them even without a peace treaty. Even among those who consider themselves "right-wing," 31% are prepared to remove most of the settlements. Furthermore, 55% of the Israeli public see the settlements as an economic burden, given the state-sponsored economic benefits the settlers enjoy.

The Israeli right and other supporters of the settlements claim that such a withdrawal would lead to a Jewish civil war. The poll showed this to be nonsense and a scare tactic; 78% of those polled said they would not take part in any protest activity against any "evacuation for peace" agreement. Only 12% would conduct demonstrations; 6% said they would be willing to fight it by non-violent civil disobedience; and 2% would fight "by any means." This latter grouping is a small fraction (only one-twenty-fifth) of the portion of the Israeli public which described themselves as "right-wing."

While there is very strong solidarity between the settlers and the rest of the Israeli population when it comes to Palestinian attacks, three-quarters of those polled feel that the Israeli army should not be guarding all the so-called outposts. The Israeli military must not only post guards at every settlement—which number over 100—but at every one of more than 100 outposts. This involves thousands of troops, mostly reservists, and costs many millions of dollars, at a time when the Israeli economy is in a state of collapse.

There are 225,000 settlers, but according to all the peace proposals, no more than 62,000 live in settlements likely to have to be removed as part of a peace settlement. Since the vast majority of settlers live in the territories because of the economic benefits, including very low housing prices and low-cost government-subsidized loans, an average of 70% of them would leave the settlements in return for compensation. *Ha'aretz* estimated only 40,000 settlers—the vast majority living in the "ideological" settlements deep in the West Bank, such as Hebron and Shiloh—would consider active resistance to withdrawal. The extremist settlers are not supported by the vast majority of Israelis; but these "fringe" elements are heavily represented in Sharon's cabinet, by the National Union ("transfer") party, the National Religious Party, and Sharon's own faction within the Likud.

Sharon's Settlement Project

The Israeli settlements project began hours after the end of the Six Day War of 1967, when a group led by Rabbi Moshe Levinger checked into a hotel in the middle of Hebron in the West Bank. Levinger has not left since, and is one of the most extremist settlement leaders in the West Bank. His son was recently arrested as part of a suspected Jewish terror/bombing cell.

Sharon was involved from the inception. When the Likud came to power in 1977, bringing him into the government, Israel had no more than 22 settlements. Under Sharon's personal direction, 15 new settlements were built in 1977 alone. By 1984 there were no fewer than 121 settlements, and the total now stands at 143.

While only one new settlement was *officially* established after the signing of the 1994 Oslo accords, Sharon in the last two years has established no fewer than 100 outposts, almost all of which he intends to make the nuclei of new settlements. *Ha'aretz* quotes a senior officer who completed a long period of service in the territories: "There were practically no outposts during the past two years that the system did not help to establish. Prime Minister Sharon would regularly go over the maps with Zambish [Ze'ev Haver, the secretary-general of Amana, the settlement arm of Gush Emunim, the radical settlers movement] and together they would decide where to place outposts." The officer said that when Israel came under pressure to remove outposts, "the general staff would sit with Zambish and agree on evacuation of a dummy outpost, so that the real outpost would remain intact.

The "system" which the officer refers to is the cooperation between the political echelon, the military establishment, and the settlers and their contractors. The political leadership has been represented primarily by Sharon in his capacities as housing, defense, or infrastructure minister in the various Likud governments. The military establishment, the highest authority in what Israel calls the "administrated territories," routinely takes control of what it unilaterally defines as "state land" to establish infrastructure such as roads and military bases, some of which actually became settlements. Then Sharon's stormtrooper settlers from Gush Emunim and other radical organizations establish a settlement. This is ultimately followed by the announcement of housing tenders given to an army of contractors, many of whom eventually support the Likud's party coffers. All benefit at the taxpayers' expense.

How To Hide Billions

The *Ha'aretz* investigative team estimated that Israel spent at least \$500 million for the settlements in 2003, alone, not including military expenses of \$1-2 billion more defending the settlements in the current Intifada. Per capita, the Israeli government allocates 10,000 shekels (\$2,300) more per year on each settler than on Israeli citizens living within the 1967 borders. This includes capital expenses of expanding the settlements and related infrastructure including roads, the electricity and water network, schools, etc. Every one of the 100 outposts created in the last two years alone, eventually is hooked up to this infrastructure grid through new roads, power lines, and water pipes. Unknown millions derived from the *military* budget are used for construction of infrastructure and other expenses. It is conservative to say that the entire \$3 billion Israel gets in American military and economic aid, is equalled by the amount it spends on the territories.

For the 35-year-old settlement enterprise, the *Ha'aretz* study accounts for \$10 billion spent, but says the figure could be many times higher because of the lack of transparency of both civilian and military budgets. It should be noted that

Ha'aretz's figures are "net amounts," over and above the costs entailed if the 225,000 settlers lived, instead, within the Green Line. Since 1967 Israel has received close to \$90 billion in U.S. aid, \$60 billion of which subsidized one-fourth to one-third of the Israeli military budget. It is not at all unfair to say that the remaining \$30 billion, according to *Ha'aretz's* estimates, was spent on the settlements.

The investigators noted, "The treasury's books do not stipulate which portion of the funds is channeled to the territories. On the contrary, every effort is made to conceal or camouflage these funds. For example, money earmarked for constructing fences in the territories will appear under the 'fences' category and the Defense ministry will explain that this pertains to fencing for all of the border and periphery communities. The Labor governments of the 1970s initiated this policy of hiding the settlement budgets from the scrutiny of critical Israeli and foreign observers, and the subsequent Likud governments adopted the same policy."

Would-be settlers get tremendous benefits for moving into the settlements; the majority would live within the 1967 borders if they were given the same benefits. The "quality of life" in the settlements is much better. Generous income tax breaks give settlers up to 10% more in take-home income. Housing purchases are subsidized directly by the government, enabling families to purchase private homes and apartments that are much larger and cheaper. Since the settlements are small, they have much lower student-to-teacher ratios. The teachers are paid higher salaries and given more benefits. Although there are no hospitals in the territories, the local medical care is more extensive.

The ultimate authority in the territories is the Israeli military, which spends a large, but unpublicized percentage of its budget there. Because Israel has designated most of the West Bank as "state lands," it is the army which takes control of it and builds the initial roads and other infrastructure. This could amount to hundreds of millions of dollars annually. Prior to the current Intifada, security for the settlements cost the military close to \$500 million. During the last three years, the military admits to the costs more than doubling, to at least \$1 billion, and possibly much higher. This is estimated to account for 20-25% or more of the entire military budget, approximately the U.S. military aid Israel receives.

Ha'aretz noted that if Israel had peace treaties with its neighbors instead of occupied territories, its military establishment could be significantly downsized, conceivably dismantling two of its three regional commands, and saving that \$2 billion U.S. military aid.

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Who Speaks for My U.S.A.?

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

October 13, 2003

The author is currently rated as second, as measured in popular financial support, for the 2004 Democratic nomination to become the next President of the U.S.A., according to the latest official reports published Oct. 15 by the U.S. Federal Election Commission. This article was released by his campaign committee, LaRouche in 2004.

Today's edition of the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* features what became a sharply controversial feature of the Frankfurt German Book Fair, a presentation entitled "Literature Is Freedom" ("Literatur Ist Freiheit").

Some among Ms. Sontag's points were not only factually true, but, to her credit, were important for presentation on such an occasion. Most notably, she emphasized, correctly, that the war against Iraq could not have happened as it did, had there been any essential difference in political quality, currently, between the currently top-ranking party leadership of the Republican and Democratic parties. The recent nightmare in California, which discredited the current leadership of the Democratic National Committee, may force the Party's return toward the legacy of Franklin Roosevelt; but, until that occurs, Ms. Sontag's point stands.

However, Ms. Sontag's expressed, eclectic habits and softness toward the anti-Classical Frankfurt School, would have been sufficient to prevent her achieving effective comprehension of the original intention and continuing influence of the U.S. Declaration of Independence and Federal Constitution. The U.S. admirers of existentialists such as Theodor Adorno, Hannah Arendt, Karl Jaspers, and Martin Heidegger, have expressed a kind of neo-Kantian hatred against a principle of truth, a hatred which goes directly against every principle on which the U.S. system of constitutional government was premised. The philosophical mediocrity she expresses in her failed attempt to define U.S. culture, is, unfortunately, shared among a large ration of the U.S. Baby Boomer generation today, and is a principal contributing factor to be corrected, in our efforts to mend the seriously injured state of relations between the U.S.A. and Europe.

All such things considered, the way the Book Fair incident was handled by the relevant parties, including the local press, did not contribute to improving the relations between Germany and my own U.S.A. That is my concern here.

There are some essential, real cultural differences between the United States and today's European political systems, even at the latter's relatively best. Even urbane and influential frequent European visitors to the United States usually do not understand either the nature and significance of the differences between the U.S. and European forms of government, or how those features of U.S. life conflict with the engrained habits and prejudices of even most well-educated and influential Europeans.

Essentially, putting aside some odd relics of feudalism here and there, the prevalent European political systems of today are based on the tradition of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal form of parliamentary government, a form of government, and of popular ideology, more or less dominated by the impact of a so-called "independent" central banking system upon the daily mental habits of the institutions of government, business, and also ordinary private life.

The rare European figure actually knows and understands Friedrich List's concept of national economy. Otherwise, contrary to the impact of those European institutions and habits of financial and political thought, my own U.S.A. has a constitutional form of Presidential government. When we follow our Constitution, the constitutional power over monetary-financial affairs of the nation as a whole reposes in a system of national banking, under which all crucial decisions respecting the nation's monetary and financial affairs, are subject to the constitutional principle of the common good (general welfare).

Notably, largely for reason of this specific difference in the respective political systems, mine is the only republic of the past two centuries whose constitution has survived every major crisis throughout the period from 1789 to the present date. Only a constitution which compels the government to prefer to defend the general welfare, rather than the private financier interest represented by an independent central-banking system, can survive as a democratic republic under conditions of a deep systemic monetary-financial crisis. Hence the relative durability of the U.S. Constitution, as compared with the relative fragility of crisis-stricken forms of Liberal parliamentary government.

Thus, the crisis of 1928-1934 paved the way for the spread of fascist and quasi-fascist forms of dictatorship throughout western and central continental Europe, in particular, and would have absorbed the United Kingdom, too, but for June 1940 collaboration between British War Minister Winston Churchill and U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt. Today, all Europe is threatened again, in a similar, if not identical way; but—as the state of the current U.S. Bush Administration warns us—this time, the U.S. Constitution itself might not live out the current global monetary-financial storms.

However, despite those sometimes very significant functional differences between the post-1789 U.S.A. and European political-economic systems, the premises for the United States' culture and system of government are deeply rooted

within the common bounds of modern European civilization, the Classical humanist tradition most notably. We also share some significant degree of experience with those evils, such as the slave-trading Spain's, Britain's, and Napoleon III's support for the Confederacy; and such as those two world wars of the Twentieth Century—evils whose effects the U.S.A. has suffered from among the worst periods of its experience with modern Europe. Those kinds of evils apart, there are deeper points of agreement which express our common interest. I emphasize the common interest first, and then the notable differences.

My point in stating this case, is that we of the U.S.A. and Europe need each other. Neither the U.S.A. nor continental Europe could, by themselves, conquer the terrible forces of political and monetary-financial crisis striking us now. Nor could we, together, solve the systemic world-wide crisis crashing down upon us all now. However, we together have common qualities which we must muster as our contribution to solutions for the world at large. To that end, we must reflect on certain deeper qualities of modern European civilization which we share in common, and form our collaboration around a better understanding of and devotion to those qualities. Therefore, we must look at those relevant highlights of our common history, within which the relevant principles of our needed present cooperation are embedded.

These are precisely the qualities which Ms. Sontag's expressed views lacked.

1. We Must Define Modern European Civilization!

The long-gestating, modern European civilization which implicitly unites European and American civilization still today was given birth in the Italy-centered Fifteenth-Century Classical Renaissance. This Renaissance gave birth to the modern sovereign form of nation-state and to the modern science of, most notably, Nicholas of Cusa, Leonardo da Vinci, Johannes Kepler, Gottfried Leibniz, Carl Gauss, Bernhard Riemann, et al. This development was marked in statecraft by the great wave of trans-oceanic explorations prompted by Cusa and his friends, and by the establishment of Louis XI's France and Henry VII's England as the first modern states committed to the governing principle of the general welfare (common good).

For the first time in known his-

tory, this revolutionary development established two complementary principles of statecraft. First, that no longer could some men condemn others to the status of hunted or herded forms of virtually human cattle, as Rome and ultramontane feudalism, for example, had done. The people must be a sovereign people, under governments whose right to exist is conditional—as America's 1776 Declaration of Independence and 1789 Preamble of the U.S. Federal Constitution insist—upon a primary obligation to do faithful service to the general welfare of all of the people and their posterity. Second, the nature of the human individual was defined as that of a creature set apart from and above the beasts, set apart by those powers of cognition through which the human mind reaches beyond the shadow-land of bare sense-perception, to discover universal physical and social principles. This second feature is otherwise known as the principle of Classical humanism which the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance traced chiefly from the legacy of Socrates and Plato.

This new, modern form of society was born and raised among those long-standing, hostile traditions and persons who represented the imperial, sometimes called “ultramontane” legacy of Roman empires and Venetian-Norman forms of feudal tyrannies. Those latter reactionaries unleashed religious wars which dominated most of the Sixteenth Century and later, until the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia; such were the adversities of modern European civilization's birth, childhood, and adolescence. The post-Renaissance reactionaries also focussed their attempts to kill modern Europe in its cradle, on the included effort as by Venice's archetypical “reductionist” Paolo Sarpi, to uproot and suppress conceptions of man which mark the distinction of man from beast. This opposition to the modern European revival of the Classical tradition in science and art is often called Romanticism.

The continuing conflict within globally extended modern European civilization has been between those whose utopian



The Frankfurt Book Fair, on Oct. 12, awarded the German Publishers and Booksellers Association Peace Prize to American author Susan Sontag, an opponent of Bush Administration war and economic policies. U.S. Ambassador Daniel Coates, a neo-conservative, had refused to attend the prestigious award ceremony. Sontag was called “an intellectual ambassador between the two continents” by the Association. “However,” LaRouche notes, “Ms. Sontag's expressed, eclectic habits and softness toward the anti-Classical Frankfurt School, would have been sufficient to prevent her achieving effective comprehension of the original intention and continuing influence of the U.S. Declaration of Independence and Federal Constitution.”



“Populist” European hatred of America, with roots in anti-American Jacobinism, was manifest in the otherwise just opposition to the Vietnam War (Berlin in 1972), and since. “Ms. Sontag clearly does not understand much of any of the cultural side of this history. Worse, her populist errors on the subject of culture, are as much a potential threat to the reaffirmation of the common interests of the U.S.A. and Europe, as that which she rightly identifies and attacks.”

policies were described, on the one side, alternately, as ultramontane or imperial, and, on the other side, the principle of Classical humanism reflected in those creations of modern European civilization known as the U.S. Declaration of Independence and the Preamble of its Federal Constitution.

Despite the specification of those principled notions of modern relations among respectively sovereign states, the world’s nations are under the continued subjugation of supranational forces which, in large degree, reflect forms of power left over from the combined heritage of ancient empires and medieval Venetian-Norman hegemony. These external pressures appear in the form of outright imperialism, such as that of the now fallen Habsburg legacy and, more prominently now, the heritage of the imperial practices adopted by the British East India Company of the Eighteenth and early Nineteenth Centuries. The principled differences between, and remedies for the sometimes contrary impulses of the U.S.A. and the European community, are to be found in that aspect of modern European history to date.

The present-day form of the difficulties to that effect, date, essentially, from the 1789-1815 history of France. Situate a relevant summary of the points of that history against Ms. Sontag’s problematic opinions on the subject of U.S. culture.

The 1776-1789 creation of the U.S. Federal Republic was chiefly the result of the support for the Americans’ cause from the Classical Humanist renaissance of the period from the middle of that century. This relationship continued up to the demoralizing effects of the successive Jacobin Terror and Napoleonic tyranny, for society on both sides of the Atlantic.

The immediate preconditions for that role of late Eighteenth-Century European Classical humanism, were chiefly two. The first was the Fifteenth-Century, Italy-centered Renaissance which brought forth the first two modern nation-states, Louis XI’s France and Henry VII’s England. The second was the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, which introduced that great principle of statecraft, “the advantage of the other,” on which all the best achievements, and yet unfulfilled strivings of European and American culture have been commonly premised ever since.

The U.S. republic was created by leading Classical-humanist circles of Europe, working through such exemplary figures of our early American history as the Winthrops, Cotton Mather, William Penn, and Benjamin Franklin. Among the founding intellects of these American colonies and the later republic, the Classical cultural heritage of ancient Greece, of Solon through Plato, was a leading influence, together with the radiated influence of Gottfried Leibniz and, to only a lesser, but crucially important degree, J.S. Bach. In our national character, we are, predominantly, a leading expression of European culture, subject to the impact of most, if not all, of the regrettable variations which Europe has experienced during the interval from July 1789 to present date.

At this moment, my United States is principally corrupted by an evil, known variously by such titles as Martinism or Synarchism, whose origin is specifically European, dating from the period preceding that French Revolution of 1789-1815 in which London-backed Martinists and their collaborators played a leading role, through both the Jacobin Terror

and the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte. Such is our nature, our achievements, and our imported follies. Ms. Sontag clearly does not understand much of any of the cultural side of this history. Worse, her populist errors on the subject of culture, are as much a potential threat to the reaffirmation of the common interests of the U.S.A. and Europe, as that which she rightly identifies and attacks.

The issue posed by that distinction between the two sides of her remarks, is the Classical European humanist's issue of the Sublime.

That is to emphasize, we of Europe and the Americas are gripped by a tragedy of modern European culture which has now, once again, seized both continents. This is a fresh tragedy which is, like the fascist regimes and movements of the 1922-1945 interval, once again, a relic of the presently continuing, 1789-2003 Synarchist International and its predecessor, the Martinist cult of such as Cagliostro, Mesmer, and Joseph de Maistre. This situation, which our nations have brought upon themselves, has the essential features of one of the darker varieties of a Classical Greek tragedy.

The challenge to us all, is to arise to free ourselves from the grip of those tragic follies which have gripped the will, which have spawned certain ruinous policies of habituated economic and related practice whose effects, on one side of the Atlantic or another, now threaten our common, early doom. The needed remedy is to find in ourselves, in our historically informed imagination, those urgently needed, axiomatic changes in our current policies—policies by means of which we might free ourselves from the bonds of threatened self-destruction. We must free ourselves from those habituated errors which have become today's widely revered traditions which are about to destroy us. We must discover, so, the remedy which lies now, as in all comparable crises, in what Classical tradition knows as the Sublime, the truth which always lies ironically beyond the bounds of currently ruling bodies of opinion.

There, in that aspect of our common culture, lies the means for our escape from this present global tragedy. Turn attention, briefly, to the circumstances leading into the present global monetary-financial crisis.

Our Present Common Crisis

Now, as usually in the past, the greatest crises of post-1648 European civilization appear as a coincidence between great monetary-financial crises, on the one side, and threats and actualities of wars and revolutions on the other.

The present world monetary-financial crisis, which is presently in its terminal phase, has been long coming, since changes from a producer society to a consumer society which began to take over in the combined aftermath of the 1962 missiles-crisis, the 1963 assassination of President Kennedy, and the launching of the U.S. official war in Indo-China. The 1971-72 wrecking of the fixed-exchange-rate monetary system, and the spiralling rampage of deregulation which took

command during the course of the 1980s, have now produced an existential crisis of the present world monetary system.

The collapse of the Soviet system, which I had publically forecast, in 1983, to occur by approximately 1988, actually occurred beginning 1989. The first major warning-sign of the present world crisis, the New York stock-market collapse of October 1987, combined with the waning of the NATO alliance's only significant rival, the Soviet Union, and the "Desert Storm" war with Iraq, signaled the approaching storm which has engulfed world history since January 2002.

President George W. Bush's inclusion of the "axis of evil" slogan in his January 2002 State of the Union Address; combined with the disgusting performance of Senators McCain and Lieberman, most notably, at a Wehrkunde proceeding; was the beginning of a process leading into the worst relations between the U.S.A. and Europe since the close of 1939-1945 war. If we take into account, the sources of that recent turn in U.S. policy, the present goals of renewed U.S.A.-Europe cooperation must focus on eliminating the factors behind that shift in U.S. official strategy toward the so-called "neo-conservative" doctrine of "preventive nuclear warfare."

There are two principal factors motivating the impulse toward global "preventive nuclear warfare" by the so-called "neo-conservative" circles associated with both former U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's protégé Vice-President Cheney, and also Shultz's other notable protégé, California's newly-appointed imported head of state from Austria, "beast man" Arnold Schwarzenegger. One of these factors is relatively new, an impulse to use the 1989-1992 collapse of the former Soviet Union to establish a system of "world government"; the second dates from the decades immediately preceding the 1789-1815 French Revolution—the same continuing association, typified by today's neo-conservatives, formerly known during the 1922-1945 interval as that Synarchist International behind the fascist states and movements of Europe during that time.

The crucial complicating feature of the combined economic-strategic crisis, since January 2002, has been the paradox that major powers no longer have the physical means to conduct the conventional wars toward which present trends impel them; such that, therefore, the escalating danger of nuclear wars dominates the period from the immediate weeks before us, into the time of the November 2004 U.S. Presidential election, and beyond.

As the world should have learned from those adventurous follies of the U.S. Truman Administration which set off the Korean War, the mere fact that one power, such as the United States, might appear to have assured nuclear supremacy in its weapons systems, does not mean such supremacy is absolute. Nations, especially major nations, whose existence is threatened, will resist, as the Spanish resistance set the stage for the rout of Napoleon's Grand Army at the hands of Russian and German allies. As the U.S. war in Indo-China should have reminded the United States of the lesson of the late-1940s



“The 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, which introduced that great principle of statecraft, ‘the advantage of the other,’ on which all the best achievements, and yet unfulfilled strivings of European and American culture have been commonly premised ever since. . . . Without the adoption of such a shared intention, I think our civilization will not survive during the generations immediately ahead.”

follies of President Truman, absolute military superiority does not exist in the vocabulary of the human species.

Unfortunately, there are influential factions, now as then, which persist, as at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and still today, in sharing the late Bertrand Russell’s belief in the goal of world government achieved through the terrifying threat of “preventive nuclear warfare.” Now, as earlier, such nuclear warfare will occur only if we, of Europe and the U.S.A., allow such horrors to be unleashed.

Napoleon Bonaparte did not command nuclear arsenals, but the political issues leading toward generalized warfare today, are of the same species as those of 1789-1815. An orchestrated monetary-financial crisis, then as now, produces the conditions of instability within and among governments under which great nightmares may be unleashed. The task confronting nations now, is therefore twofold: to put the immediate threat of war behind us, and to remove those economic disorders which we of the U.S.A. and Europe have now brought upon ourselves.

The crucial decisions to be made center upon the issue of a reform of the present world monetary-financial system. The issue posed by the systemic characteristics of the present crisis, is whether the human rights of the people, or the creditors’ claims of the financier interest shall be served. If the latter choice prevails, civilization is doomed, throughout this planet, for more than a generation to come.

The combination of the “post-industrial” ideologies in-

creasingly rampant since the aftermath of the 1962 Missiles Crisis and Kennedy assassination; and the 1971-1972 scrapping of the fixed-exchange-rate Bretton Woods system by an increasingly deregulated floating-exchange-rate system; have destroyed a great part of the productive powers and previously invested capital of Europe and the Americas, among others. As we witness in the depredation of health-care and other social-welfare systems of nations, and the surge of mass unemployment, should nations persist in the desperate effort to sustain the present, systemically failed world monetary-financial system, we face the relatively immediate threat of a collapse of population comparable to that of Europe’s Fourteenth-Century New Dark Age. Under such conditions, nations, even entire cultures, even entire national cultures of Europe, for example, would disappear in the course of approximately two generations.

If we of the United States and Europe agree, we have, embedded in our history—especially modern European experience—the keys to proffering to the world a general

solution for the crisis which now affrights us. That solution is both moral, and scientific.

2. Man or Beast?

There is a deadly flaw expressed by the ancient and feudal misconception of a nation. Ancient emperors, kings, and the like, for example, regarded the majority of their subjects as virtually human cattle, and the populations of opposing nations as virtually wild cattle to be hunted down, slaughtered, or captured for use. When such rulers spoke of the interests of their nation, they expressed the same intention as the Dr. François Quesnay, the Physiocrat, who based the concept of what is called, alternately, *laissez-faire*, or free trade, on the definition of the subjects of the estate’s owner as no better than human cattle. Under ancient society and feudalism alike, the majority of humanity was defined, juridically, as no better than human cattle.

The great conflict within modern European culture, has been between those who define men and women as a species apart from and above all beasts, and those, such as the Physiocrats and Adam Smith’s British East India Company, whose systems of thought and practice defined the majority of humanity as virtually wild or tamed herds of human cattle. Such views, including the cases of Quesnay, Turgot, and Adam Smith, typify one expression of the enemy from within

modern European civilization.

Although the concept of man and woman as set apart from and above the beasts, as made equally in the likeness of the Creator, is an ancient religious belief; it became known as also a scientific belief with the influence of such figures of Classical Greece as Socrates and Plato. These conceptions, as embedded within the Christianity of the Apostles John and Paul, and echoed by the Judaism of Philo of Alexandria and Islam, are the inner kernel from which the systemically progressive features of European civilization are derived. This is also the same principle from Classical Greek origins, which is echoed in Carl Gauss's attacks on the fallacies of Euler and Lagrange, in his 1799 version of *The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra*.

On this point, it is a hard-won lesson of European civilization, that factitious religious doctrine must not be employed as a governing principle of, or among nations. If a universal principle for regulating government is true, that principle can be made known to us in the same scientific way which the Socratic principle of the immortality of the soul and related conceptions are stated in Plato's dialogues, and as freshly argued by Germany's Moses Mendelssohn. It is in that scientific expression, rather than what may be the same principle shared by a body of religious belief, that these principles, such as the principle of the common good, or the principle of the superior privilege of human life, may be adopted as efficiently ruling principles of natural law within and among nations. Thus, it is immoral, under natural law, to pretend to oppose abortion when one tolerates what is euthanasia, the withholding of needed health-care when it might be provided, or the judicial or kindred death penalty, as a matter of stated or implied fact of practice.

The scientific definition of the principled distinction of man from beast, may be identified, summarily, in the following way.

a) The human sense-organs are part of our physiology, and, as the argument of Plato's *Cave*, in *The Republic*, argues, present to us, as the mere shadows of reality, the actions upon us by the universe outside our skins.

b) As the ancient, pre-Euclidean Greek geometry of the Pythagoreans treated the principle of the line, surface, solid, and Platonic solids, and as Kepler's uniquely original discovery of universal gravitation illustrates the point for modern science, the human mind is able to reach beyond the shadows of mere sense-perception to adduce the existence of experimentally demonstrable universal physical principles, from the anomalies of sense-perceptual experience.

c) It is by means of the application of the discovery of those principles, in the form of technology, to the human condition, that the human species has been enabled to increase its power to exist, as no lower species

of life could do so, from the level of the potential of millions of a higher ape, to the more than six billions persons reported to be living today.

d) The power of discovery expressed as the discovery of universal physical principles, is also expressed as the discovery of universal social principles. These qualities of discovery are typified by Classical universal principles of artistic composition, as great Classical tragedy typifies the education of audiences respecting the nature of their society and themselves.

It is the conception of human nature associated with that view of universal human nature, which defines the long upward struggle of European culture, as, in Schiller's argument, from Solon and Lycurgus. The emergence of modern European civilization, as a partial, if only partial triumph of the long struggle to establish a form of society suited to the nature of mankind, is a precious accomplishment for all humanity. The distinction to be emphasized is that we are not willing to sacrifice masses of human beings of our society, as they were human cattle, for the future glory of the form of state which a nation represents for today. Every person, of every nation, every culture, must be a precious life for all among us. We may often fail to find, or effect the remedies for some violation of that intention of ours, but we must never fail to weep at the prospect of our failure on account of that sacred intention.

With aid of the mobilization of the development and application of scientific progress in the physical condition of society, and commitment to the common good for our own and other nations, for the advantage of the other, we who put on the moral arms of the best of modern European civilization, must adopt a pivotal role in bringing about an effectively just, new world economic order among perfectly sovereign nation-states, an order whose intention is efficiently consistent with our principled notion of the special character and sacredness of individual human life.

We of European civilization have been at our best when we have been self-governed by a conscience of that quality.

The United States, as typified by our Benjamin Franklin, our chief founder; and our greatest hero, President Abraham Lincoln; has a special role to play. This role is assigned to it by the history of the efforts of modern European culture to produce such a republic from among the English-speaking colonies of North America. That is our essential virtue, and also our debt to European civilization as a whole. This trans-Atlantic connection identifies the common principle and intention which underlies our differences, the intention which must inform our common efforts to bring a just, new world economic order into being, at last, for the common benefit of all mankind.

Without the adoption of such a shared intention, I think our civilization will not survive during the generations immediately ahead. To that end, put aside the superficial and the eclectic, and look more deeply into our history, and our selves.

Myanmar Is on ‘Regime Change’ List, Charges U.S. Specialist

by Michael Billington

In September 2003, the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) released a study investigating the ongoing crisis in Myanmar (referred to as “Burma” in the report, as a political statement against the current regime in Yangon, which changed the name to Myanmar in 1989). The title of the CFR report is “Burma: Time for Change”; a concept which, on one level, everyone could agree with. However, in an era of U.S. political domination by a faction centered around Vice President Dick Cheney, committed to pre-emptive war and “regime-change” against governments not to its liking, the word “change” takes on a far more ominous meaning.

The following interview with Dr. David Steinberg, the Director of Asian Studies at the Georgetown School of Foreign Service, and one of the nation’s foremost specialists on Myanmar, identifies the severely flawed character of the CFR report. Dr. Steinberg was one of the very few members of the CFR Task Force who had any in-depth knowledge of the country—its political intricacy, historical nuance, and strategic importance in Asia and the world. The Task Force included 27 members, but the character of the final report was, to a great extent, defined by the presence of financial speculator George Soros, who has spent a significant portion of his ill-gained fortune in attempting to subvert the sovereign state of Myanmar. The greatest irony of his fixation on Myanmar is that, while Soros talks of his concern for “democracy,” he is, in fact, the world’s leading promoter of the legalization of psychotropic drugs. The multiple Soros-financed non-governmental organizations aimed at keeping Myanmar divided and unstable, like the British colonial regimes which governed Burma until 1947, facilitate the production of drugs in the border regions. Soros and his ilk are extremely unhappy with the considerable progress made by the Yangon regime in bringing the border regions under centralized government control, and dramatically curtailing the opium production left over from British colonial times.

Joining Soros on the Task Force were four Members of Congress—Sen. Diane Feinstein (D-Calif.), Rep. Tom Lantos (D-Calif.), Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.), and Sen. Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.)—all of whom have shown their prejudice against the sovereignty of Myanmar, in keeping with the policies of the National Endowment for Democracy

(known as “Project Democracy” since the days of Oliver North’s 1980s arms- and drug-running escapades in the name of “democracy”). Leading the witchhunt against Myanmar in the Congress, and on the CFR Task Force, is Senator McConnell, who often appears to be unwilling to admit that the Vietnam War is over. (McConnell applies the same colonial vitriol toward the other poorest nations of Southeast Asia, Cambodia and Laos.) Republican Senator Lugar, who has otherwise been a voice of moderation against the Administration’s Iraq policies, not only endorsed the McConnell view in the CFR report, but also published an op-ed in the *Washington Post* on Sept. 28, denouncing Myanmar as a “pariah state” with no “legitimacy.” Lugar’s op-ed, however, exposing the broader purpose of the targeting of Myanmar—namely, the destabilization of China, India, and the Southeast Asian neighbors of Myanmar. Lugar warns these nations that they must follow U.S. policy regarding Myanmar, or face consequences of their own from the U.S. government.

Steinberg, in his published dissent in the CFR report, acknowledges the serious problems within Myanmar, but writes that sanctions, such as those imposed in July by the U.S. Congress, have proven over and over again to have failed to achieve any positive objective. “U.S. policy has been patently ineffective,” Steinberg writes. “This Task Force was a missed, rare opportunity to re-examine analytically policy options,” pointing especially to the fact that the report ignores Myanmar’s “cooperation in terrorism and narcotics. . . . A thorough review of U.S. policy toward Burma in all its aspects is needed. This study is not a substitute for it.”

There are those in the Administration who are aware of the failure of the sanctions policy—and the danger of their continuation. Matthew Daley, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, testified before a subcommittee of the House Internal Relations Committee on Oct. 2, on the impact of the sanctions. He reported that the sanctions imposed in July “immediately disrupted the economy in Burma. Unfortunately, the sanctions also affect ordinary Burmese. . . . We estimate that more than 40,000 garment sector jobs were lost. In the long term, the garment sector will likely lose 100,000 jobs, most of which are filled by young women.”

Daley said that credible reports indicate that large numbers of these women “have entered the flourishing illegal sex and entertainment industries,” or have become economic migrants seeking illegal work inside Myanmar, or in Thailand or China. Sources told *EIR* that the draft of Daley’s testimony was carefully vetted, right to the top of the State Department, adding another piece to the open battle within the Administration against the imperial policies of the neo-conservatives in both parties.

Interview: Dr. David Steinberg

Dr. Steinberg, Director of Asian Studies at the Georgetown School of Foreign Service, was interviewed by Michael and Gail Billington.



EIR: Dr. Steinberg, you are known as a specialist in regard to both Korea and Myanmar, but you once told me that while there are many Korea experts, there are very few for Myanmar.

Steinberg: I never use the word expert for myself. Student, yes.

EIR: Specialist, perhaps?

Steinberg: A Myanmar-wallah, or a Burma-wallah, to mix Indian and Burmese terms.

EIR: What do you see as the importance of Myanmar in Asia and in the world—the mission, or the role Myanmar plays historically, and can play in the future?

Steinberg: Burma is quite a large country, in terms of population and size (I’ll use “Burma” rather than “Myanmar” for convenience, but not to make a political statement). It is strategically located at the flank of India, and India/China relationships are likely to be one of the most important power relationships in Asia in the future—of course, with China/Japan the other side of the picture. Burma, seen from Delhi’s point of view, becomes extremely strategic because, if you are in Delhi, and view Pakistan as an ally of China to the west, and China to the north, and Burma is under significant Chinese influence, then you feel surrounded. So if you’re sitting in Delhi, you get worried. Thailand is an ally of the United States. Anything that goes on inside Burma is important, because the spillover effects frequently—in terms of a million undocumented laborers in Thailand from Burma, 120,000 Karen and Mon refugees, the problem of trafficking in women, the HIV-AIDS problem, malaria, drugs—all of those things are no longer internal problems of Burma. The role of

China in Burma, and Burma to China, is important, as the Chinese attaché in Burma said to me: Burma is in our [Chinese] strategic interest. The former Chinese Ambassador to Burma is a member of the Central Committee, and, normally, ambassadors to countries like Burma are not members of the Central Committee—indicating the importance of the relationship.

China is the major supplier of arms to Burma. We can document about \$1.6 billion, but it’s probably closer to \$2 billion. The amount of infrastructure China has assisted in providing is extensive. Gen. Than Shwe was in Beijing in January, where he got \$200 million in loans and \$5 million in technical assistance. Gen. Maung Aye went to Beijing at the end of August, and signed off on the details on those things.

So, China becomes very important. China wants access to the Bay of Bengal. Chinese access to south Burmese ports puts them very close to the Malacca Straits, which is the most important natural waterway in the world, and of exceedingly important strategic interest—not only to us, but also to Japan and Korea, which get their basic oil supplies from the Middle East.

The Chinese role is of concern to the Japanese, whose aid program is in part intended to limit Chinese influence in so far as it can. As one retired Japanese general said to me: If China can import oil through Burma to southwest China, and not go through the Malacca Straits and the South China Sea, that is not in Japan’s national interest. Strengthening China is not in Japan’s national interest, even though it is a subdued issue.

So there are lots of reasons. We can also learn from the Burmese experience. You have a state that went through an intense socialist period (under Gen. Ne Win from 1962) that failed, and which Burma admits was a failure—it’s not *our* judgment (although it is also our judgment)—but it is the Burmese judgment that it failed. What can we learn from that experience?

How do we deal with multi-ethnic states, of which Burma is one of the prime examples? Are there lessons there? What to do, or not to do? How do we deal with development in a potentially very rich agricultural state that has destroyed a lot of its natural resources, and has basically pauperized its people over about 30 years? An educational system that was one of the best in the British Empire, has now deteriorated to, basically, almost a joke. They have expanded education, but lowered it. When I met with the Minister of Education, he told me all the wonderful things they are doing, and I said, “Yes, you are doing an heroic job but with no money.” That’s what it is. The amount of money spent on education, on health, is infinitesimal, and has decreased in real terms and per capita.

EIR: Could that be changed, or is that part of the situation with foreign isolation?

Steinberg: It could be changed. They could be allocating

Legacy of British Rule

In the 19th Century, the Southeast Asian nation of Burma, though then a colony of the British Empire, was well known for a high level of education and culture. As World War II came to an end, the British continued to try to manipulate Burma, by playing off its multiple minority ethnic groups against the majority Burman population. The British singled out the Karin leader Gen. Dunn Smith to play off against the head of the Burman military, Gen. Aung San. Aung San was assassinated, along with several of his “30 comrades” (the leaders of the Burmese independence movement) in 1947, in circumstances that remain unsolved to the present day, although the investigations point to British sponsorship through the organization “The Friends of the Hilltribes’ People,” which had fostered separatism in the interest of Britain’s continuing colonialist role.

When Burma regained its independence, it was confronted by no fewer than 16 ethnic rebellions against the central power. Between 1988 and 1996, cease-fire accords were signed with nearly all the separate ethnic military commands, bringing centralized sovereign control to the

country for the first time in modern history.

In 1962, Gen. Ne Win, now deceased, staged a coup d’état, overthrowing the parliamentary government, and launching his “Burmese road to Socialism,” which ultimately devastated what had been, in the pre-World War II period, one of the most productive agricultural sectors in Southeast Asia.

In 1988, the political dam broke in Burma, following the collapse of the value of the currency, with the outbreak of a mass strike, in particular among university students. In the carnage that followed, as many as 3,000 people died or were injured. A military junta assumed power over the “retired” Gen. Ne Win, and retains power today, under the title State Peace and Development Council (SPDC). The three top leaders of the junta, referenced in Dr. Steinberg’s interview, are Generals Than Shwe, Maung Aye, and Khin Nyunt.

Today’s fracas around the person of Gen. Aung San’s daughter, Aung San Suu Kyi, derives from the parliamentary election in 1990, which was won by Suu Kyi’s National League for Democracy, but whose results were rejected by the junta. The “recent incident” mentioned by Dr. Steinberg refers to the arrest of Suu Kyi on May 30, after her entourage was attacked by a pro-government gang.

less money to the military; also, by building less infrastructure. Here’s something that’s very important. The military feels very much under-appreciated in the international community for all the infrastructure they have built. They have built more than any set of governments ever has in that country. No doubt about that. However, were those wise investments at that time? In a sense, it’s kind of “legitimacy through infrastructure building.” But by building all that infrastructure, are they 1) printing more money? If there were figures for the money supply—there certainly are no such figures now; 2) are they using corvée labor to build some of that infrastructure? and 3) could the money be better spent, on health and education, and building up the society?

Basically, they have lost 1% of their total population—an educated 1%—to overseas flight, both for economic and political reasons.

So, you have this hiatus in society. You have the military running all the ministries; if not right at the top, then all through them. They are running all the local governments, it is a very centralized system—but you don’t have technocrats anymore. How do you get people who are trained in basic human needs, in managing foreign aid, in having foreign experiences?

One of the important things about Gen Khin Nyunt in his new role as Prime Minister, is that he is the only member of

the SPDC [State Peace and Development Council] who has been in touch with foreigners, who has access to foreign information, who gets relatively unfiltered reports, reports that are filtered more and more as they go up the ladder, so that important pieces may have been eliminated by the time it reaches Gen. Than Shwe.

The other side of this problem is that the military is a state within the state of Burma. It has its own educational system, its own health system, its own monasteries, which are known for being close to the military. It has its own PXs and commissaries, its own housing. So, one wonders if the average senior officer is aware of the dire poverty in many parts of that country.

EIR: How would you compare the facilities available to the military to the rest of the population?

Steinberg: Vastly better. The military takes care of itself quite well. It trains people; doctors go into the military, where they are quite well trained—actually, the Burmese Ambassador in London is a former medical doctor. Some of these people are quite good, but at the same time, you can earn a living working for the military, while if you are a private physician, a civilian, you can’t really earn a living unless you moonlight, unless you buy pharmaceuticals on the local market—you need a supplemental income, essentially; al-

most no one can live on their salary. I'm told a policeman must double his income to support a small family at the most modest level. So you will resort to minor extracurricular activities to get those funds.

EIR: You have been an outspoken critic of the sanctions policy, which you don't think is going to help at all. What is your sense of those, like Sen. Mitch McConnell, who are pursuing the sanctions?

Steinberg: The purpose is very clear. The purpose is regime change. They said: "Honor the May 1990 elections, then we'll lift sanctions." And honoring the May 1990 elections says to the military: "Get out of power, and then we'll talk to you," in essence. And that is just something that will not happen. The military has been important since independence. Even under civilian governments, they've had, basically, veto power over critical things—not everything, but critical things, like the unity of the state. They don't trust civilian politicians anymore. There is potential for factionalism and dispute.

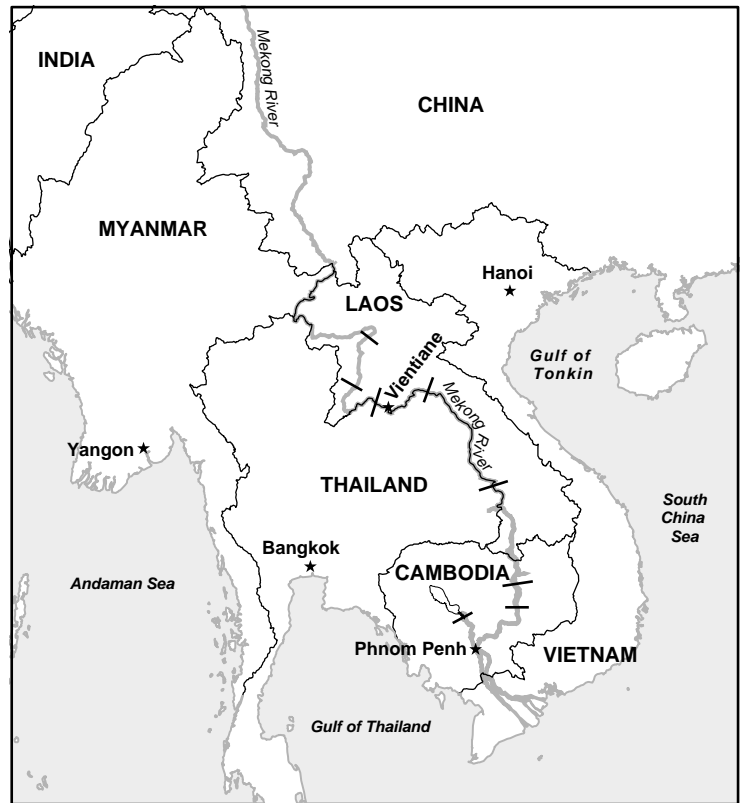
The military is just concerned about where the country is going. They really believe this—this is important. We must distinguish between propaganda and deeply held beliefs, whether these beliefs are right or wrong. The military is saying, we don't trust politicians, they've been corrupt and venal and ineffectual in the past. The military says, without us, the country will split apart; national unity is our first priority. They've said it since 1948, since independence.

That is questionable. I've argued that "your goal of national unity is undermined by what you are doing, so by your own actions you are undercutting your own objectives. You still don't trust the minorities, you may give local autonomy to a few groups, and reach cease-fires like the one with the Wa and Kokang. But basically, you are doing what the Chinese did, which is to give the minorities some local but no national power."

They can say, to foreigners who criticize this, "These local groups will have more autonomy than they have ever had in Burmese history." And that may be true, but they will not give them any *national* power. The minorities have been excluded, in whatever modest dialogue may have taken place between the military and Aung San Suu Kyi, before the recent incident [see box].

Some of the minorities hurt themselves. They want their own military, but then who is going to police the borders? The military has acted brutally in those areas, but they are in a dilemma. The military has essentially eliminated minority positions in the most senior ranks, where they once were.

EIR: They were removed from such positions? This was the British policy, to use minorities in the military, to keep divisions. Was this a reaction against the colonial model?



Steinberg: No, part of it was a reaction against the Karen, Gen. Smith Dunn, but they eliminated the Kachin, the Chin, and some Shan. They say, that if you want to be rise above a major, you'd better be a Buddhist.

EIR: What is your road map? What is your idea for what has to be done?

Steinberg: Well, we are now limited. Before the final sanctions business went in, I said that the U.S. did have a potential role to play. Now, with the sanctions and everything being frozen, the U.S. is out of the picture essentially. There is nothing more that we can do. The Congress will not, say, "do a Cuba," and prevent the travel of private Americans in that country. They will not do that. Some people in the Congress had thought about it, but I don't know that it was ever voted on, probably not; but they got the impression it would not work. Basically, there is nothing more the U.S. can do. So, we are out of the picture, in a way.

Now life has become more complex, because "face" has to be saved, but face has to be saved for three parties: the National League for Democracy and Aung San Suu Kyi, the military, and the U.S.—and, basically, the White House.

So, some compromise has to be found, but I don't see anything happening. The military are involved in their own road map, the seven-point plan that Khin Nyunt has set forth, which, in fact, had no time-frame, so, therefore, is not

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credible. It does not mention the opposition, doesn't mention Suu Kyi in that part of the speech. The first part of the speech is basically all of the good things the military has done, which he tells foreigners every time he gets a chance to see them.

The second part, on the politics, where he has this road map, those are logical things: Finish the constitution, have a referendum, have an election, go to a multi-party system. Yes, I think those things will eventually happen, but it may be five years. We don't know how long it will take. Everybody I know—and myself, every time I have a chance—say that it is important to have a road map, with a time-frame for it. The answer comes back, if there is a time-frame, the opposition may try to scuttle that time-frame.

Well, that's the chance you take, but it's worse to have no time-frame, because you are not credible without it, because you have been saying this all along.

Now in 1988-89, they said they were going to have a national election, and everybody said, no they won't. I said, "I believe they are going to have a national election. Don't ask me what the election will be worth, but they will have it. They are publicly committed to it." And they did. They were fooled by what happened as a result of the election; but the fact of the election was there.

I think that they will move to a multi-party system. A multi-party system is a system that, I think, would be like Suharto had in Indonesia: a multi-party system, but where Suharto could dismiss Megawati, as the head of the party, if he thought she was being obstreperous; and I don't think that the situation in Burma is going to be much different.

Democracy—they say they want disciplined democracy, which, basically, is a *non sequitor*. Suharto had his "guided democracy." I don't talk about democracy. Power in the country is highly personalized. It's not based on institutions, it's based on personal leadership. So, that makes for many problems in terms of democracy. That's not only true in that country, it's true in many countries. In Asia there is still a personal aspect of power, which is very old, a Confucian tradition, and particularly Indic tradition in Southeast Asia. It's true in Indonesia as well.

We have a problem. That is, besides Suu Kyi and a few others who are not in government, they don't know anything about democracy—its dynamics, the compromises required. So, what I talk about is the development of pluralism, which

is maybe a way-station on a road to democracy, if you will. Pluralism is important, but the military has refused to allow the development of pluralism, or civil society, or significant autonomy for local minorities, or any other institutional structures.

So far as you can work toward civil society and pluralism, in a manner that does not threaten the integrity of the state, I think that is something that ought to be done. I think that is one of the issues coming from the international NGOs, that are not only providing assistance, but these foreign NGOs need local institutions with which to work. They can't do everything themselves. You need local organizations that have some kind of local concern about issues, where people gather together for some sort of discussions—this kind of social capital at a local level. It's a very long, un-sexy kind of way to do things, but it is something that is required if you think over the longer term. Not very satisfying for activists.

EIR: Over the past year, the Council on Foreign Relations, like the *New York Times*, has somewhat served as a counter-pole to the most extreme, neo-conservative policies in Washington, on many major issues. But I understand that the report they have just released on Myanmar, for which you were a member of the Task Force, seems to be not at all taking a position against the Administration's hostility to Myanmar.

Steinberg: Well, basically, as far as policy, it talks more about humanitarian aid; getting the Thais to improve their treatment of refugees; and that's all fine.

But basically, what you have is a paper that does not look in-depth at any of the major U.S. potential interests in that society—beyond human rights. And even in the human rights field, it is reportorial rather than analytical. The result is a document that I think is seriously flawed. The composition of the Task Force was essentially designed for people who supported a strong position on human rights alone. There were a few others in it, as you'll see in the list, but our meetings were very, very infrequent, and we met for short periods, half of the time of which was taken up with visitors who gave outside views. But if the Task Force had been composed of specialists in the field, you wouldn't need these people, because you would know the situation. You'd know what the U.S. thought, what the opposition thought, what the State Department thought—you'd have all of this at your fingertips. Then you could immediately go into the discussion of issues.

The question is: Is a government illegitimate that doesn't adhere to our particular set of values? Who determines that legitimacy? It's a very interesting problem, it's very murky, but the ethnocentrism with which we pursue the policy worries me.

There were bound to be differences, which is fine, but what you want are a set of conclusions and recommendations that are based on analysis, and the document would flow from that.

I think there are some severe problems with that report. When you compare that to, for instance, the Korea Report done by the Council on Foreign Relations, there's a vast difference. I have great respect for the work they are doing on Korea. It's sophisticated, thoughtful, practical, reasonable—but with regard to Myanmar, this seems as if it reached its conclusions before the meeting ever started.

EIR: On the Cambodian elections, the International Republican Institute [IRI] election observer teams had reached their conclusions before the elections had even taken place.

Steinberg: Both the IRI and the National Democratic Institute [NDI], of the National Endowment for Democracy were mad at me, because I did an evaluation of their programs in Cambodia in 1994, while I was with AID. I was very critical. Essentially, those organizations were operating on the principle, which I think derived from their work in Eastern Europe, where you had a very sophisticated political system, and a long period of exposure to these programs of modern political science thought. But in many parts of the world, what you have is not political parties, but entourages.

In Korea, for example, still, the parties have little platform, they don't train any new people. They change their names constantly according to the political *feng shui* of the moment. Basically, they are at the beck and call of the leader. The IRI and the NDI do not support anything in Korea; but it is an example of a system that is not a party system in our sense; it is the weakest democratic institutional link in Korea. So we have to be very careful when we talk about using government funds to perfect political processes.

I said, in Cambodia, "Okay, when you are educating people to vote, that's fine, but when you are talking about supporting a radio station for one political party, or a cadre school for another, then you're in real trouble, and I don't think the U.S. ought to be involved in that."

There is an issue of just how ethnocentric is the American policy, in terms of pushing our particular values. This is a question that comes up in class all the time. I teach a class in political legitimacy in East Asia. The question is: Is a government illegitimate that doesn't adhere to our particular set of values? Who determines that legitimacy? It's a very interest-

ing problem, it's very murky, but the ethnocentrism with which we pursue the policy worries me.

In December 1999, on the eve of the so-called Millennium, one of the Japanese papers sent a reporter to interview me. I remember the last question, which was: "What is the most important thing to prevent the U.S. from maintaining its superpower status in the 21st Century?" I said, immediately, "arrogance." And then they left.

I'll stick with that answer. What we've seen is the spread of this arrogance, in military terms, in economic terms, in diplomatic terms, in a manner that I think is very dangerous. The idea that you can say to countries, well, you may not like what we're doing, but you're going to have to agree with us, because we've got the goods—we've got the money, we've got the guns, you have to come along.

And you think you are building permanent relationships that way? Come off it; it never happens.

The White House takes the high moral tone of saying "This is what I believe, so I'll say it." In diplomacy, one of the first things you learn is that when you sit down with someone, you do not want to insult them to begin with, because you have other objectives, and you are undercutting the chance of achieving that objective by your very tactics. I think that's what's happening.

EIR: The advantage here in the United States is that the American System still has some semblance of a presence in people's minds, even though it's been largely crushed. But there's still a sense that this nation has a mission with a good purpose.

Steinberg: Yes, It was Joseph Nye, or perhaps Lee Kuan Yew, who talked about the "soft power" idea, that the moral, cultural lodestone was the path that everything went. We had that, in one period. In the old East Asia, China had it. The Central Kingdom really was the central Kingdom, culturally speaking. If you weren't with us, you were a barbarian, as the Chinese said, but, in fact, it was a society that culturally was looked up to, by Japan, by Korea, even by Vietnam. They copied all the institutions, changing them to suit their own society, but still copied them. Are we giving up that "soft power"? I think we are, and I think that's dangerous. I was impressed when Vaclav Havel spoke to the U.S. Congress, when he spoke of the U.S. as a kind of beacon, and, this is important.

LaRouche Webcast: 'Preparing For the Post-Cheney Era'

Noting that "time is short" before the next President of United States is sworn in in January 2005, Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche outlined in an Oct. 22 speech to an international webcast centered in the nation's capital, a series of emergency measures he will take in the first hours in that office.

The event was attended by close to 300 people in Washington, D.C., and hundreds more located in "satellite" events across the country, in Europe, Asia, Central and South America, Australia, and over the Internet in every part of the world. LaRouche's address was punctuated numerous times by enthusiastic applause as he outlined his policy for the first 100 days of his upcoming Presidency, and followed by three and a half hours of questions and answers with his live and Internet audiences, which we do not publish here.

The largest segment, approximately one-third of those attending the Washington, D.C. event, were young people and students—members of the LaRouche Youth Movement, and those in the process of being recruited. There were also a significant number of current and former elected officials, including state legislators, city council members, and others; and a smaller number of labor union officials, diplomats, press, and political activists, including leaders of the fight to save D.C. General Hospital in Washington.

The broad topics of LaRouche's address were: the California Recall aftermath coinciding with a deep shake-up within the Democratic Party's following; the acute phase of the international monetary-financial crisis; and the continued threat of neo-conservative war policies.

As indicated by the title of LaRouche's speech, the immediate problem to be resolved is the urgent requirement that Vice President Dick Cheney be removed from office. Moderator Dr. Debra Freeman, LaRouche's East Coast Campaign Spokeswoman, observed in her introduction that the Oct. 22 event was Cheney's "going-away party." Indeed, over the period since LaRouche's last international Webcast on July

2, there has been a veritable avalanche of revelations, intelligence reports, newspaper articles, television interviews, not to mention recent speeches on the floor of the U.S. Senate by senior Senators Kennedy and Byrd, all contributing to Cheney's fervently desired, and long-overdue departure. But, as everyone knows, the leader and center of this fight to dump Cheney, is LaRouche himself, at the helm of his Youth Movement.

The quality of LaRouche's leadership was seen in bold relief during the question-and-answer session. A principal topic covered was the Middle East crisis; LaRouche pointed to the very promising proposal, known as the "Geneva Initiative," reached between Israeli Justice Minister Yossi Beilin and Palestinian Authority leader Yasser Abad Rabbo. "This is important," LaRouche said. "I think that governments and others around the world should support it." In response to a later question on what could be done to rein in Cheney's collaborator in war, Israel's fascist Prime Minister Ariel Sharon, LaRouche spoke as if from the Oval Office: "As President, I'll have no problem in dealing with this. I will deal with it." LaRouche vowed he would tell Sharon, "You don't get a nickel from the United States from this moment on, until you stop this nonsense." Again, on the question of how to deal with the terrible injustices done against immigrants to this country, LaRouche said, "I hate to say this over and over again, but if I'm President of the United States, this is going to change."

(Subheads have been added in the transcript.)

Time grows short. There's just more than a year and three months from now: The next elected President of the United States will be walking into his office, in the Executive Mansion, which Teddy Roosevelt christened the White House.

So, on this occasion, in addition to discussing three topics which I shall present here today, I'll preface the discussion of those topics by giving you some indication of what I will be



LaRouche in Washington on Oct. 22: "We've got to stop what Cheney represents now. It's the easiest thing to do—just get him to resign."

doing in the first hour that I walk from the Inauguration, into the Executive Mansion, and start to do things.

Health-Care Action

There are two areas I will refer to. One is health care. We have a problem in health care, which is accentuated by the fact that people who were still adolescents at the time that the Cuban missile crisis occurred—at the time that Kennedy was assassinated, at the time that the Indo-China war officially opened—are now in their fifties or sixties, some coming into that, and they're beginning to experience some of the health-care problems which come about the time you reach 50 or so, at least for many people. They're therefore experiencing some of the health-care problems which many of my generation are also experiencing.

The health-care system is breaking down.

Also at the same time, we have—returning from wars in Afghanistan, and Iraq, or not yet returning, or never to return—members of not only the regular military services, but the Reserves and the National Guard, who are coming back, a large number of them, with various injuries, other health problems, some severe trauma cases, being hidden, being deprived of the care they need. So health care is an extremely important problem, on which the next President must act; on those matters which the present incumbent President fails to act upon.

One of the first actions I shall take therefore, is to act to reopen fully, D.C. General Hospital, as a full-service, public hospital.

At the same time, I shall issue a recommended piece of legislation to the Congress, which will restore—it will be

about a five- to seven-page paper to be legislated up, not longer—which will restore the Hill-Burton legislation, and will repeal the HMO legislation which was installed in 1973 by the Nixon Administration.

I shall also take immediate action, within the power of the Executive, and by proposed legislation to the Congress, to fully reactivate the Veterans Hospital System.

I shall also take similar action to re-energize the public health system, which used to be a system under which people who wished to become physicians—could, by volunteering for this program, and being qualified—would receive a medical education, under the condition that at some time, they would perform a certain amount of public service as employees of the government, or others in the public health system. Some of our prison doctors and so forth went through that route. This is also an institution which protects us, on things that fall between the cracks, such as epidemics, local crises, emergencies; and the staff of the public health system has been cut back. I would propose to restore that, and re-energize it, for the needs we have today, particularly where the cracks arise in the health-care system, this is the institution which should look into the matter and make a recommendation, or even act.

We need to respond, as I said, to the problems of our aging population, which includes not only those of my generation and slightly older, but those who are now in their fifties. We find friends, in their fifties and early sixties, dying, or facing very severe health-care problems. We find, that under the present arrangement, when they go into a hospital or seek care, they're placed in jeopardy, unnecessarily, by the kind of new rules which have been introduced, and the progressive



D.C. General Hospital was closed in May 2001, after a bitter fight between the city's financial power-brokers, and the citizens' movement led by LaRouche. LaRouche vows that one of his first actions upon assuming the office of the President, will be "to act to reopen fully, D.C. General Hospital, as a full-service, public hospital."

deterioration of our health-care system, under the impact of HMOs.

We have to make reforms in this direction. We have to, among other things, ensure that there is no criterion for delivery of medical care, except the decision of a physician. We must eliminate the HMO provision, under which the physician is given the right to only make a checklist of care you receive, and deliver that amount of care only in the amount prescribed by some accountant in some firm, not a medical professional. That must end. We must restore physicians' rights to do whatever they think is necessary to assist a patient.

Now, this goes to something else, as well. It goes to preventive medical care. As a former Surgeon General discussed this matter with me, and I took that instruction from her as a charge, which I'm now delivering here: The problem we have, is, that, under the Roosevelt Administration—Franklin Roosevelt—and afterwards, we had an improvement in life expectancy in this country. As a result of that, people live long enough, to get some of the diseases of aging—increase in cancer, other kinds of disease which go with the aging process. Therefore, we have a new category, in the past decades of health care, of kinds of medical needs which did not exactly exist, in periods where life expectancy was shorter.

Therefore, the emphasis has to be placed now, on preventive health care. This means provisions that we make in the interest of public health, to protect people from these risks. And also, that means that we must give the physician the opportunity, when treating a patient, to make recommendations to that patient, and to prescribe measures to be taken, either as medical advice or actual prescribed care, which will

help that person to avoid the penalties of some of these sicknesses. Actually, the cost to society, of giving the physician and medical facilities the freedom to make these kinds of decisions and take these kinds of actions, will cheapen the cost of health care. Because preventive health care, where it's appropriate, is a lot less expensive than waiting for the catastrophe, which an HMO finally acknowledges to exist.

So therefore, physicians' rights: freedom from having accountants run medical practice, is an essential measure, on which I would act, *on the first hour* I were in the White House.

We also need a special investigation on diseases of aging of tissue. This is a frontier, which affects not only the aging, but in the history of mankind, study of the things that happen to people as they become older, are valuable in our approach to the problems of people *when they are younger*. If you catch a disease in the period of old age—such as cancer, cancer research, which used to be considered largely a disease of old age, and so forth—the work that you do on that, then enables you to deal with other areas of care, frontiers of care, where you have failed previously. And therefore, that must be part of our program.

Military Reforms

Now, on the question of military reforms: We have to honor the veteran, and it is my present intention, in that respect, not only to honor the veterans for past services, but for future services. That is, I propose, and I shall present to the Congress, proposed legislation which will restore universal military service. And I shall explain why I shall do that.

First of all, it has been largely forgotten, that national military service was the foundation of this country. We fought

a Revolutionary War; we had the idea of national military service, then.

Later, especially after 1815, the War of 1812-1815, we began to study, in this country, reforms in military policy, which had been introduced in Europe: For example, the work of Lazàre Carnot, who is famous in France as the “Author of Victory,” who saved France from destruction, under his military leadership between 1792 and 1794. Lazàre Carnot, a young scientist, genius of his time, introduced the concept in a more precise form, of what is called “strategic defense,” a change in the policy of war to strategic defense, *away* from cabinet warfare and “preventive warfare,” as it’s called. This policy was understood by our country, later, and was the policy of our greatest military commanders, as well as our sane governments, our Presidents, such as Dwight Eisenhower and Gen. Douglas MacArthur. You don’t go to war for preventive purposes. And, your purpose in warfare is *defense* of the nation and to—as quickly as possible, with the least cost to both sides—to bring about and to build a peace, which creates peace where there was war. And, by having these policies, often to avoid war.

If the world knows that we are a peaceful nation, committed to a policy of military strategic defense, and that the purpose of our war-making, if we are forced to make it, is to collaborate with the opponent nation, and to rebuild the peace with the least possible damage to either side—as was the policy of Douglas MacArthur in the Pacific War, where he dealt with war on a larger area than any individual commander ever before; fought as few battles as were necessary, by skipping islands on which Japanese forces were located—you don’t have to go there; they’re not going any place, and you don’t have to go there, and kill them.

We did drop bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki: that had nothing to do with MacArthur. It had nothing to do with winning the war! The war was already won, by blockade and by the conquest of the Pacific. But in the shortest period of time in the greatest area, MacArthur, through a policy of strategic defense, won the war. Truman *didn’t*; he nearly lost it.

Also, a second thing we learned in warfare, was the idea of mission orientation. Now, this came to us from Germany. It came from a great reformer, Gerhard Scharnhorst, who introduced the concept of mission orientation to warfare. It should be restored in Germany—but that’s their business—in their military policy. We certainly should adopt it, here.

Now, this has a larger implication. In the past, our concept of strategic defense included the role of the military Army Corps of Engineers. Most West Point officers were trained as military engineers. They built bridges; they built canals; they did other great public works. These were done by military men, in part; the building of the railroads was largely done by military men, trained as engineering officers. This institution has become unpopular. It’s *essential*.

As anyone remembers from World War II, the United States’ forces were not the best fighters in the world. They

may have been the biggest machos in some respects, but they weren’t the best fighters. They were better in the barrooms, than they were in the field of battle. The way we won the war, was through Franklin Roosevelt’s policies—before the war and during it. The United States’ forces overwhelmed the world with logistics—with technology and logistics. It was our superiority in logistics, that enabled us to succeed, where our military training fell short. And that applies today.

Skills for the Young Generation

Now, during that period, one of the factors in the war was an organization called the Civilian Conservation Corps. This institution brought young people from the streets, so to speak, and backwoods, and put them into a program under retired military service—that is, people who had been retired military officers would be in charge of these CCC camps. And, the boys lived in barracks; they were trained, they did various kinds of work of importance to our country. And many of them, like the famous Michigan division, they just marched out of the CCC camps into the military, and became a military division, which fought overseas.

The people who went through this training, and also regular military training later—we transformed people, scraped from the slums of the country, and from the backwoods, where they were virtually unknown; we put them in training, in 16-week-plus training programs—where I, for one, was in this program awhile; I had a few platoons pass under me. You see them lined up on the company street, and you say, “We just lost World War II.” But, in the course of time, a year or two of this kind of training and service, these fellows, who had been pretty much abandoned people, went on to become a vital and productive part of our economy and our society, as the World War II veterans.

So therefore, today, when our economy is collapsing; when the infrastructure is collapsing; when we are about bankrupt; when we need infrastructure built, we need a military force. So, why not use the military force, as it was intended to be used, by great engineers, like Carnot and so forth? Why not train it? Train an officer corps, as engineers? It gives you the best possible capability, if you need them for warfare. And certainly, if we’re doing what we can’t do in Iraq: Clean up the mess you’ve made, before leaving.

Also, the Corps of Engineers is a force which can be deployed in assistance of large-scale infrastructure projects, on behalf of the Federal government, the state governments, and also the local governments; it helps. We should also have—because we have many young people, who have no qualifications for serious work at all!—we need something equivalent to the CCC program, by which we can track people, who are lingering on the streets, victims of a drug culture, where teachers and others have shoved Ritalin and Prozac and other dangerous drugs into them, against their will, where we have turned them into a drug-dependent culture, and where the education system is worse than a bad joke; you don’t pass



LaRouche calls for restoring universal military service: “Why not use the military force, as it was intended to be used, by great engineers, like Carnot and so forth? Why not train it? Train an officer corps, as engineers? It gives you the best possible capability, if you need them for warfare.”

education, it passes you.

Therefore, under these conditions, we have to think of ways of taking these young people, who have been victimized by the change in our culture, we have to think of ways of transforming them, or helping them transform themselves into fully capable, productive people, who are capable of supporting a family *by their labor*, by the fruit of their labor.

We also have people parked in prisons, who shouldn't be there, because somebody wrote a bill, or new guidelines, which puts people into extended periods in prison, where they come out as a piece of junk. In many of these cases, which are minor drug cases, where some prosecutor wants to make a score—they stick someone there for 10-20 years or longer, just to make a score for the prosecutor, under the guidelines, by just piling up the charges. These people are often young people. There's a lot of discrimination in it, because if you happen to be of so-called African-American origin, or if you happen to be of Hispanic disposition, you may get a bigger charge, than if you weren't. So, what we're doing now, in our prison system: We're grinding people up, when they need a slap on the wrist, or something equivalent, and to turn them loose and turn them back into society quickly as productive people. Do you know what percentile of our population is in that category? Do you know what percentile of our so-called African-American young males are in that category? Do you know how many of our young people of Hispanic origins, are in that category? Do you realize what we're doing to our people by these kinds of policies?

We need a general approach to rehabilitating society. And

I intend to use the military tradition of the United States, as one of the institutional instruments, to promote that policy. There are no “useless sons” to be accommodated; but there are young people, who can fit into something, and make something of themselves, if we give them the opportunity and the guidance. So, why not give them something useful to do, something necessary to do, with the intention, they shall come out of it, as citizens in the full sense of self-respecting citizens? We must do that, now.

All right. Everyone knows, I think, around the world today, that I'm not a person likely to make war. As a matter of fact, I probably would get more peace by being President of the United States, than any other single act. You go throughout the world, today—you go through Eurasia, you go through other countries—and you compare other candidates, other prominent Americans who might become candidates, with my image in those parts of the world: The very fact that I were becoming President, would cause a deep sigh of relief throughout Eurasia.

But, on the other hand, people know that I'm serious, unlike candidates who don't speak their minds, but go to an advisor and say, “What should I be overheard saying, not to get into trouble?” We have a bunch of gutless candidates, who all want to be President, and some of them want to go to war.

Now, it is understood around the world, you don't fool with a LaRouche Presidency. You get just treatment. But don't try to abuse it. I can be very firm—as some people know. (I just don't like to be mean.)

Aftermath of the California Catastrophe

Okay, now, there are three subjects that I want to take up, after discussing some of the flavor of the White House during the first hour of my appearance on those premises. First of all, I want to touch upon something that Debbie mentioned: the aftermath of the California catastrophe, its effect on the current Presidential campaign and other politics.

Now, obviously, one of the important roles of a President is to help re-elect an improved House of Representatives: That is, a good Presidential candidacy, in a time of hot issues, can pretty much change the composition of the U.S. House of Representatives. If you have candidates running on the coattails of that Presidential candidate, they're likely to get elected. Now, we need some big improvements in the Congress, but especially in the House of Representatives, where improvement without "DeLay"—and I do mean Tom DeLay—is urgently required. So, don't complain too much about the House of Representatives—it's about to be improved, particularly if I succeed. Because, I guarantee you, if I'm running as the Democratic nominee for President, *we're going to win the Congress*; we're going to win the House of Representatives. That's a sure thing.

Secondly, the Senate's not too bad. That takes us back to California. As Debbie said, I went into California, as soon as the Recall threat was made. And I communicated to the circles of the Governor of California, that, while he'd made some mistakes, that I was opposed to his being subjected to the Recall, and proposed several things to him; one of which, he did. I proposed, I said, "Don't take all the blame for what happened in the California situation." *Everybody in the political system, from 1996 on, put deregulation into place. Everybody did it.* Worse, Arnie Schwarzenegger was part of the crowd that did the stealing! Shultz's man! Enron's man! Did the stealing. And the stealing got really bad, beginning in 2001 and 2002, when Vice President Dick Cheney intervened, to squash an exposure of the fraud being run by firms like Enron, against California—as in the Williams case. And the whole pack of neo-cons, including Dick Cheney, got into this government, through George Shultz, who's the big backer and controller of this geek-show act, now about to become Governor. Carnival geek-show act—that's his political qualifications.

So, what happened in the situation, is the Governor did do some things I thought he should do; he did say that he had to shoulder his responsibility for being soft on the deregulation issue, especially in his handling it during the crisis of this past year. Fine. Honest man. Usually a tough fighter. But, some of the Democratic Party people, the national candidates, either didn't intervene in California, or they went out like weak silly sisters, including General Clark—whom I call a General Failure, on account of his performance there. He's recommended as a staff officer, but never put him in command, according to some of his fellows. Rhodes Scholar, more than anything else.

So, these fellows failed, or they actually made things worse. Or, they pressured—the Democratic National Committee pressured the Governor of California *not* to fight; to lay down, and accept his fate.

We intervened. Some others intervened. But, I had the good fortune to have a youth movement—which we can have some discussion about right now, but first get a few points down. This youth movement, especially, with my full backing and my participation: We moved in, as Debbie indicated, in areas of California, the County of Los Angeles, and the Bay Area, in particular, and we moved in to turn it around. And we *did* turn it around! We turned it around wherever we were. But, there weren't enough of us, and there were too many of the other ten candidates, and too many of the Democratic National Committee's leadership right now.

Now, you know, that the decision on the election of a President, lies to a large degree, with the state of California. The Democratic National Committee is fully aware of that; my ten sloppy rivals are also aware of that. And yet, how they behaved in the state of California, on this Recall issue, showed they did not really want to become President, because they weren't willing to make sure they carried the state of California, which is *decisive*, in determining, marginally, the next President of the United States. And, *they were going to turn it over to this carnival geek-act show called Arnie Schwarzenegger, who's also involved with people who stole from California, who looted it.* And you wait to see what Schwarzenegger does to the trade unions in California, and to the Hispanic Americans in California! He's going to go after them first.

This man has the qualifications of an Adolf Hitler. He's a Beast-man! He's what you saw in "Terminator"! That's the man! You vote for it? That's what you get.

So, now we're in a situation, where it's clear, that while some people in the Senate, as typified by Senators Byrd and Kennedy, have broken free of the control of the gag-rules of the Democratic National Committee, to speak out plainly on issues which needed speaking; and some other people in the Senate, have had things to say—Joe Biden and others—which are quite relevant; the House of Representatives is a slave of this Tom DeLay tyranny! They're almost afraid to breathe down there! But, the Senate has shown, that the temperament of the Democratic Party, and also some Republicans, is to bring this nonsense to an end; to bring the Cheney nonsense to an end, and what that represents; to get rid of the neo-cons, and so forth. So, it's not hopeless.

But, we're now at a point, where you've got, really, three candidates left: Me, Kerry, and Dean. Well, Dean's not worth it, I wouldn't recommend anybody vote for him. Jimmy Dean would be better! But, Kerry has to be treated seriously, because of his backing and position, even though I think he's wimped out a few times, when he shouldn't have done that. I don't think he's qualified to be President. But, he's qualified to be a candidate. And therefore, it's good to have him in there. You might find Gephardt in there, too; I don't think

he's going anyplace. But, the three of us are there. The rest of them are also-rans.

We're down to three candidates. We're down to the point that the Democratic National Committee has to undergo a reform, a serious reform. It's one year and a little over three months, to the next inauguration; a little more than a year from the next Presidential election. The foolishness has to stop, now. And therefore, I speak as I do, and I say without fear of exaggeration, that given the present world situation and our national situation—and notably, given my special accomplishments as an economist—I'm probably the only person qualified to become President of the United States, at this time. And California has helped to make that clear.

The Monetary-Financial Crisis

We have entered the acute phase of a general breakdown crisis, of the world's present monetary-financial system. I've seen this coming for a long time; I've warned about it; I've never been wrong about any forecast I've made in this respect. It's here. If I tell you it's here, *it's here*. If you look at yesterday's figures, or the day before's figures, on the state of the U.S. economy; if you look at the current accounts deficit; if you look at our total foreign debt; if you look at our trade situation; if you look at our internal indebtedness, particularly in the area of credit-card debt; the housing bubble, about to break, in which suddenly we turn so-called nominal homeowners, into squatters, because the banks don't want them to leave, even though they've lost the house, because they'd rather have the squatters that live there already, than have new ones come in.

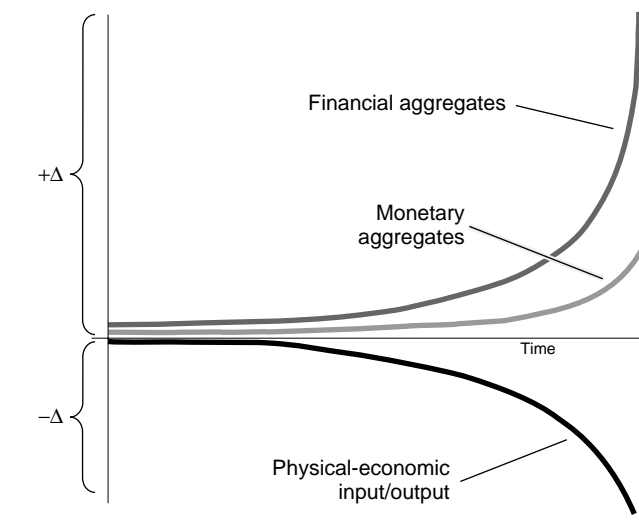
We're at that kind of situation. Employment is being cut. We're a bankrupt nation. Europe is in a similar condition. The situation in Mexico, South and Central America, is beyond belief. Japan is about to blow; Japan is bankrupt, its financial system is bankrupt. And, it went bankrupt, trying to print dollars to pump up the Wall Street financial market. Japan began printing money at night, loaned them as yen; the yen were converted to dollars; the dollars are dumped as dollars into the U.S. market. In the U.S. market, do they go into the economy? No. They go into *Wall Street*, where they pump up the values of stock prices, and similar things. And, nothing trickles down to the economy.

Let's get that first series of Triple Curves on, at this point (**Figure 1**). This is the first of three curves I'll show you right now. This I developed in 1995, when I was at a Vatican conference on health care, and in the process I submitted this as a pedagogical, because you don't expect nuns and priests necessarily to be the best economists in the world. So, I tried to make it clear to them what I was talking about.

What we have is this: If we measure what we produce and consume, in terms of what are called "market baskets," we have the following picture. By "market baskets," I mean the market basket of household consumption, direct consumption by households. Chiefly physical things: necessarily medical

FIGURE 1

LaRouche's Typical Collapse Function



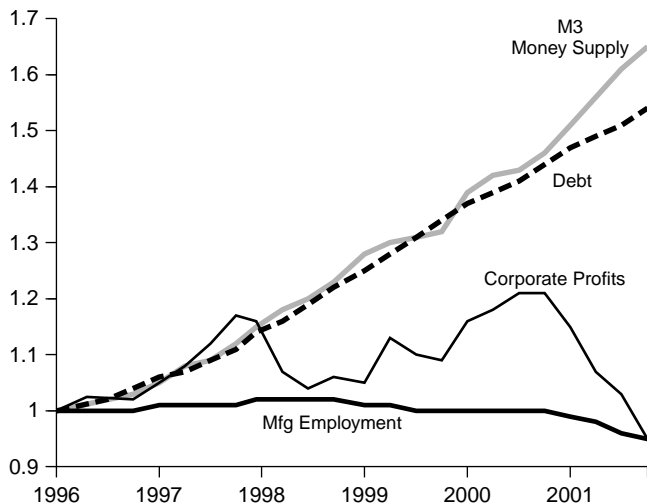
services, which is a physical thing; education, which is a physical thing—you get it in a school, or you get it through a teacher, or something. Also, infrastructure. Not only capital goods, maintaining machinery, but also maintaining the national railway system; maintaining the highway system; maintaining municipal functions; maintaining the production and distribution of power; maintaining water supplies and sanitation, and so forth and so on. That in *physical terms*, the per-capita output of the United States has been *declining* since approximately 1966-67.

Now, this is a simplified picture of it; I'll get to something more actual, physical, in just a moment. But, in this period, we have been skyrocketing in terms of the amount of financial assets. In other words, the financial assets, the so-called "financial values," of the United States, have been zooming, and prices have been zooming, while the *physical content* of the dollar has been collapsing. And this has been catastrophic in the past two years, as many of you know from personal experiences.

This process has been pumped up, by issuing monetary aggregate, money—printing-press money and more recently electronic printing-press money—electronic emission of monetary aggregate, credit. So, now you take the next one (**Figure 2**): This is what it looks like, in terms of actual data, from 1966 on; these are the trends. Next (**Figure 3**).

Okay, now, the change occurred on Clinton's watch. Remember, that 1996 was a disastrous year, where we had to make a turn, and we had an election coming up, and Bill Clinton was supporting Al Gore. And we got Gore. Clinton was re-elected, but things were bad. As a result of the failure to make certain changes in policy—that is, the capitulation to Newt Gangrene that year, remember? The failure to make

FIGURE 2
The U.S. Economy's Collapse Function Since 1996



Source: EIRNS.

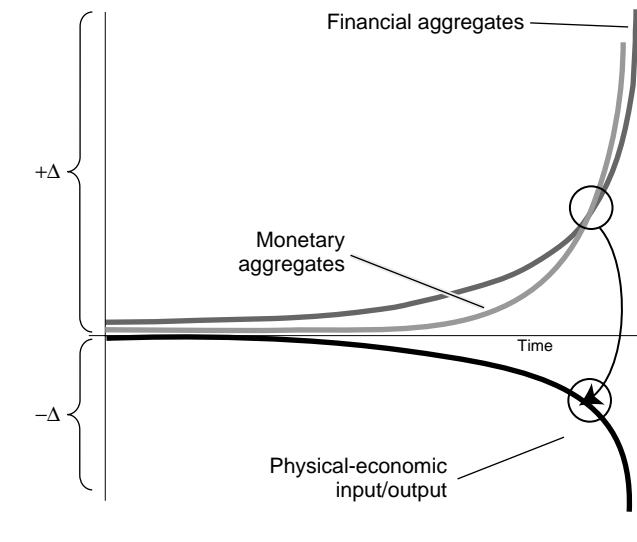
certain changes in policy.

We were headed toward a series of financial crises, *global* financial crises. The first one occurred; it was called the “Japan crisis.” It was caused in part by George Soros, called the “Asia crisis,” which affected the countries of Southeast Asia. China managed to duck that one, by refusing to let its yuan be meddled with, at that time.

Then, we had, the following year, 1998, we had the Russian bond crisis. Now, the Russian bond crisis was largely a gift, indirectly, of Al Gore. Al Gore, as Vice President, had been meddling with Russian politics, and particularly with the re-election of Yeltsin. And he became involved with a very dirty drug-running operation, called Golden ADA, based in California. And, this process led the financing of Yeltsin’s “good appearance,” shall we say, coming out of that re-election campaign, his re-election campaign, resulted in the 1998 GKO Russian bond crisis, which caused a collapse of a major financial operation on Wall Street. In August, it almost brought the system down—August of 1998.

Well, Clinton threatened, in September, to do something about monetary reform. He threatened, in a speech that he gave in New York, and then he backed down. Which is the worst thing you can do: Don’t go to threaten the bankers, and then back down, they’ll come to kill you. And, they did! Remember the case of Monica Lewinsky. That was a booby trap, stuck in the basement, which they set off, to try to get him impeached. Because he had threatened to tamper with their financier interests. And, we move, some of us, to fight, and he didn’t get impeached—or, he was charged, but he was

FIGURE 3
The Collapse Reaches a Critical Point of Instability



not impeached.

But, nonetheless, in October of 1998, what happened was, that at a Washington monetary conference, a decision was made to duck the issue. And they resorted to something, which George Soros was involved in, a “wall of money,” to try to forestall what was an imminent Brazil crisis, of February 1999. Now, let’s go back to that last curve [Figure 3]: Here’s what happened: What George had suggested—George Soros; he’s associated with “drug legalization” as they call it—what they’d done is this so-called “wall of money” policy: That is, to throw so much monetary aggregate at a collapsing financial system, that you would resuscitate the system by artificial respiration.

As a result of that, by the Spring of 1999, the rate of monetary emission was accelerating beyond the rate of financial value assets, which is what the cross-over indicates. And there was a catastrophic increase in the rate of collapse of physical economy. By the Spring of 2000, it was obvious that this trend, of an acceleration of monetary aggregates in an attempt to maintain the financial system, was putting us into something like a Weimar 1923-style hyperinflation.

But nonetheless, it’s continued. And, the system is on the verge of *blowing out*.

Now, because of free will, you can never predict the exact time that something will occur. Once in a while, as I did in 1987—when, in June and July, I said, it is likely we’re going to have an October blowout of the financial system on Wall Street like we haven’t seen before; and it happened in October, as I forecast, exactly. Sometimes, you can call the shot, that closely, based on your knowing the factors involved. But, in most cases, you can not predict exactly when a crisis will

occur, *because there is free will involved*. Now, free will won't make the crisis conditions go away. It may, by use of some factors, delay the crisis—or, accelerate it, to make it come on earlier. A mistake may make it come earlier, or some clever move may make it come later. But, if you use trickery, to postpone a crisis, *you make the crisis worse*. You're trying to light a backfire; you're actually spreading the forest fire. So, that's what happened.

So, as of now, since that period, since the developments of 2000, as I forecast at the beginning of 2001, I said: Since the President of the United States is a dummy, with certain known policies, the crisis which is now going on, is going to become worse. What I'm afraid of, I said, is that under these conditions, which are like Weimar, or Germany 1923 or later, some damn fool is going to try to create a Reichstag Fire event, to distract attention from the financial crisis, and to get some kind of operation in place. And that happened: Sept. 11, 2001.

But, the financial crisis has been going on. And now, we've come to the point, that it's in a terminal phase. Those in Europe are warning about it. More and more voices are warning about it. They all acknowledge it. One points out this fact, another points out another fact. All the facts are true: The system is finished. What the present Administration is proposing, and what the present ten rivals (or, I guess one dropped out recently, Graham) are failing to mention, what the Democratic National Committee *refuses to face*, is the fact *we have that kind of crisis*. And that the George Bush policies, now, will sink the nation!

Some of those fools are going to say, "Well let him sink the nation; we'll get elected." That's not a good way to get elected. But, that's where we are.

The Threat of Fascism Today

Therefore, the issue now, is, what? The issue comes down to this. It comes down to the same thing that brought Hitler and other fascist regimes to power in Europe, from 1922 with Mussolini, on; and got us into what became known as World War II. Whenever you have a major financial crisis, there's always a danger, of a new type of general warfare. This has been the case, in European history, since the 1780s, since the financial crisis of France in the 1780s. At that point, a banking interest, centered in Lord Shelburne's British East India Company, orchestrated, beginning July 14, 1789, a wave of terror, which later brought Napoleon Bonaparte to power. This terror, the Jacobin Terror, followed by the Napoleonic dictatorship, was the model for modern fascism, or what we call fascism today. The forces that did this, then, were called Martinists. They were run, largely from London, but it was a French-language-speaking group that ran it.

This is the force, which actually, in a sense, brought Napoleon III to power in France. This is the European interest which was heavily involved in creating the Civil War in the United States. This is the interest, which, essentially, was behind much of the orchestration of World War I. This is what

brought Hitler, Mussolini, Franco, Laval, Pétain, and so forth, to power in Europe.

And, remember that in 1940, in June 1940, when the British Expeditionary Force, with some French and Belgians, were sitting on the beach at Dunkirk, waiting for the German armored divisions to come clean them out, those armored divisions halted, under Hitler's orders. Why? Why didn't Hitler wipe out the British Expeditionary Force, when he could have? Because he had people like Lord Halifax in London, and others, who were Hitler-lovers, and they had a scheme: And that scheme was, to bring France and Britain into a confederation with Mussolini, Franco, and so forth—and Japan. And to immediately attack the Soviet Union, which they thought would be a quick victory, with such united forces. And then, once the Soviet Union was crushed, to take the combined naval forces of Germany, France, the British Empire, Italy, and Japan, for an attack on the United States. Now, that attack, the Japan part of the attack, was what occurred on Dec. 7, 1941. This was World War II.

And the issue was what? The issue was this: Whenever you have a financial system in crisis, governments are faced with the following problem: If society has accumulated financial debts, beyond the ability of society to pay those debts, then the question is: Who is going to give? Is the government going to intervene, to say that the lives and welfare of its people are its primary responsibility? Or, is government going to intervene, and say, we don't care; if we have to kill people to do so, we're going to pay the debt? And it's that kind of issue, which has hit the world repeatedly since the 1780s, and with the bankruptcy of France, which is facing us again today. Are we going, now, to say, the debts will be paid at any cost? Take the case of Argentina, Brazil, and so forth. Are we going to continue that IMF policy, in other cases? And, even against the people of the United States? Are we going to kill our own people, by economic means, in order to try to roll over the debt, which the Bush Administration and previous administrations have been piling up, against us?

Or, are we going to say, that we go by the Preamble of our Constitution, in these matters? The Constitution, the Preamble in particular, which expresses natural law as it developed in Europe, especially, after the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648. That, our responsibility as government, under our Preamble, is to defend the sovereignty of our nation, number one. Number two, to protect the general welfare, and promote the general welfare of *all* of our people. And third, to assure these benefits *to posterity*.

Under those conditions, where you had a crisis like this, *government must put the system through bankruptcy reorganization*. That does not mean shut down the banks. What it means is, the following: It means that the government must take the central banking systems into receivership, including the bankrupt, in fact, Federal Reserve System! Our banking system is bankrupt! That's a fact. It's only being propped up politically, by the political impression that we don't dare do anything about it. It's bankrupt. Therefore, the government

must put the bankrupt system into *receivership*, for bankruptcy reorganization. Now, you're not going to close down things, you're going to take action to make sure not only that the firm continues to operate, but that the employment and production increases. That is essentially the approach that Franklin Roosevelt took in 1933.

You must defend the people first. You're not going to smash things; you're not going to close banks down, you're going to reorganize them. You're going to keep them in business. You're going to keep the flow of payment of pensions going. You're going to keep the essential institutions functioning. You're going to keep essential businesses operating. And, you're going to make the economy *grow*, so that you can build your way out of the crisis.

That's the issue before us now. And that's what takes the nerve, out of many people who otherwise might be competent candidates for President, under other circumstances. It takes the juices out of them. *That frightens them.* They're afraid of banking!

That was the case, then—in July 14, 1789. Two stooges for the head of the British political system, Lord Shelburne: Philippe Égalité, a cousin and pretender to the French throne, and Jacques Necker, a banker from Lausanne, Switzerland, conspired to organize the siege of the Bastille, to induce the guards to shoot, and to get the mob to lynch the guards. And, that was the beginning of a process, through the British agent Danton, British agent Marat, and others, under British direction, to conduct what became known as the Jacobin Terror, to destroy Britain's great rival, France, which had been our friend.

And that has been the pattern, since that time. It's now called the Synarchist pattern, which it was called during the World War II period, and which it's called today.

What Cheney Represents

The problem is that what Dick Cheney represents—I think he's idiot: I'll tell you why I think he's an idiot. He's a bully, he's a playground bully, not a thinker. What he did, back in 2002, August-September, I publicly denounced him for fraud, in the case of getting us into a war in Iraq. I said he was a liar—impeachable, or should resign. Now, I've been saying that, as some of you may have observed, with a certain degree of persistence over the intervening months. And it's my information, in the several past weeks, that Dick Cheney has suddenly discovered that I am his oppressor! An indication of that irony appeared on the Federal page of the *Washington Post* this morning. So, Dick Cheney is shaken a bit. And, it's time to say: "Bye, bye boy," again.

Now, Dick Cheney is not simply a bum, though he'd fully qualify for that status—much better than Vice President; President of Vice is not a good qualification.

But, we have another problem: We have a military and related policy, going back to World War II—going back to those two unnecessary nuclear missiles dropped on the civilian populations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, *which did not*

do one thing to end the war. Anyone who says, "A million American lives were saved by those bombs," is a *liar*, or an absolute fool, babbling fool. It had nothing to do with anything. The war was already won. It was done for a different purpose: It was made clear by the author of the nuclear policy, Bertrand Russell. He was known as a pacifist: Kill everybody and call it peace!

Bertrand Russell had a policy of preventive nuclear war. This policy was supported by various people inside the United States government, as well, the right wing, including the Democratic Party right wing, like Truman. The policy was, that we are going to dominate the world, at the end of this war. What we want to establish, with our British partner: We're going to become part of a British Commonwealth. The United States is going to fuse with Great Britain, and Australia, and so forth—become part of a British Commonwealth: "the English-speaking peoples." (Bah! It makes English a bad word!)

Anyway, but, the point was, as Russell said, explicitly, and he said it publicly, published it in September of 1946: The purpose of his nuclear policy, which was the purpose of dropping those two bombs on Japan, was to use nuclear weapons, as a threat so terrible, that nations would surrender their sovereignty to world government, in order to avoid warfare.

That was the policy. That policy continued to be the policy under Truman. And, fool Truman got us into a Korean War by

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his foolishness. And what we did in this country: We dumped Truman, and told him to “git!” Go back to the haberdashery! We don’t need you. We brought Eisenhower in to get us out of that Korean War, but also a nuclear warfare danger.

What had happened during this period, is that the crazy policies of Truman, contrary to Roosevelt’s policies, had gotten us into what was actually an inevitable war in Korea, by pushing on the Chinese and the Soviets at the same time. And, it was inevitable that there was going to be a reaction. And the reaction came from both the Soviet and Chinese governments, in the form of the Korean operation, from North Korea into South Korea. This was telegraphed, and this was *forced* into being as a reaction, by Truman. Because they assumed that by using terror of that sort, against the Soviet Union—which they thought did not yet have a nuclear weapon—that they could bully the world into submitting to an Anglo-American world government. And Truman believed that. And they took the risk.

But then, in the meantime, the Soviet system developed a *thermonuclear* weapon, before the United States. At that point, the Bertrand Russell policy of preventive war, had to be called off. Truman was dumped, retired, and Eisenhower, who was a traditionalist—not of this funny-funny type—gave us, with all his imperfections, two terms of peace. And, on the way out, in a speech, he warned against the “military-industrial complex,” and that was the funny name for it; it was accurate in description. But he said, “that’s the threat to this nation.” It’s the same threat that gave us Adolf Hitler, and Mussolini, and Franco, and so forth, back in the 1920s and 1930s. It was that philosophy.

That philosophy, today, is represented by Dick Cheney, and the neo-conservatives—by that right wing, which talks about “preventive nuclear war”; talks about using “mini-nukes”; or trying to get a fuss going in Korea, under which [North] Korea threatens to use its nuclear weapons in defense—and then, overnight Japan and South Korea develop their nuclear weapons, and you’ve got a nuclear warfare in the Korean Peninsula, and Japan. And some idiots don’t want peace. This is Cheney! This is Cheney’s policy. This is the policy of the neo-conservatives. This is the bunch of fools who are controlling the Bush Administration, today.

That’s what our problem is.

So, if you want to get through to next year, to the next election, *get rid of Cheney now!* Tell that man to go! “Go with God, but go!”

The way this policy was shaped, or misshaped under Cheney and Company and the neo-cons, was that when the Soviet system collapsed in 1989-92, Cheney was among the idiots who tried, unsuccessfully, to persuade the President of that time, President George H.W. Bush, to go for world empire; to thrust immediately for an occupation of Iraq, and to take on the Soviet Union, and establish an Anglo-American world empire, immediately, by an immediate process. The Bush Administration of that time said, “No.” Cheney stuck to it.

Cheney continued that policy, in various ups and downs, until Sept. 11, 2001.

And the first thing he did, in 2001, is bring that policy of his, that preventive nuclear war policy for world government, for world empire, to the fore again. And, that’s why we went into Afghanistan. We went into Afghanistan, not because of terrorism! We went into Afghanistan because we needed to tell the Europeans to give us their support for bases in Afghanistan. We used the fact that the Europeans gave us that degree of support, to set up the basing for a war on Iraq. The war on Iraq was ready to go in 2002. Some of us jammed it up. They postponed it. We got it into the United Nations; that postponed it. Then, they were about to lose their shot: The United Nations Security Council was about to vote on Iraq, on the following Monday or Tuesday. So, on the weekend, Bush was pushed into opening the war, *a totally unnecessary war*. But, a war which was launched for one purpose: To take the United States down the road, toward war: Getting Sharon, the stooge of these neo-cons, to attack Syria; to attack Iran; to escalate the fight around North Korea.

These are ongoing things, now! What is happening in the Gaza Strip, in the Middle East, is part of the same thing. The contention around Sudan is the same thing. The negotiation around Sudan and Garang is aimed to bring down Sudan; if you bring down Sudan, you bring down Egypt: That’s what these fools are up to.

The world is prepared to respond to this. Just as fool Truman and his administration got us into a Korean war on the assumption that China and the Soviet Union would not resist, because of the superiority of our nuclear weapons, the same mistake is being made now by the neo-cons and the fools who believe them. If we continue to push in this direction, if we let Syria be attacked, if we let Iran be attacked, if we let the North Korean crisis run out of control, we are going to be in an irreversible process leading toward a general war, which will be, not the war we choose to fight, but the war we impose upon ourselves, as in Iraq. This war will be what’s called “asymmetric warfare.” It will include mini-sub, hard to find. It will include weapons stuck in the mud on coasts. It will mean all kinds of things that are done in the name of irregular warfare. It will be a general war like the world has never known before. An asymmetric reaction to the potentiality of a global thermonuclear holocaust.

Now, you’re trapped between the level where, if you want to fight war, you’re going to get all the way to thermonuclear holocaust. If you’re not willing to go to a thermonuclear holocaust that destroys the planet, where are you going to go? You’re going to try to find the middle ground, which the mini-nukes typify. You’re going to try to find a way of fighting war, even nuclear war, below the threshold of thermonuclear war.

Under those conditions, the United States and civilization would be finished. We’ve got to stop what Cheney represents now. It’s the easiest thing to do—just get him to resign.

Voices of Rationality From the U.S. Senate

by Nancy Spannaus

During the U.S. Senate debate on the Bush Administration's \$87 billion budget for Iraq, a pattern of behavior emerged that indicates that senior Congressional leaders are beginning to step up to fill the vacuum of leadership shown in the Democratic, and Republican, Party. The fact that the budget authorization passed on Oct. 17, obscures certain significant elements of the debate.

First, there was the passage of the amendment, put forward by Sen. Evan Bayh (D-Ind.), which called for half of the \$20 billion in reconstruction aid to be issued as a loan. In point of fact, this was an insane provision, which ignores both moral and legal reality about the condition of Iraq, and is likely to be abandoned in the working out of differences between the House and Senate bills. Yet, the fact that it passed by a vote of 51-47, with 9 Republicans ignoring the personal importuning of President George W. Bush, reflects a certain degree of independence from the ruling neo-conservative clique, that could be important on other issues, such as the investigation of near-treasonous intelligence lies and leaks.

More important was the brave leadership shown by senior Democratic Senators Ted Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.), who, in their floor speeches against the \$87 billion package, provided an incisive indictment of the Cheney Administration's evil drive to war, as well as its disastrous failures in the post-war period. These were speeches which so strongly violated the "rules" of the Democratic National Committee against attacking the Bush Administration on its foreign and security policy, that it is notable that the DNC has not yet put out a press release attacking Kennedy and Byrd.

In effect, as Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche has pointed out, the two senior Senators have effectively stepped in to lead their party, in the face of the collapse of its credibility following the California Recall election. All the more extraordinary, then, that the President's father, former President George H.W. Bush, is presenting his George Bush Award for Excellence in Public Service to Senator Kennedy, at Texas A&M University on Oct. 7. Senior Republican figures are also moving into opposition to Cheney's reckless war policy.

Senator Byrd

Speaking on Oct. 17, Senator Byrd said the following:

"In 1837, Danish author, Hans Christian Andersen, wrote a wonderful fairy tale which he titled 'The Emperor's New

Clothes.' It may be the very first example of the power of political correctness. [The Senator summarizes the story, with its conclusion that a little boy speaks up, 'But the Emperor has no clothes!']

"That tale seems to me very like the way this nation was led to war.

"We were told that we were threatened by weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, but they have not been seen.

"We were told that the throngs of Iraqis would welcome our troops with flowers, but no throngs or flowers appeared.

"We were led to believe that Saddam Hussein was connected to the attack on the Twin Towers and the Pentagon, but no evidence has ever been produced.

"We were told in 16 words that Saddam Hussein tried to buy 'yellow cake' from Africa for production of nuclear weapons, but the story has turned into empty air.

"We were frightened with visions of mushroom clouds, but they turned out to be only vapors of the mind.

"We were told that major combat was over, but 101 Americans have died in combat [as of Oct. 17], since that proclamation from the deck of an aircraft carrier by our very own Emperor in his new clothes.

"Our Emperor says that we are not occupiers, yet we show no inclination to relinquish the country of Iraq to its people.

"Those who have dared to expose the nakedness of the Administration's policies in Iraq have been subjected to scorn. Those who have noticed the elephant in the room—that is, the fact that this war was based on falsehood—have had our patriotism questioned. Those who have spoken aloud the thought shared by hundreds of thousands of military families across this country, that our troops should return quickly and safely from the dangers half a world away, have been accused of cowardice. We have then seen the untruths, the dissembling, the fabrication, the misleading inferences surrounding this rush to war in Iraq wrapped quickly in the flag.

"The right to ask questions, debate, and dissent is under attack. The drums of war are beaten ever louder in an attempt to drown out those who speak of our predicament in stark terms.

"Even in the Senate, our history and tradition of being the world's greatest deliberative body is being snubbed. This huge spending bill has been rushed through this chamber in just one month. There were just three open hearings by the Senate Appropriations Committee on \$87 billion, without a single outside witness called to challenge the Administration's line. . . .

"But the time has come for the sheep-like political correctness, which has cowed members of this Senate to come to an end.

"The Emperor has no clothes. This entire adventure in Iraq has been based on propaganda and manipulation. Eighty-seven billion dollars is too much to pay for the continuation of a war based on falsehoods.

"Taking the nation to war based on misleading rhetoric

and hyped intelligence is a travesty and a tragedy. It is the most cynical of all cynical acts. It is dangerous to manipulate the truth. It is dangerous because, once having lied, it is difficult to ever be believed again. Having misled the American people and stampeded them to war, this Administration must now attempt to sustain a policy predicated on falsehoods. . . .

"I cannot support a President who refuses to authorize the reasonable change in course that would bring traditional allies to our side in Iraq.

"I cannot support the politics of zeal and 'might makes right' that created the new American arrogance and unilateralism which passes for foreign policy in this Administration.

"I cannot support this foolish manifestation of the dangerous and destabilizing doctrine of pre-emption that changes the image of America into that of a reckless bully.

"The Emperor has no clothes. And our former allies around the world were the first to loudly observe it. . . ."

Senator Kennedy

"Nearly six months have elapsed since President Bush flew out to the aircraft carrier and declared 'mission accomplished' in Iraq. Today, we all know all too well that the war is not over; the war goes on; the mission is not accomplished. An unnecessary war, based on unreliable and inaccurate intelligence, has not brought an end to danger. Instead, it has brought new dangers, imposed new costs, and taken more and more American lives each week. . . .

"The trumped up reasons for going to war have collapsed. All the Administration's rationalizations as we prepared to go to war now stand revealed as 'double-talk.' The American people were told Saddam Hussein was building nuclear weapons. He was not. We were told he had stockpiles of other weapons of mass destruction. He did not. We were told he was involved in 9/11. He was not. We were told Iraq was attracting terrorists from al-Qaeda. It was not. We were told our soldiers would be viewed as liberators. They are not. We were told Iraq could pay for its own reconstruction. It cannot. We were told the war would make America safer. It has not.

"Before the war, week after week after week after week, we were told lie after lie after lie after lie. . . .

"No foreign policy in our free society can succeed for long unless it is supported by our people. Our men and women in uniform fought bravely and brilliantly, but the President's war has been revealed as mindless, needless, senseless, and reckless. The American people know all this. Our allies know it. Our soldiers know it.

"We should never have gone to war in Iraq when we did, in the way we did, for the false reasons we were given. But now that we are there, two imperatives are absolutely clear: America cannot withdraw now, leaving Iraq to chaos or civil war, becoming a danger to us far greater than it did before. The misguided policy of the past is no excuse for a misguided policy for the future. . . ."

Navy Officers Break Silence on USS Liberty

by Michele Steinberg

The affidavit of Capt. Ward Boston, U.S. Navy, Judge Advocates General Department (ret.), was released to the public for the first time on Oct. 22, in a hearing room of the House of Representatives Rayburn Office Building, by the Independent Commission of Inquiry into the Israeli Attack on the *USS Liberty*. Representing the Commission were Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, USN (ret.), the former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Rear Adm. Merlin Staring, USN (ret.), the former Judge Advocate General of the Navy. Moorer and Staring are chairman and director, respectively, of the Liberty Alliance, an organization whose purpose is to bring about "the convening of a new Naval Board of Inquiry," operating with Congressional oversight, to investigate the Israeli armed forces' attack on June 8, 1967 on the *USS Liberty*, which was sailing in international waters off the coast of Egypt.

A 36-Year Coverup

Captain Boston's affidavit states, "For more than 30 years, I have remained silent on the topic of the *USS Liberty*. I am a military man and when orders come in from the Secretary of Defense and President of the United States, I follow them."

"However, recent attempts to rewrite history compel me to share the truth."

The affidavit describes how Boston, then the senior legal counsel for the Navy's Court of Inquiry "into the brutal attack on the *USS Liberty*," and his superior, the late Rear Adm. Isaac C. Kidd, were given only one week to gather evidence for the Navy's official investigation into the Israeli attack. The investigation was commissioned by Adm. John S. McCain, Jr., then Commander in Chief of U.S. Naval Forces, Europe (and the father of U.S. Sen. John McCain).

Boston attests: "Despite the short amount of time we were given, we gathered a vast amount of evidence . . . including hours of heartbreaking testimony from the young survivors."

"The evidence was clear. Both Admiral Kidd and I believed with certainty that this attack, which killed 34 American sailors and injured 172 others, was a deliberate effort to sink an American ship and murder its entire crew."

The affidavit singles out the recently published book by Jay Cristol, *The Liberty Incident*, as an "insidious attempt

to whitewash the facts.” Boston concludes: “I know from personal conversations I had with Admiral Kidd that President Lyndon Johnson and Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara ordered him to conclude that the attack was a case of ‘mistaken identity,’ despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary.”

“I saw the flag, which had visibly identified the ship as American, riddled with bullets, and heard testimony that made it clear that the Israelis intended there be no survivors. Not only did the Israelis attack the ship with napalm, gunfire and missiles, Israeli torpedo boats machine-gunned three life-boats that had been launched in an attempt by the crew to save the most seriously wounded—a war crime.”

‘Irrefutable Evidence’

The Commission presentation was introduced by Amb. Edward L. Peck, former Deputy Director of President Reagan’s White House Task Force on Terrorism, former Chief of Mission in Iraq, and former State Department Liaison to the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Then came Admiral Moorer, who made an impassioned call for ending the 36-year coverup of the attack. Moorer said that the Commission of Inquiry was founded because the U.S. Congress had failed to do its job in investigating this incident. Moorer insisted that it is “essential” that military history be truthful, and that one “cannot undo” the damage which is done from the “rewrite of history” such as had occurred in the *Liberty* case. Most of all, he said, it must be exposed *why* the rescue planes that took off from the *USS Saratoga* were called back by Washington, instead of doing their duty to save the lives of the Americans on board the *Liberty*.

Moorer said that the many interviews conducted with the surviving crew members of the *Liberty* make it “impossible to believe” that the attack was a case of “mistaken identity.” He said that he finds the evidence “more or less ‘irrefutable.’ ”

Moorer said that to investigate this incident requires that Congress overcome “their fear of the pro-Israel lobby.” Moorer received a rousing ovation when he stated that for his part, at 92 years of age, it would be “very, very easy” to keep silent, as many people have advised him, “but I will not do that.”

In answer to an Associated Press reporter who challenged the idea of a coverup, and demanded an explanation as to why Israel would attack the United States, Moorer fired back, “I do not think much of your question,” and proceeded to summarize the magnitude of the two-hour-plus attack by fighter planes, torpedo boat, and helicopter machine-gun fire. If that’s not a coverup, Moorer asked, then what is? He reported that Admiral Kidd had told all the sailors that they would be court-martialed if they ever spoke out.

Admiral Staring detailed his own role in London, in June 1967, when he began to review the 600 pages of evidence that was brought to him by Captain Boston from Malta, where a

hasty investigation of the incident had occurred, including interviews with the survivors. After many hours of reading the details in the first third of the report, Staring reported to Boston that the evidence *did not* support the Malta finding that it was a case of “mistaken identity.” The next day, Staring reported, the 600-page report was taken away from him, and whisked off to Washington. He never saw Captain Boston again.

This was the only case in his distinguished career, in which he rose to the level of Judge Advocate General of the Navy, where he was not asked to submit a report on his findings—which was his duty as legal officer.

The Commissioners also reported that this is the only case in American history of such a major naval attack which was not investigated by Congress.

The coverup continues. In the hallway outside the hearing room, a representative of the publishing company that put out A. Jay Cristol’s book, was lobbying attendees to hear “the other side of the story.” Immediately beneath the title of the press release announcing the book, “1967 Attack on U.S. Spy Ship Was Not Deliberate,” is an endorsement from Senator McCain (R-Ariz.), a Sharonist insider who praises author Cristol for reaching “a similar conclusion” to that of his father, who oversaw the London investigation where the coverup was sealed—but not forever.

COVERUP EXPOSED!

The Israeli Attack On the ‘USS Liberty’



“The Loss of Liberty,” a video by filmmaker Tito Howard, proves beyond any doubt that the June 8, 1967 Israeli attack against the *USS Liberty*, in which 34 American servicemen were killed and 171 wounded, was deliberate. The video includes testimony from Liberty survivors, many Congressional Medal of Honor winners, and from such high-ranking Americans as Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, Adm. Arleigh Burke, Gen. Ray Davis, and Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

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Congress Probes Coverup Of Iraq Casualties

by Michele Steinberg

Veterans' organizations and the families of U.S. soldiers in Iraq have been making their way to Capitol Hill in recent weeks, as anger builds against the Bush Administration's callous disregard and coverup of the high number of casualties in Iraq. This occurs as the number of daily attacks against the U.S. occupation mounts. In mid-October, a group of senior Democratic Congressmen went to Walter Reed Hospital to talk to the wounded soldiers themselves. Now, sources close to veterans' groups tell *EIR* that a bipartisan grouping in Congress is talking of holding hearings that could blow the situation wide open.

When my father, a U.S. Marine Corps veteran of World War II, was buried, a day after Memorial Day in 2002, an honor guard of young Marines paid tribute in a graveyard ceremony to his service to the United States. Though it had been more than half a century since he was a soldier, the honor guard was, in the words of President Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg, "altogether fitting and proper."

On Oct. 21, *Washington Post* reporter Dana Milbank reported that "In March, on the eve of the Iraq war, a directive arrived from the Pentagon at U.S. military bases, 'There will be no arrival ceremonies for, or media coverage of, deceased military departing from Ramstein [Germany] airbase or Dover [Delaware] base, to include all interim stops,' the Defense Department said, referring to the major ports for the returning remains." A Pentagon spokeswoman scurried to say the policy dated back to November 2000—another Administration! But, the directive was unquestionably "March 2003," and is an indictment of the Administration "chicken-hawks."

Milbank notes that Presidents Reagan, Carter, and Clinton all personally attended the arrival ceremonies at military bases in the United States when the remains of dead soldiers returned. Whether the press was there or not, the Presidents were there to honor the families.

Equally appalling is the coverup of the magnitude of the casualties, which are *not tallied* by the Pentagon press office spin doctors, on *orders* of the "civilians." The only reports so far have been in the press, but these have been harrowing.

In a piece called "America's Near-Invisible Wounded: Survivor-Iraq," in the Oct. 13 issue of *The New Republic*, reporter Lawrence Kaplan wrote, "Visiting the Walter Reed Army Medical Center" is like being at "a civil war hospital" because of the large number of those without legs. In Germany, *EIR* staffers have reported that the hospitals at

Ramstein Air Base are overflowing, but no reporting of this is allowed.

According to Kaplan, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld has tried to hide this tragedy by flying the wounded in C-17 and C-141 aircraft to Andrews Air Force Base "under cover of darkness," where there are no TV lights to guide the wounded to their ambulances. He notes, "Pentagon officials have rebuked public affairs officers who release casualty figures, and until recently, U.S. Central Command did not regularly publicize the injured tally either."

Estimates in the press put the number of soldiers in Iraq wounded at about 1,900, an increase of 300-600 over what Kaplan reported in his article. Kaplan concludes: "The numbers tell a truth about the situation on the ground in Iraq. . . . Every day, guerrillas wound an average of nearly ten Americans, many of them grievously. . . . As a result, the sheer number of wounded soldiers exceeds anything Americans have seen since Vietnam."

The Wounded Live in Squalor

Another investigative reporter, Mark Benjamin, writing for United Press International, exposed that sick and wounded soldiers are being held in squalor at Fort Stewart, Georgia. He writes: "The National Guard and Army Reserve soldiers' living conditions are so substandard, and the medical care so poor, that many of them believe the Army is trying push them out with reduced benefits for their ailments. One document shown to United Press International states that no more doctor appointments are available from Oct. 14 through Nov. 11—Veterans Day."

Benjamin quotes several soldiers, who report the lack of facilities, and the impossibility of getting diagnosis or care. One said he felt that he was being "treated like a third-class citizen." Benjamin continues: "One month after President Bush greeted soldiers at Fort Stewart—home of the famed Third Infantry Division—as heroes on their return from Iraq, approximately 600 sick or injured members of the Army Reserves and National Guard are warehoused in rows of spare, steamy and dark cement barracks . . . waiting for doctors."

They are on what is called "medical hold," while the Army decides how disabled they are, "and what benefits—if any—they should get as a result," Benjamin writes.

"Most soldiers in medical hold at Fort Stewart stay in rows of rectangular, gray, single-story cinder-block barracks without bathrooms or air conditioning . . . dark and sweltering in the southern Georgia heat and humidity.

"Soldiers make their way by walking or using crutches through the sandy dirt to a communal bathroom, where they have propped office partitions between otherwise open toilets for privacy. A row of leaky sinks sits on an opposite wall. The latrine smells of urine and is full of bugs, because many windows have no screens. . . . Soldiers say they have to buy their own toilet paper."

Is more of this, what the \$87 billion for Iraq will buy?

Israelis' Call for Peace Unhinges Cheney

by Michele Steinberg

When the Senate Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, headed by Sen. Lincoln Chafee (R-R.I.), met on Oct. 15 to discuss overcoming the "Obstacles to Peace" in the Middle East—just days after a massive Israeli invasion of the Gaza Strip, and on the day three U.S. security personnel were killed in a terrorist attack, the Bush Administration was nowhere to be seen. The Administration "hid under the bed," rather than come face-to-face with two Israelis: Dror Etkes, coordinator of the Settlements Watch team of Peace Now; and Rabbi Michael Melchior, the former Deputy Prime Minister of Israel. The message of these two Israelis was that the Bush Administration has not only failed the Palestinians, but threatens the survival of Israel itself.

Ranking Democrat Sen. Barbara Boxer of California opened her statement by revealing that the Bush Administration had refused to attend, though they they had testified behind closed doors. And the connection of the Administration's cowardice to the Iraq debacle was evident. "We were told by Mr. [Paul] Wolfowitz . . . that the Iraqi war was going to help solve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict," said Boxer. "I was skeptical of that. We certainly don't see that happening."

Just the opposite of what Wolfowitz had predicted is happening: More Israelis have been killed since September 2000, when Ariel Sharon marched onto the al-Haram al-Sharif holy site in Jerusalem, than in the 1948 "war for independence." Israel under the Sharonists is becoming a fascist state, and more and more Israelis fear it.

If peace is not reached, creating an independent Palestinian state, warned Etkes, Israel would, in the near future, have to "choose to forego all acceptable norms of democracy in order to maintain Jewish minority supremacy over an Arab majority," an option which "should frighten all friends of Israel." He added that the Israeli "settlements today pose an existentialist threat to the future of Israel. The West Bank and Gaza are not empty. Beside the settlers, there are now about 3.5 million Palestinians. And given demographic trends, the Palestinians, combined with Israeli Arabs who live inside the Green Line, will guarantee the Jews will soon be . . . a minority and Arabs will be the majority in the land between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea."

While insisting that there is "no moral equivalence" between the settlements and suicide terrorism, Etkes exposed

that since 1998, in order to destroy the Oslo Accords, Sharon, then foreign minister, has been rallying Israeli radicals to "grab the hilltops," creating new settlements to prevent the Palestinians' land from being turned over to them, in preparation for an independent state.

Rabbi Melchior emphasized, "We need *today* a Palestinian state. It can't wait until the end of some road or in five years or in ten years. I want to say very clearly, if there are not two states there will be only one state, and that state will not be a Jewish and a democratic state. . . . If it cannot be done under an agreement, which is of course to be preferred in every way and sense, we have to do it unilaterally, and we have to do it fast. And then of course we will have to move to our side of the fence." He added that you can't build a "security" fence, and "then continue to pour more and more people into the other side of the fence."

Rabbi Melchior poignantly referenced the violence of the Jewish radical right, saying, "We in Israel, as Jews, we have to fight the extreme elements also amongst ourselves which led to the Baruch Goldstein tragedy, to the assassination of our Prime Minister, to what many of our extremists are doing today, when they know very well which buttons to press on the other side in order for there not to be progress."

Patriots vs. Synarchist Democrats

Such frank statements from Israelis have been all but outlawed since Vice President Dick Cheney and his neo-conservative allies declared political and ideological "martial law" in the United States after 9/11. In fact, the Administration put intense pressure on Senator Chafee to stack the witness list with hardliners, in order to "counter" any pro-peace outlook.

Chafee's courage against such neo-con perversion of the Constitutional balance of power is notable. And, citing her collaboration with Chafee, Boxer said, "We need a real heroic effort . . . across party lines" for peace.

But for that to succeed, traditional Republicans and FDR Democrats are going to have to purge the neo-con warmongers from both parties. That problem was evident in the testimony given to the hearing by Dennis Ross, the former Clinton Administration Middle East envoy, who now squats as director of the Washington Institute for Near East Policy (WINEP). Ross gloated that after Sharon's attacks on Syria, and the Israeli invasion of the Gaza Strip, "Arafat is likely to be afraid. He's likely to be concerned that maybe the U.S. right now will give a yellow light to the Israelis about expulsion."

Ross is no force for peace, and his Likudnik think-tank could be seen as an outpost of Cheney's office. WINEP includes on its board anti-Muslim fanatic Daniel Pipes, and it was formerly home to Cheney aide David Wurmser, a co-author of the 1996 "Clean Break" policy, written for Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, to abrogate Oslo, and launch war with Iraq, Syria, and Iran.

‘Geneva Peace Moves Are Important’

Asked by an American Muslim newspaper journalist how he would “right the wrongs” of United States Mideast policy, Democratic Presidential candidate and *EIR* Founding Editor Lyndon LaRouche told his live audience and those listening to his Oct. 22 webcast, “As President, I’ll have no problem in dealing with this. I will get the support of enough people in the world that we’ll stop it.” LaRouche pointed to the current Geneva non-governmental peace meetings of Israelis and Palestinians as important for governments to support.

Abdulla el-Amin of Detroit’s *Muslim Observer* asked, “Mr. LaRouche . . . how do you propose to deal with what obviously is an extremely powerful lobby in the United States, in order to be fair in the treatment of the Palestinian people?”

LaRouche’s forceful answer is worth quoting at length: “First of all, there is a meeting in Geneva—with [Yossi] Beilin and others involved, whom I’ve had some cooperation with indirectly in the past on this question—which is an attempt to revive the Israeli-Palestinian dialogue. This is important. I think that governments and others around the world should support it. Not that it, by itself, is going to succeed, but an effort in that direction opens up the question of what is required to succeed. If you can establish that the intent exists, then I think it can succeed.

“Now, the other side is that Israel has no future under the present policies of Sharon. . . . If Israel were to pursue this course, which has been assigned to it by the friends of Dick Cheney, the neo-conservatives in the United States principally—it’s a part of Cheney’s policy, it’s a part of the preventive war policy. Sharon is a patsy for Cheney, or for whoever takes Cheney’s place in playing that role. In reality, as every sane Israeli knows—and every concerned Jew around the world who’s well-informed knows—if Israel goes this road, Israel will cease to exist. Maybe other people, too, will cease to exist, but Israel cannot live with the present policy.

“It is in the interest of the United States that the Middle East war end!” LaRouche said. “It is in the interest of the United States that there be peace among the peoples of the Middle East. It is in the interest of the United States that there be justice for the Palestinians. Therefore, the United States President must express that interest. . . . He would have to say, as I would say, ‘Hey, Sharon, I’ve got news for you. Your water is shut off. You don’t get a nickel from the United States from this moment on, until you stop this nonsense. You’re not getting anything from us.’

“We are on the side of the Palestinians, because they’re the victims in this process. Oh sure, they kill back; but everyone who understands this process, understands that when you push a people to the brink, you will get irregular warfare. You set the fire: Don’t complain about the flames. When you abuse people, you deny them justice for two generations, you treat them as inhuman for two generations, they give up hope, and they’re willing to commit suicide to fight you, then you are wrong, wrong. You don’t do that to the human race. And the United States has to take a clear position on that. . . .

“On the other hand, we have people like Beilin and others, who know that peace is essential. . . . And the policy of the United States, for its own part, should be, ‘We will tolerate nothing but peace. . . . We could get support from other nations for such a policy. But what we’re not doing, on the Israeli side, is, we are not putting our support to those people whose interests and whose actions do correspond to our interest. Beilin typifies those who correspond to U.S. interests. Therefore, we should be supporting the Geneva process, not because it’s a guaranteed success, but because it’s keeping alive the only thing that will get the Middle East out of this mess. At the same time, we have to defend the rights of the Palestinians, in the way the United States should defend the rights of the Palestinians, not like a bull in a china shop, but consistently. And, if we were serious about it, it would help.”

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 Comcast Ch.24
 Wednesdays—10 am
IDAHO
 • MOSCOW—Ch. 11
 Mondays—7 pm

ILLINOIS
 • CHICAGO
 AT&T/RCN/WOW Ch.21
 Fri., 11/14: 10 pm
 Sat. 11/22: 5 pm
 • QUAD CITIES
 Mediacom Ch.19
 Thursdays—11 pm
 • PEORIA COUNTY
 Insight Ch.22
 Sundays—7:30 pm
 • SPRINGFIELD Ch.4
 Mon-Fri: 5-9 pm
 Sat-Sun: 1-5 pm

INDIANA
 • BLOOMINGTON
 Insight Ch.3
 Tuesdays—8 pm
 • DELAWARE COUNTY
 Comcast Ch.42
 Mondays—11 pm
 AT&T Ch.21
 Monday-Thursdays
 8 am - 12 Noon

IOWA
 • QUAD CITIES
 Mediacom Ch.19
 Thursdays—11 pm
KENTUCKY
 • BOONE/KENTON
 Insight Ch.21
 Mon: 4 pm; Sat: 5 pm
 • JEFFERSON Ch.98
 Fridays—2 pm

LOUISIANA
 • ORLEANS PARISH
 Cox Ch.78
 Tuesdays & Saturdays
 4 am & 4 pm
MARYLAND
 • ANNE ARUNDEL
 Annapolis Ch.20
 Millennium Ch.99
 Sat & Sun: 12:30 am
 • MONTGOMERY Ch.19
 Fridays—7 pm
 • P.G.COUNTY Ch.76
 Mondays—10:30 pm

MASSACHUSETTS
 • BRAintree
 AT&T Ch.31
 BELD Ch.16
 Tuesdays—8 pm
 • CAMBRIDGE
 MediaOne Ch.10
 Mondays—4 pm
 • WORCESTER—Ch.13
 Tue—8:30 pm

MICHIGAN
 • CALHOON
 ATT Ch.11
 Mondays—4 pm
 • CANTON TWP.
 Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
 Mondays: 6-8 pm
 • DEARBORN
 Comcast Ch.16
Zajak Presents
 Mondays: 6-8 pm
 • DEARBORN HTS.
 Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
 Mondays: 6-8 pm
 • GRAND RAPIDS
 AT&T Ch.25
 Fridays—1:30 pm
 • KALAMAZOO
 Thu: 11 pm (Ch.20)
 Sat: 10 pm (Ch.22)
 • KENT COUNTY
 Charter Ch.7
 Tue—12 Noon,
 7:30 pm, 11 pm
 • LAKE ORION
 Comcast Ch.65
 Mondays & Tuesdays
 2 pm & 9 pm
 • LIVONIA
 Brighthouse Ch.12
 Thursdays—4:30 pm
 • MT.PLEASANT
 Charter Ch. 3
 Tuesdays—5:30 pm
 Wednesdays—7 am
 • PLYMOUTH
 Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
 Mondays: 6-8 pm

MINNESOTA
 • ANOKA
 AT&T Ch.15
 Mon: 4 pm & 11 pm
 • BURNSVILLE/EGAN
 ATT Ch.14,57,96
 Tuesdays—5:30 pm
 Saturdays—9 pm
 Sundays—10 pm
 • CAMBRIDGE
 US Cable Ch.10
 Wednesdays—2 pm
 • COLD SPRING
 US Cable Ch.10
 Wednesdays—5 pm
 • COLUMBIA HTS.
 MediaOne Ch.15
 Wednesdays—8 pm
 • DULUTH—Ch.20
 Mondays—9 pm
 Wednesdays—12 pm
 Fridays 1 pm
 • FRIDLEY—Ch.5
 Thursdays—5:30 pm
 Saturdays—8:30 pm
 • MINNEAPOLIS
 PARAGON Ch.67
 Saturdays—7 pm
 • NEW ULM—Ch.14
 Fridays—5 pm
 • PROCTOR/
 HERMANTOWN—Ch.12
 Tue: Btw. 5 pm-1 am
 • ST.CLOUD AREA
 Charter Ch.10
 Astound Ch.12
 Thursdays—8 pm
 • ST.CROIX VLY.
 Valley Access Ch.14
 Thursdays: 4 & 10 pm
 Fridays—8 am
 • ST.LOUIS PARK
 Paragon Ch.15
 Wed, Thu, Fri:
 12 am, 8 am, 4 pm
 • ST.PAUL (city)
 SPIN Ch.15
 Saturdays—10 pm
 • ST.PAUL (N Burbs)
 AT&T Ch.14
 Thu: -6 pm & Midnite
 Fri: -6 am & Noon
 • ST.PAUL (NE burbs)*
 Suburban Ch.15
 • St.PAUL (S&W burbs)
 AT&T-Comcast Ch.15
 Tue & Fri: -8 pm
 Wednesdays—10:30 pm
 SOUTH WASHINGTON
 ATT Ch.14—1:30 pm
 Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu

MISSISSIPPI
 • MARSHALL COUNTY
 Galaxy Ch. 2
 Mondays—7 pm
MISSOURI
 • ST.LOUIS
 AT&T Ch.22
 Wednesdays—5 pm
 Thursdays—12 Noon
NEBRASKA
 • LINCOLN
 T/W Ch.80
Citizen Watchdog
 Wednesdays—10 pm

NEVADA
 • CARSON—Ch.10
 Wednesdays—7 pm
 Saturdays—3 pm
 • RENO/SPARKS
 Charter Ch.16
 Wednesdays—9 pm
 • GARY
 AT&T Ch.25
 Wednesdays—10 am
NEW JERSEY
 • MERCER COUNTY
 Comcast*
 TRENTON Ch.81
 WINDSOR/Ch.27
 Time Warner Ch.27
 Wednesdays—4 pm
 • NORTHHER NJ
 Comcast Ch.57*
 PISCATAWAY
 Cablevision Ch.71
 Wed—11:30 pm
 • PLAINSBORO
 Comcast Ch.3*
NEW MEXICO
 • ALBUQUERQUE
 Comcast Ch.27
 Mondays—3 pm
 Daily: 10 am; or
 12 Noon; or 2 pm;
 or 12 Midnight
 • OBERLIN—Ch.9
 Tuesdays—7 pm
 • REYNOLDSBURG
 Ch.6: Sun—6 pm

NEW YORK
 • AMSTERDAM
 T/W Ch.16
 Wednesdays—7 pm
 • BRONX
 Cablevision Ch.70
 Fridays—4:30 pm
 • BROOKLYN
 T/W Ch.34
 Cablevision Ch.67
 Tue: 12 Noon & 8 pm
 • BUFFALO
 Adelphia Ch.20
 Thursdays—4 pm
 Saturdays—1 pm
 • CHEMUNG/STEBEN
 Time Warner Ch.1
 Mon & Fri: 4:30 pm
 • ERIE COUNTY
 Adelphia Intl. Ch.20
 Thursdays—10:35 pm
 • ILION—Ch.10
 Mon & Wed—11 am
 Saturdays— 11:30 pm
 • IROQUOIS Ch.15
 Mondays—7:30 pm
 Thursdays—7 pm
 • JEFFERSON/LEWIS
 Time Warner Ch.2
 Unscheduled pop-ins
 • MANHATTAN—MNN
 T/W Ch.34; RCN Ch.109
 Alt. Sundays—9 am
 • NIAGARA COUNTY
 Adelphia Ch.20
 Thursdays—10:35 pm
 • ONEIDA—Ch.10
 Thu: 8 or 9 pm
 • PENFIELD—Ch.15
 Penfield Comm. TV*
 • QUEENS OPTV Ch.34
 Fridays—5 pm
 Thursdays—9 pm
 • QUEENSBURY Ch.71
 Thursdays—7 pm
 • RIVERHEAD Ch.70
 Thu—12 Midnight
 • ROCHESTER—Ch.15
 Sundays—3 pm
 Mondays—10 pm

OHIO
 • CUYAHOGA COUNTY
 Ch.21: Wed—3:30 pm
 • FRANKLIN COUNTY
 Ch.21: Sun—6 pm
 • LORAIN COUNTY
 Adelphia Ch.30
 Daily: 10 am; or
 12 Noon; or 2 pm;
 or 12 Midnight
 • OBERLIN—Ch.9
 Tuesdays—7 pm
 • REYNOLDSBURG
 Ch.6: Sun—6 pm

OREGON
 • LINN/BENTON
 AT&T Ch.99
 Tuesdays—1 pm
 • TAOS—Ch.2
 Thursdays—7 pm
TEXAS
 • AUSTIN Ch.10
 T/W & Grande
 Wednesdays—7 pm
 • DALLAS Ch.13-B
 Tuesdays—10:30 pm
 • EL PASO COUNTY
 Adelphia Ch.4
 Tuesdays—8 pm
 Thursdays—11 am
 • HOUSTON
 Time Warner Ch.17
 Tuesdays—5 pm
 Saturdays—9 am
 Wed. 11/5: 7:30 pm
 Mon, 11/10: 7 pm
 Wed, 11/12: 6:30 pm
 Thu, 11/20: 5:30 pm
 • KINGWOOD Ch.98
 Kingwood Cablevision
 Tuesdays—5 pm
 Saturdays—9 am
 Wed, 11/5: 7:30 pm
 Mon, 11/10: 7 pm
 Wed, 11/12: 6:30 pm
 Thu, 11/20: 5:30 pm

UTAH
 • RICHARDSON
 AT&T Ch.10-A
 Thursdays—6 pm
 • E.MILLARD
 Precis Ch.10
 Tuesdays—5 pm
 • SEVERE/SAN PETE
 Precis Ch.10
 Sundays & Mondays
 6 pm & 9 pm
VERMONT
 • GREATER FALLS
 Adelphia Ch.8
 Tuesdays—1 pm
VIRGINIA
 • ALBERMARLE
 Adelphia Ch.13
 Fridays—3 pm
 • ARLINGTON
 ACT Ch.33
 Mondays—4 pm
 Tuesdays—9 am
 • BLACKSBURG
 WTOB Ch.2
 Mondays—6 pm
 • CHESTERFIELD
 Comcast Ch.6
 Tuesdays—5 pm
 • FAIRFAX—Ch.10
 Tuesdays—12 Noon
 Thursdays—7 pm
 • LOUDOUN
 Adelphia Ch. 23/24
 Thursdays—7 pm
 • ROANOKE—Ch.9
 Thursdays—2 pm

WASHINGTON
 • KING COUNTY
 AT&T Ch.29/77
 Mondays—7 pm
 • KENNEWICK
 Charter Ch.12
 Mondays—12 Noon
 Thursdays—8:30 pm
 • PASCO
 Charter Ch.12
 Mondays—12 Noon
 Thursdays—8:30 pm
 • RICHLAND
 Charter Ch.12
 Mondays—12 Noon
 Thursdays—8:30 pm
 • SPOKANE—Ch.14
 Wednesdays—6 pm
 • WENATCHEE
 Charter Ch.98
 Thu: 10 am & 5 pm
WISCONSIN
 • MADISON—Ch.4
 Tuesdays—3 PM
 Wednesdays—12 Noon
 • MARATHON COUNTY
 Charter Ch.10
 Thursdays—9:30 pm
 Fridays—12 Noon
 • SUPERIOR
 Charter Ch.20
 Mondays—7:30 pm
 Wednesdays—11 pm
 Fridays 1 pm
WYOMING
 • GILLETTE—Ch.36
 Thursdays—5 pm

• ROCKLAND—Ch.71
 Mondays—6 pm
 • STATEN ISL.
 Time Warner Cable
 Thu—11 pm (Ch.35)
 Sat—8 am (Ch.34)
 • TOMPKINS COUNTY
 Time Warner Ch.13
 Sun—1 pm & 9 pm
 Saturdays—9 pm
 • TRI-LAKES
 Adelphia Ch.2
 Sun: 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm
 • WEBSTER—Ch.12
 Wednesdays—9 pm

NORTH CAROLINA
 • HICKORY—Ch.3
 Tuesdays—10 pm

OHIO
 • CUYAHOGA COUNTY
 Ch.21: Wed—3:30 pm
 • FRANKLIN COUNTY
 Ch.21: Sun—6 pm
 • LORAIN COUNTY
 Adelphia Ch.30
 Daily: 10 am; or
 12 Noon; or 2 pm;
 or 12 Midnight
 • OBERLIN—Ch.9
 Tuesdays—7 pm
 • REYNOLDSBURG
 Ch.6: Sun—6 pm

OREGON
 • LINN/BENTON
 AT&T Ch.99
 Tuesdays—1 pm
 • TAOS—Ch.2
 Thursdays—7 pm

TEXAS
 • AUSTIN Ch.10
 T/W & Grande
 Wednesdays—7 pm
 • DALLAS Ch.13-B
 Tuesdays—10:30 pm
 • EL PASO COUNTY
 Adelphia Ch.4
 Tuesdays—8 pm
 Thursdays—11 am
 • HOUSTON
 Time Warner Ch.17
 Tuesdays—5 pm
 Saturdays—9 am
 Wed. 11/5: 7:30 pm
 Mon, 11/10: 7 pm
 Wed, 11/12: 6:30 pm
 Thu, 11/20: 5:30 pm
 • KINGWOOD Ch.98
 Kingwood Cablevision
 Tuesdays—5 pm
 Saturdays—9 am
 Wed, 11/5: 7:30 pm
 Mon, 11/10: 7 pm
 Wed, 11/12: 6:30 pm
 Thu, 11/20: 5:30 pm

UTAH
 • RICHARDSON
 AT&T Ch.10-A
 Thursdays—6 pm
 • E.MILLARD
 Precis Ch.10
 Tuesdays—5 pm
 • SEVERE/SAN PETE
 Precis Ch.10
 Sundays & Mondays
 6 pm & 9 pm

VERMONT
 • GREATER FALLS
 Adelphia Ch.8
 Tuesdays—1 pm

VIRGINIA
 • ALBERMARLE
 Adelphia Ch.13
 Fridays—3 pm
 • ARLINGTON
 ACT Ch.33
 Mondays—4 pm
 Tuesdays—9 am
 • BLACKSBURG
 WTOB Ch.2
 Mondays—6 pm
 • CHESTERFIELD
 Comcast Ch.6
 Tuesdays—5 pm
 • FAIRFAX—Ch.10
 Tuesdays—12 Noon
 Thursdays—7 pm
 • LOUDOUN
 Adelphia Ch. 23/24
 Thursdays—7 pm
 • ROANOKE—Ch.9
 Thursdays—2 pm

WASHINGTON
 • KING COUNTY
 AT&T Ch.29/77
 Mondays—7 pm
 • KENNEWICK
 Charter Ch.12
 Mondays—12 Noon
 Thursdays—8:30 pm
 • PASCO
 Charter Ch.12
 Mondays—12 Noon
 Thursdays—8:30 pm
 • RICHLAND
 Charter Ch.12
 Mondays—12 Noon
 Thursdays—8:30 pm
 • SPOKANE—Ch.14
 Wednesdays—6 pm
 • WENATCHEE
 Charter Ch.98
 Thu: 10 am & 5 pm

WISCONSIN
 • MADISON—Ch.4
 Tuesdays—3 PM
 Wednesdays—12 Noon
 • MARATHON COUNTY
 Charter Ch.10
 Thursdays—9:30 pm
 Fridays—12 Noon
 • SUPERIOR
 Charter Ch.20
 Mondays—7:30 pm
 Wednesdays—11 pm
 Fridays 1 pm

WYOMING
 • GILLETTE—Ch.36
 Thursdays—5 pm

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