

EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

October 20, 2006 Vol. 33 No. 42 www.larouchepub.com \$10.00

Chicago Boys' Bloody Hand Behind Cheney Campus Gestapo
Globalization Causes Famine: Wheat Supplies Plunge
Fusion Torch Can Create New Raw Materials

**LaRouche Reviews 'Hubris':
'How Not To Play Chess'**



EIR

Founder and Contributing Editor:

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Editorial Board: *Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.,
Muriel Mirak-Weissbach, Antony Papert, Gerald
Rose, Dennis Small, Edward Spannaus, Nancy
Spannaus, Jeffrey Steinberg, William Wertz*

Editor: *Nancy Spannaus*

Associate Editors: *Ronald Kokinda, Susan Welsh*

Managing Editor: *John Sigerson*

Science Editor: *Marjorie Mazel Hecht*

Technology Editor: *Marsha Freeman*

Book Editor: *Katherine Notley*

Photo Editor: *Stuart Lewis*

Circulation Manager: *Stanley Ezrol*

INTELLIGENCE DIRECTORS:

Counterintelligence: *Jeffrey Steinberg,*

Michele Steinberg

Economics: *Marcia Merry Baker,*

Lothar Komp

History: *Anton Chaitkin*

Ibero-America: *Dennis Small*

Law: *Edward Spannaus*

Russia and Eastern Europe:

Rachel Douglas

United States: *Debra Freeman*

INTERNATIONAL BUREAUS:

Bogotá: *Javier Almario*

Berlin: *Rainer Apel*

Caracas: *David Ramonet*

Copenhagen: *Poul Rasmussen*

Houston: *Harley Schlanger*

Lima: *Sara Madueño*

Melbourne: *Robert Barwick*

Mexico City: *Rubén Cota Meza*

New Delhi: *Ramtanu Maitra*

Paris: *Christine Bierre*

Rome: *Paolo Raimondi*

United Nations, N.Y.C.: *Leni Rubinstein*

Washington, D.C.: *William Jones*

Wiesbaden: *Göran Haglund*

*EIR (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly (50 issues),
by EIR News Service Inc., 912 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E.,
Washington, DC 20003.*

(703) 777-9451.

World Wide Web site: <http://www.larouchepub.com>

e-mail: eirns@larouchepub.com

European Headquarters: Executive Intelligence Review

Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308,

D-65013 Wiesbaden, Bahnstrasse 9-A, D-65205,

Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany

Tel: 49-611-73650.

Homepage: <http://www.eirna.com>

E-mail: eirna@eirna.com

Executive Directors: Anno Hellenbroich, Michael Liebig

In Montreal, Canada: 514-855-1699

In Denmark: EIR I/S, Sankt Knuds Vej 11, basement left,

DK-1903 Frederiksberg, Denmark. Tel.: +45 35 43 60 40,

Fax: +45 35 43 87 57. e-mail: eirdk@hotmail.com

In Mexico: EIR, Manuel Ma. Contreras #100, Despacho 8,

Col. San Rafael, CP 06470, Mexico, DF. Tel.: 2453-2852,

2453-2853.

*Copyright © 2006 EIR News Service. All rights reserved.
Reproduction in whole or in part without permission strictly
prohibited.*

Canada Post Publication Sales Agreement #40683579

*Postmaster: Send all address changes to EIR, P.O. Box
17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390.*

From the Associate Editor

In the few remaining days before the Nov. 7 U.S. elections, the crucial margin will be the role played by youth on America's college campuses. Not only do they themselves constitute a significant percentage of votes in battleground states; but the extent to which they mobilize others can determine not only whether the Democratic Party regains control of Congress, but, equally important, whether the party is revived as a potent force, for changing the direction into which the country is plunging.

That is why the LaRouche Youth Movement is putting everything they've got into campus organizing now. As readers of last week's issue know, *EIR's* investigative team is putting together the story of how the campuses have been kept so quiet since the November 2004 election. Even as the Iraq War becomes more disastrous day by day, the auto sector goes into mass layoffs and bankruptcy, and the standard of living of the lower 80% of family income-brackets sinks ever lower, too many intelligent young people are saying, "I won't go there." Now we know why: A right-wing fascist gestapo apparatus has been installed on the campuses, under the top-down direction of Mrs. Lynne Cheney, investment banker John Train, George Shultz, and other marcher-lords for Anglo-Dutch Liberalism.

In this issue, we expand our coverage to identify the origins of this "academic" grouping, in the circles of the late Leo Strauss at the University of Chicago. We also document the Train gestapo's "hit list" of academic opponents of Bush-Cheney policies, and Train's explicit support for the Pinochet dictatorship in Chile.

Lyndon H. LaRouche's contribution to this issue is a review of *Hubris: The Inside Story of Spin, Scandal, and the Selling of the Iraq War*, by Michael Isikoff and David Corn. While noting that their exposé is "useful," he expresses disappointment that the authors have not penetrated to "the real story which needs to be told for the good of humanity." That story—what really motivates those behind the war, and what remedy is urgently necessary—he proceeds to tell. Therein lies the clue to the enigma of our cover photo!

Don't miss Marjorie Hecht's report on the technology of the fusion torch. As discussed in our recent feature on "the Isotope Economy," this will have crucial importance for the 21st Century.

Susan Welsh

EIRContents

Cover This Week

"Merchants of the Clothmakers' Guild," by Rembrandt van Rijn.



4 How Not To Play Chess

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. reviews Michael Isikoff and David Horn, *Hubris: The Inside Story of Spin, Scandal, and the Selling of the Iraq War*. LaRouche emphasizes that today, "when the presently onrushing general collapse of the world's present monetary-financial system, is the principal imperative accelerating the Bush-Cheney drive toward immediate launching of new major wars, the typical critic of the current war-policy of that administration, refuses to take the actually determining onrush of the presently threatened, global economic breakdown crisis itself into consideration, in assessing the war-danger as such."

Investigation

20 Chicago Boys' Bloody Hand Behind Cheney Campus Gestapo

Lynne Cheney's strategists from the American Council of Trustees and Alumni (ACTA) are a gang bred at the University of Chicago around Leo Strauss, and their project is far deadlier than the street-variety Mafia killers that blackened Chicago's reputation.

23 The British Pedigree of Lynne Cheney

28 From Train to Trash, Top Down & Dirty

By Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

29 Horowitz's Hit-List

30 Horrorwitchers at UCLA Attack the 'Dirty Thirty'

30 ACTA Plans Strategy at Athena Roundtable

International

32 Russians See ‘Permanent War’ Escalation as Aimed at Them

The decision announced by Russia’s state-owned firm Gazprom, to drop U.S. interests from its giant Shtokman offshore natural gas project, both as potential co-developers and as future customers, gives an indication of how Moscow perceives the world strategic lineup.

34 Can Genocide in Iraq Be Stopped?

Economics

38 Globalization’s Policy of Famine: Wheat Supplies Plunge

The 2006 world production level for wheat and all other grains combined—is below the average annual level of world grain consumption, for the sixth year, out of the last seven. Therefore, world stockpiles have been drawn down to the level of shortages.

40 IMF/World Bank-Imposed Globalization Leading Bangladesh Further Into Hell

43 Putin Offers Germany Industrial Cooperation

45 Reality Bursts Mortgage Bubble and Greenspan’s Fantasies

47 Business Briefs

National

48 Bipartisan Briefing Focuses on Cheney’s October Surprise

Rep. Dennis Kucinich co-hosts testimony on Vice President Cheney’s push for a military attack on Iran.

50 Another Confrontation in the Middle East?

Opening statement by Rep. Dennis Kucinich.

51 Interventionist U.S. Policy Is a Failure

Statement by co-sponsor Rep. Ron Paul.

52 U.S. Attack Would Bolster Iran Government

Testimony by the president of the National Iranian American Council.

53 National News

Science & Technology

54 Fusion Torch Can Create New Raw Materials

The fusion torch can create new mineral resources from ordinary dirt and rock, and get rid of waste by reducing it to its constituent elements.

Editorial

64 Whose War Is This?

How Not To Play Chess

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

October 9, 2006

Out of the lesser true-to-life legends from the U.S.A. of World War II, came the story of the security guards at a war-time defense plant, who were perplexed by their failed attempts to discover what might be buried in that sand conveyed out through the plant gate by employees regularly pushing relevant wheelbarrows through the exit check-points.

The story runs: years later a former guard asked one of those employees: “Tell me, between you and me, what were you guys stealing?”

The answer came: “Wheelbarrows.”

Déjà vu!

For me, who knew that generation of war-time defense-industry employees, and the rationing system of that time, the story of “wheelbarrows” had verisimilitude. But, consider another story with a similar point, for which I can account of my own direct knowledge, a story of my experience with the game of chess.

Anyone who knows the secret of the game of chess, would understand why the game became, eventually, too boring for me to play with zest any longer. He or she will therefore also understand what I see as the failing in strategic intelligence-skills shown in an otherwise worthwhile piece of current journalism by Michael Isikoff and David Corn, the co-authors of *Hubris*.¹

I had been introduced to the game of chess by a memorably generous teacher, Lew Thistle, during my Junior year at Lynn English High School. My notorious lack of competitive spirit, then as now, meant that I was never the best across the board, but was able to excel on a relatively higher scale of

performance in other ways, as in blindfold chess games, with fair performance at the Prussian game of *Schachspiel*, and with great success, relatively speaking, in dealing with up to eight tyros simultaneously, while I was blindfolded, but highly amused, in the course of a return voyage from abroad, on shipboard, at the close of my military service.

But, I lost my zest for treating the game seriously when I discovered, a few years later, that the Eighteenth-Century Newtonian mathematician Leonhard Euler had discovered the mathematics of the knight’s move in chess. As the old drunk said to Hickey, near the close of Eugene O’Neill’s *The Iceman Cometh*, “Hickey, you took the life out of the booze.” For me, the game of chess was not really fun any more.

Did Euler take the life out of my game? On the contrary, I suddenly recognized that it had never really been there. I have just had a similar reaction in reading the book of Isikoff and Corn.

That kind of reaction against chess, prompted by the Euler case, had not been an isolated experience for me. In a closely related matter, I had already been an antagonist of Euclidean geometry since my first encounter with the subject in a high school classroom; on the matter of Euclidean geometry, I had recognized, then, at the start, from the study of the ironical way the relationship between form and mass functioned in the work done at the Charlestown, Massachusetts naval base, that a purely formal geometry, such as a Euclidean geometry, had no place in that real universe where the alternative, physical geometry, is functionally supreme.

Chess, like the sterile game of Euclidean, or Cartesian geometry, is a game premised on a set of fixed, axiomatic, and actually arbitrary presumptions called “sense-certainty.” The acceptance of any set of such arbitrary presumptions, generates a blind faith in a false, or merely temporary state of our experience of the universe: expressing, thus, a mistaken

1. Michael Isikoff and David Corn, *Hubris: The Inside Story of Spin, Scandal, and the Selling of the Iraq War* (New York: Crown Publishers, 2006).



arttoday.com



PRNewsFoto/National World War II Museum



White House photo

Bestial as they are, the likes of Emperor Nero, Bush Administration-godfather George P. Shultz, and President George W. Bush himself are merely underlings, controlled by higher powers who have assigned them their roles.

faith which is the commonplace cause of intellectual failure among university graduates in science, or honest specialists in political intelligence investigations, today.

In physical science, the great mistake would be to assume that the physical universe is governed by mathematical systems derived from the arbitrary, actually false set of definitions, axioms, and postulates of a Babylonian-like set of academic priestly canons, as typified by a so-called Euclidean, or Cartesian geometry.

As the Apostle Paul warned in a famous passage from his *I Corinthians* 13: we see with our senses as in “a glass darkly.” The real universe is governed by universal physical principles which, as the Apostle warned, are undeniably effects, but not objects of the senses in and of themselves. Like Johannes Kepler’s uniquely original discovery of that universal principle of gravitation which already defines a self-bounded, finite universe, they are experimentally demonstrable as universal physical principles, which we must discover, experimentally, as Kepler discovered gravitation.

It is the power of making, and acting upon such discoveries efficiently, which sets the human individual apart from, and absolutely above the mere animals. It is this which sets competent scientific practice absolutely apart from such foolish trinkets of infantile fantasy as a Euclidean or Cartesian geometry. It is that power of discovery of universal principles, principles which could never be discovered by those methods of mathematical deduction, associated with Euclid or Descartes; it is an exciting power of discovery which distinguishes the species of man from mere imitators of monkeys and great apes.

No animal could achieve that distinction of man, but only a human being—or the Creator Himself. Man is able, as the case of Kepler’s discovery of gravitation illustrates the point, not only to discover a universal physical principle, but to

change the universe by acting appropriately on the basis of that kind of discovery. That is the root of the difference in the actual increase of the human population to billions today, as contrasted with the mere millions which would be the highest level of population attainable by species of great apes.

Those considerations typify the prompting of my disappointed reaction to what I have examined as the admittedly useful exposure of the Bush-Cheney Iraq hoax by authors Isikoff and Corn. Unfortunately, no act of creative insight was required by them; they sought no clear experience of that quality of discovery of principle which distinguishes the human individual from the ape. Even a rhesus monkey could sense, and protest wildly, that it had been cheated!²

For me, in my day-to-day work as a strategic analyst, investigation itself is an indispensable duty; but, as long as it is limited to that merely deductive form, it really isn’t fun any more. The discoveries made, as by investigating journalists like Isikoff and Corn, are often necessary chores, up to a point, but they miss something very important, the only truly important issue; they do not reach to the real story which needs to be told for the good of humanity. They identify the body of a crime; but, they provide no key to a real-life remedy for the practice of that murder itself. They leave us trapped in

2. This is the crucial issue between the real-life scientific method of the successful sleuth, the Cincinnati society member and counterintelligence professional Edgar Allan Poe, and the silly synthetic concoction called Sherlock Holmes. Poe, crippled by chronic epilepsy, was retired from West Point on that account, but served as a U.S. counterintelligence operative in company with noted veterans of that service such as James Fenimore Cooper, with whom he, for example, participated in a Paris assignment on behalf of a project by the Marquis de Lafayette. He was much maligned on account, especially after his death, by the publisher and hoaxster Griswold and others, for reason of his intelligence role, by the American Tories who were greatly offended by his capable patriotism.

society's problems, as if we were fish in an aquarium. Thus, for all the merit of the work done by Isikoff or Corn, and many like them, the real story, which needs to be told, just isn't there.

I explain. I tell that real story here and now.

1. History As Classical Drama

Would you attempt to explain the character of the Roman Empire, by the personality of the Emperor Nero, in his time; or, would you be inclined to explain the role of Nero according to the rules which you presumed to be the ostensibly unchanging characteristics previously built into the formation of the Roman Empire? If you are really intelligent about political affairs, would you not prefer to find the origins of the presently continuing Iraq fiasco by looking back to such tell-tale clues as the crafting, under George P. Shultz, of what became the George W. Bush Administration? Would you blame the bomb-explosion on the bomb, or the set of persons who had, respectively, designed and deployed that device?

Or, to understand the origins of the Roman Empire, look back to a relevant earlier time, to the self-destruction of Athens by the change in character, induced by the spread of the Delphic cult of Sophistry, in shaping the character of the Athens of Pericles. Who enveloped the opinion-making of Pericles' Athens within the bounds of that cult of Sophistry which has been revived today, among, especially, the upper twenty percentile of Baby Boomer brackets, as notably, between the ages of approximately fifty and sixty-five today? Where and how did the culture originate, which controls the interaction of the characters, such as both President Bush and the U.S. Congress, and also journalists such as Isikoff and Corn, on the stage of history today?

The most obvious fault in the numerous published works which purport, as Isikoff and Corn do, to explain the issues of President George W. Bush's reverberating strategic catastrophe in Southwest Asia, is that they proceed under the influence of a kind of "flat Earth" sort of deductive view of history, an implicitly "flat Earth" view which Isikoff and Corn, like most other news and related commentators, bring to the entire category of issues of the U.S.A. under the George W. Bush administration, during the 2001-2006 interval to date.

The effect is, that the abused slave blames the cruel master, but continues to serve that master, that he might enjoy the opportunity to continue to complain.

So, today, when the presently onrushing general collapse of the world's present monetary-financial system, is the principal imperative accelerating the Bush-Cheney drive toward immediate launching of new major wars, the typical critic of the current war-policy of that Administration, refuses to take the actually determining onrush of the presently threatened, global economic breakdown crisis itself into consideration, in assessing the war-danger as such.

Shakespeare already knew better. Perhaps if Isikoff and Corn had been advised to pay proper attention to Shakespeare, they would have understood how the issue of the currently continuing Iraq war, the great, intrinsically impeachable lie, should be approached for analysis. Look, for example, at the opening, the monologue assigned to the actor playing the part of *Chorus*, in Shakespeare's *King Henry V*.

Chorus serves Shakespeare's purpose in stating certain of the assumptions of a living physical geometry, which *Chorus* is assigned to prompt the audience to recognize as the reality behind those shadows which shall comprise the visible performance on stage. Do not be trapped into simple, Euclidean-like assumptions, when dealing with a subject which is peculiar to the specific geometry of a living social process within the real universe.

Or, hear that rumbling of the coming doom of both the George W. Bush administration and of those who would still defend it, which echoes in the celebrated passage from *Cassius'* counsel to his companion *Brutus*, in Act I, Scene II of *Julius Caesar*:

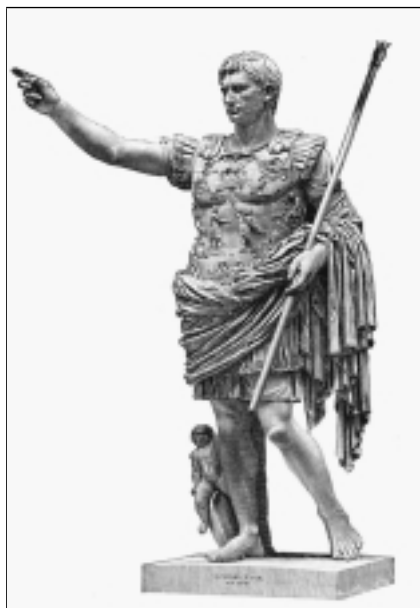
"Men at some time are masters of their fates;
The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings . . ."

President George W. Bush, Jr., Vice-President Dick Cheney, and all their crew, are, like most of their commonplace critics, merely such pitiable underlings. Bush and Cheney are admittedly very brutal underlings, killers; but, they remain, all the more, like those who tortured for Tomás de Torquemada, like those of the Inquisition against Jeanne d'Arc before him, or like Pontius Pilate. Bush and Cheney are merely damned underlings.

The question in all such cases should be: underlings of whom, or, of what?

Must we not take into account, that Bush and Cheney, for example, are, most immediately, merely underlings of those circles of the George Shultz et al. who summoned them on to this present stage of the history of our nation's Presidency? Should we not recognize, therefore, that all those who believe that Bush and Cheney are independent agents, are merely dupes of a force which also controls their own disoriented, and usually disgusting opinions about the currently skyrocketing world crisis? Is the greatest crime of Mrs. Lynne Cheney, perhaps, not merely the execrably poor taste she demonstrated with her choice of a marriage-partner? Or, that he was debased enough to accept that destiny she provided him? Or, ask: of whom, or what, is stage director Shultz himself a mere underling?

To understand the mortal existential crisis of the U.S.A. under the current Bush Administration, it were prudent to trace current history from roots found no later than the birth of the Roman Empire at a meeting, on the infamous Isle of Capri, between Octavian, the then future Emperor Caesar



arttoday.com

Today's crisis cannot be competently understood without going back to the birth of the Roman Empire, which came out of a meeting on the Isle of Capri between the priests of the cult of Mithra, and Octavian, later the Emperor Augustus Caesar (shown here).

Augustus, with the priests of the cult of Mithra.

Nero was a creation of the Roman imperial system whose existence was negotiated, so, on the Isle of Capri. From that same island, Augustus' successor, the Emperor Tiberius, unleashed the judicial murder of Jesus Christ, that done through the special powers of judicial murder with which Tiberius anointed his putative son-in-law, Pontius Pilate. Nero was another such underling of the same system within which virtually all of the principal actors, in real life, or on the stage, including Julius Caesar and Nero, were reacting in their respective places and times.

They were reacting as mere underlings, like the pathetic poor madman George W. Bush, slaves to the political-ideological geometry of the system which contained them as fish are contained within an aquarium. All were doomed, as our U.S.A. might be doomed today, because so many leaders and others have been playing according to the rules of the game of doom for underlings, rules for "go along to get along," which had been handed to them by certain higher powers. They are implicitly doomed because they became integrated working parts of the system which controls them and their fates. They were doomed for as long as they chose to continue to swim within the bounds of that mental-cultural aquarium.

So, Isikoff and Corn, as underlings of the contemporary press, have failed in their reaction to the prescribed circumstances in which their investigations were situated. They speak of significant perils seen within the aquarium in which their minds swim, but they refuse to get their minds out of the prison of that aquarium. Therefore, they may describe some sharks and other terrors of their situation, but they would, so far, never do anything which would actually suggest a way in which our nation might actually escape from that fatal trap.

Beneath all this, they expressed the habits of a contempo-

rary culture which is ignorant of the science of history, because they were ignorant of that principle of social organization which finds its elementary expression in the history of the European science on which the common achievements of ancient Classical Greek and modern European civilization are premised. In that fashion, what they did, in effect, was to disregard that essential, principled difference between man and ape, the which is the foundation of healthy modes of human social organization, the principle which is savagely violated by the ideology which the enemies of a then recently deceased President Franklin Roosevelt introduced as the form of Sophistry used to condition, above all others, a certain middle-class and upper-class generation born during the first decade of the World War II interval.

The problem which made possible the brutishly pathological Bush-Cheney Administration of 2001-2006, was a policy imposed on the social setting and development of a generation of middle and upper economic-social strata born during the first decade following the death of U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt. The conditioning of that generation, in modes associated with a cult of "White Collarism" and the "we generation" of the corporate orientation associated with the cult of what was called "The Organization Man," produced a replica of the same systemic disorder, known to the ancient Athenians as *Sophistry*, among those entering the universities of the middle through late 1960s. The intention and effect of this conditioning of that generation known as "The Baby Boomer Generation," was to induce a cultural type of personality which lacked a controlling conception of the essential, absolute distinction of the human individual from the monkeys and higher apes.

The possibility of the existence of a U.S. government as wildly corrupt as the 2001-2006 Bush-Cheney Administration, would be recognized by relevant Classical scholars as being essentially the result of that conditioning of the presently hegemonic "Baby Boomer" generation. The dubious victory of the 2000 Bush candidacy, would not have been possible without the comparable same cultural folly of the Gore-Lieberman ticket which, quite conspicuously, blew the election in a way which was embedded in those defects in its own moral and intellectual character, moral defects which it shared more or less equally with the Bush candidacy. Fish do not choose to swim in water.

To understand the effect of this problem, as merely reflected in the kind of ignorance shown by otherwise intelligent persons, such as authors Isikoff and Corn, we must understand a problem made famous during the post-World War II period by the publication of a small book by British author C.P. Snow, under the title of *Two Cultures*.³ Snow effectively documented the prevalent, vicious dichotomy between physical science and Classical culture, which had arisen in the

3. C.P. Snow, *Two Cultures and the Scientific Revolution* (London and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1993 reprint).

culture of the British Isles, as elsewhere.

The dichotomy is, on the surface, essentially, an inability of recently taught mathematical disciplines to deal with the challenge of the subject of Classical irony treated in the celebrated William Empson's *Seven Types of Ambiguity*.⁴ However, any well-informed study of the history of European science since ancient Classical Greece, points directly to the intrinsic absurdity of that apparent dichotomy. The mental state of the mind generating an experimentally validatable discovery of a universal physical principle, is precisely the expression of the same mental faculty, unique to the potential of the human individual, which is expressed by truly Classical irony in artistic composition in both plastic and non-plastic media. This connection is shown most clearly, as a principle of method, in the principal works of Johannes Kepler.

The problem which C.P. Snow addressed, is therefore not a problem which is inherent within the span of European Classical culture, from ancient Greece to the present; it is a reflection of a mental disease which has polluted our institutions, and crippled the expression of the creative powers which are specifically inherent in the distinction of the human individual from the beasts. To save our republic, our civilization, from destruction by its own putative leaders, we must change ourselves, change those most popular mental habits which lead us to destroy ourselves. That is the subject which I treat in this present location.

I have treated that subject in locations published earlier. Here, I address it from the vantage-point of the cultural crisis in strategic outlook which is typified by the systemic errors of Isikoff and Corn. Recognize what is lost in their approach, and see this fault of theirs not as a personal idiosyncrasy, but as typical of a pervasive disease in practice, one permeating, and now threatening the very continued existence of our present global civilization.

Science & History

Look at the method of Classical scientific work, first, and then trace the implications of that to the quality of social processes which is most clearly shown in Classical modes of artistic expression.

If, for example, we seek out the origins of the principal theorems of the fraudulent *Euclid's Elements*, we are confronted by two immediate facts about the principal features of that collection as a whole. First, that all of these theorems, are parodies of original discoveries made by the circles of the Pythagoreans and Plato a half-century or more earlier than Euclid wrote. In their original proof by the Pythagoreans, Plato, et al., those so-called theorems were described by a method directly contrary to that represented by Euclid, or by the Aristotle on whose influence Euclid appears to have depended considerably.

4. William Empson, *Seven Types of Ambiguity* (Middlesex: Penguin Books, 1961).

The original discoveries, made long before Euclid, were accomplished by the method known as *Sphaerics*, which the relevant Classical Greeks had adopted from Egyptian methods of astrophysics, which those Greeks had developed as the astrophysical premises for the development of the practice of physical geometry on Earth.

Looking back to the ancient Pythagoreans and Plato from modern European times, we recognize the Classical Greek method of *Sphaerics* as that which was revived during the middle of modern Europe's Fifteenth Century, where it served as the basis for modern science introduced by Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa in his *De Docta Ignorantia* and subsequent writings on the principles of physical geometry. This method of Cusa was, in turn, the avowed basis for the work of the founder of modern European physical science, including modern astronomy, through the original discoveries of an explicit follower of Cusa, that Johannes Kepler on whose pioneering all of the most essential features of competent modern physical science has depended.

All competent modern physical science, from Kepler through Riemann, including Gottfried Leibniz's uniquely original development of the infinitesimal calculus, is based upon the foundations established by the work of Cusa follower Kepler. Those achievements of modern European civilization depended, in turn, on the ancient foundations in science and knowledge generally traced in European civilization from the ancient Pythagoreans, Thales, Heracleitus, and from Plato and his Academy up through the deaths of Eratosthenes and Archimedes.

Admittedly, many professors in fields of science, either simply do not know these actual roots of competent forms of modern European science, or have been heavily brainwashed into ignorance of these facts. Such was the tradition taught by the satanic Olympian Zeus of Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*. For the terror-stricken dupes of the Olympian Delphic tradition, such as today's proliferation of academic Sophists, the act of actual discovery of a universal physical principle either does not exist, or is simply prohibited by those who have substituted a mere, pathetic exercise in mathematical deduction for actually thinking. That is the fault which Isikoff and Corn have shared with most currently ploughing those same fields which their book addresses.

The lesson to be learned from those reflections on the perils of allowing oneself to remain an underling, as Isikoff and Corn, among relevant others, do, is that true human freedom lies only in the individual's and society's reliance upon development of those creative mental powers which are merely typified by the kind of process of discovery of universal physical principles represented by the ancient Pythagoreans, Plato, Cusa, and Kepler. These are, as I have already emphasized above, the same powers expressed by the great Classical art whose drama, such as that of ancient Aeschylus, or modern Shakespeare, Moses Mendelssohn, Lessing, and Schiller, has served as the great foundations of the needed



rockhellradio.com

A culture which celebrates men and women degenerating into brain-dead ecstasy, to the loud and pointless beating of drum-like objects, stands in peril of being judged worse than pointless.

arts of both statecraft and the general development of the individual within the social processes.

From the standpoint of physical science, in particular, the primary metrical characteristic of those events which make history history, is society's benefit from the influence of fundamental discoveries of universal physical, and Classical mode of artistic principle, discoveries made in the only way in which they could have been made, by the sovereign intellectual powers developed in individual persons. That is the principal, proper definition of history in its purest form, its form as a process of development of the quality of the human species, through the development of the quality of the mental-creative powers of the young individual. From that standpoint, we derive other views of history as either the failure to discover a relevant universal principle, or to suppress it, or to turn back the clock of progress by introducing false assumptions where valid principles were needed.

As the ancient Heracleitus and Plato emphasized, and as Bernhard Riemann has clarified this fact for modern physical science, history is the expression of the Creator's, or man's discovery of efficient forms of universal physical, or comparable principles.

A "zero technological growth" culture is a stinking graveyard, as is the case of the presently impending destiny of the current, purely parasitical money-grabbers of the Bush Administration: it is a place where the dead history of a failed state, a continued George W. Bush Administration, would be buried next to Cheney in the grave of Nero. A culture in which the experience of discovery of universal physical and Classical-artistic principles is not the characteristic feature of social life, is a dead culture, a form of failure of that form of human social existence which has men and women degenerating into the loud and pointless beating of drum-like objects, to the point that the tongues flopping in their open mouths drool in a meaningless expression of brain-dead ecstasy of a

culture whose existence has become worse than pointless, a culture which stands in peril of being so judged by history.

Do I offend someone? I would hope so, for their sake.

In other words, human cultures do not stand still; they are either progressing, or retrogressing. Unlike the game of chess, there are no fixed rules in the existence of society. There is either retrogression, or the discovery and assimilation of new principles of current practice, that in the sense that Kepler's uniquely original discovery of the principle represents such a discovery. At the same time, history is a social process, within which a manifold process contains both a principled progress and retrogression, anti-entropy and entropy, which are usually occurring at the same time.

The birth of a generation, or an individual, does not begin human life with a blank slate at birth. The development of the new individual, even entire generations, occurs chiefly as the impact of an ongoing, always evolving, multi-generational process of cultural evolution, which embosses its specific imprint, for better or for worse, on each newborn individual, and also upon the set of social relations within which he, or she has been cast. The form of development which occurs within the new generation, is not a mechanistic process like the statistical-mechanical systems of the followers of the foolishly clever René Descartes. It is what Leibniz defined as a *dynamic* process, using *dynamic* in the sense of the Classical Greek *dynamis*, or that notion of dynamics as developed to a high degree by the work of Bernhard Riemann.

This notion of *dynamics*, as associated in modern science with Bernhard Riemann's specific notion of the *tensor*, is a term of *physical hypergeometry* (rather than mere ivory tower sorts of mathematical formalism). It is, notably, ancient; it is a term, known in Greek as *dynamis*, dated in European civilization as a term of the science of *Sphaerics* associated with the Pythagoreans, such as the famous Archytas, and Archytas' friend Plato. It is the name of the underlying conception of all of the work of Plato and of the leaders of his Academy through the death of Eratosthenes. It is the term, translated by Leibniz as *dynamics*, which Leibniz introduced to modern usage, to distinguish the methods of competent modern physical science from the statistical-mechanistic fantasies of René Descartes. Witness the fact that Descartes' Eighteenth-Century followers are familiar to us as expressed in such forms as the failed methods of certain long-range forecasters, such as Morton Scholes, the pathetic method, virtually that of the scientists of Gulliver's visit to Laputa, employed by the majority of university-trained economists today.

However, in this review of the implications of the Isikoff-Corn book, I am avoiding the technicalities of economic forecasting as such, in order, as much as possible, that our attention here might be focussed on the shaping of history as a subject of culture. My attention is focussed on those principled, hereditary characteristics of the specific cultural roots and impact of the Roman Empire, and, more emphatically,

more immediately, the medieval ultramontane, Venetian financier-oligarchical system of empire, which are the precedents for what is called “globalization” today, a heredity which is expressed in a crucial way in the presently accelerating, global, existential crisis of global civilization as a whole. There is a difference in emphasis over the ages, although the principles are ultimately the same.

2. Zeus & the Concept of Satan

The greatest of the ancient Greek dramatists, Aeschylus, wrote a celebrated *Prometheus* trilogy, of which only the text of the middle portion, *Prometheus Bound*, is claimed to be fully known. The crux of that middle portion of that trilogy, is the Satanic Olympian Zeus’ condemnation of the hero, Prometheus, to virtually perpetual torture; the charge was of having enabled mortal men and women to know of the use of fire (we would say, “nuclear power,” today).

That is the issue which defines the greatest continuing conflict within the history of globally extended European civilization, from the time of Aeschylus to the present day. That is, at the same time, the key to that paradox which is posed by the game of chess, as I identified that as the theme of this report.

The issue so posed, throughout the entire sweep of globally extended history of civilization since ancient Greece, is the struggle to free the generality of humanity, in various cultures, and in civilization as a whole, from the suppression of that quality in them, the ability to discover, to know, and to act upon universal physical principles, the quality which distinguishes the human person from the ape, the power of creativity which is “the life within the real game of human existence.”

The issue which Aeschylus presents in that fashion, is the issue of what was known then as “the oligarchical principle.” This was the doctrine, as practiced against the bestialized human *helots* of Sparta under the Delphic code of Lycurgus. In other words, this was that system of rule over humanity at large, which degraded the mass of humanity to virtual animals, virtual cattle. This practice of slavery, serfdom, and comparable modes of bestialization of masses of subject human beings, had been the more or less prevalent practice of the known cultures of earlier times, and would be until the emergence of modern European civilization in the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance. This is the pivotal issue, the most essential threat to the continued existence of the U.S. republic today, which the currently prevalent Sophistry among the upper twenty-percentile of the post-FDR Baby Boomer generation represents for both our republic, and civilization globally.

The threat which this oligarchical principle constitutes, is recurrent over the known sweep of actual history. Thus, even after the high-point of the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, the practice of slavery was again introduced, this time in its most

brutal form, by the Venetian-backed, hateful opponents of the mid-Fifteenth-Century’s great ecumenical Council of Florence. It was thus introduced under Hapsburg Spain’s leadership, in creating the trans-Atlantic slave trade, a practice which the Spanish monarchy resumed, under specifically British and other Anglo-Dutch Liberal protection, during most of the Nineteenth Century, especially until the Union victory over the British Confederacy puppet, a victory over slavery which was accomplished under the leadership of President Abraham Lincoln.⁵

This practice of treating the majority of populations as virtually cattle, was known throughout the region of Europe at that time as that same *oligarchical principle*. This practice is still currently expressed widely, today, in the idea of private financiers’ dictatorship over the economic management of governments: a dictatorship exerted through such instruments as so-called “independent central banking systems.”

No people is sovereign which tolerates the tyranny of such a central banking system. In the times of ancient Greece, oligarchical tyranny was the system represented by that Satanic figure, the Delphic Olympian Zeus of Aeschylus’ *Prometheus Bound*, a tyranny which was continued after the fall of foolish Greece, as the characteristic of the Roman, Byzantine, and medieval, Venetian-Norman ultramontane forms of imperialist systems.

Although the physical side of the slavery systems associated with ancient through modern European history, was brutish in itself, the worst aspect of these systems was less emphasized in the usual reports on such matters. The worst aspect, the most essentially inhuman, was the emphasis placed, as by our antebellum southern slaveholder class, on subjecting the masses of subjected social strata to a dehumanized, virtually bestialized mental-cultural life. This was expressed nakedly by the banning of literacy among slaves, as typified in the extreme by the slave-holding states of the U.S.A. itself; but, even after the abolition of slavery, it was also expressed after 1865, in the policies of education of children of former slaves, by influential, nominally anti-slavery, but anglophile U.S. liberals: the policy of “not educating the children of former slaves above their expected station in life.”

Even the seemingly less deprived strata, of typical university pupils today, are subjected to a similar form of cognitive deprivation: Teach them “how to,” not “why”; “teach them to get by in whatever game we allow them to play.”

As part of the same policy of treating our own people as virtually merely animals: the anti-science cult of “environmentalism,” popularized among the nominally leftist 68ers

5. In a time following the ouster of Norman Anjou by the Sicilian Vespers, Venice gave the Habsburgs control there. The Habsburgs then pursued a policy of imperialism by use of the marriage-bed, in taking over the leading Trastámara family in Spain, a cousin-family to the Staufer of Frederick II. This use of the marriage-bed as an instrument of political rape of nations, was of crucial significance in the launching of the religious warfare of 1492-1648 throughout most of western and central Europe.



arttoday.com

The oligarchical principle treats the majority of populations as virtual cattle, dedicated to nothing but eating and drinking, as this detail from the painting "Land of Cockaigne" by Pieter Bruegel the Elder, painted in the 16th Century, sensuously depicts.

of the Baby Boomer strata, is an explicit ideological extension of the pro-Satanic efforts to suppress Classical science and culture, an effort deployed under the influence of such agencies as the Congress for Cultural Freedom, as by the so-called "environmentalist" movements today. "Environmentalism," associated with the ancient cult of Dionysus, is now expressed as a modern form of intellectual and moral, cultural corruption, whose ultimate objectives are effects on the human mind tantamount to those of enslavement.

The "mind-slaves" of the so-called "environmentalist movement," are not enraged by the fact that they have been made relatively stupid, made effectively helots under the same rule uttered by the Olympian Zeus of Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*. They defend their induced stupidity as "our own conviction," just as culture after culture of the world in other places and former times have defended the induced cultural habits by which they shackle themselves, daily and nightly, in the accustomed habits of intellectual self-oppression.

This same relic of ancient and medieval oligarchical culture, is echoed in the disgusting behavior of even some notable figures of today's U.S. Democratic Party, whose fawning deference to the so-called "elites," especially the oligarchical layer of the upper three percentile of family-income brackets, echoes that oligarchical principle which would relegate the lower eighty percentile of the income-brackets of our U.S. population to squabbling over the gobbets cast from the lordly financier's table of the upper three percentile. It was precisely this pro-oligarchical factor of corruption, which was a leading consideration in preventing the Democratic Party from acting

in 2005, to save the U.S. auto industry, and, during 2006 thus far, failing to defend the Constitution from appointment of ideological followers of Nazi Crown Jurists to the U.S. Supreme Court. (Was this abomination, perhaps, "Jacksonian Democracy"?)

Returning to ancient society contemporary with the emergence of the European culture associated with the rise of ancient Greece, we have the following expression of the diseased principle which the practices of slavery, serfdom, and imperialism present.

For this purpose, the Delphic image of the Olympian Zeus and his entourage of Olympian gods and demi-gods, typified the image of the oligarchy. This image of rule by a financial or other mode of oligarchical "elite" over a mass of human beings degraded to the life of subject cattle, was sometimes known in those times as the model, such as that of imperial Rome, and of life under the

reign of the Roman imperial Pantheon: a Roman Pantheonic model which was identified by the Christian Apostle John as associated with the image of the Roman imperial "Whore of Babylon."

The issue of the interval of ancient Greek history during which Aeschylus composed his dramas, had been this issue of *the oligarchical principle*, typified then by Lycurgan Sparta and the Delphic Apollo cult. That legacy still threatens all humanity today, in its expression as the Anglo-Dutch Liberal, revived form of medieval, ultramontane imperialism called "globalization." This issue, of the oligarchical principle, as specific to the current political practice of the nations of western and central Europe, the ultramontane, Anglo-Dutch Liberal principle, which was copied from the financier-oligarchical imperialism of medieval Venice, has been, with some precious exceptions, the prevalent pestilence of all European civilization, over a span from that period of ancient European history, to the reflection of the same imperialist root-ideology by the present George W. Bush Administration.

Specifically, in the context of the Peloponnesian War, the issue, as summarized by the poet, playwright, and historian Friedrich Schiller, is identified as typical conflict between the Delphic system of oligarchical dictatorship associated with Sparta's Lycurgus, and the freeing of man, under the leadership of Solon of Athens, from virtual serfdom and slavery: the Solon of Athens whose legacy underlies the crafting of the Declaration of Independence and Federal Constitution of the U.S.A.

So, during World War II, the Administration of President Franklin Roosevelt produced a series of training films for the

U.S. military, a series entitled “Why We Fight.” That is the American anti-oligarchical tradition, the legacy of Solon for which we have fought for a system of freedom from Anglo-Dutch Liberal and other forms of oligarchical tyranny since the founding of the Plymouth settlement and the Massachusetts commonwealth under the leadership of the Winthrops and Mathers.

To bring about the ruin of the Athens which had once been the legacy of Solon, the forces of the oligarchical model, as centered in the Gaea-Pythian snake-god cult of the Delphic Apollo, introduced a process of subversion of the sons of the leading families of Athens which is known as Sophistry. Similarly, that cult of Sophistry is the underlying principle of modern Anglo-Dutch Liberalism, and was the method of corruption aimed at the new-born offspring from the upper twenty percentile of those U.S. individuals born between approximately the death of President Franklin Roosevelt and the deep economic recession of 1957. These young victims were selected, partly by intent, partly by effect, as the children of the generation of “White Collar” cults and “The Organization Man,” children who became “The ‘We’ Generation” sometimes better named “The We-We Generation” of Orwellian Group-Think.

That mass-brainwashing of the generation of middle-class youth born during approximately the 1945-1957 interval, is the key to understanding the process of willful moral corruption which has led to the Nietzschean-style “transvaluation of values” which came to the surface in Europe and the Americas within the so-called “68er” phenomenon, and which has launched the process of cultural-economic suicide, heralded by the revival of the ancient Gaea cult as the so-called “environmentalist movement” and “rock-drug-sex counterculture,” by means of which a cultural and economically suicidal U.S.A. and Europe have virtually destroyed trans-Atlantic European civilization—chiefly from within, as Sophistry destroyed Athens—today.

Foolish Americans today, thus seek the cause of our afflictions from without, when, in fact, the real enemy is mustered, thus, chiefly, among us, in the habits which have been induced in the unsuspecting, from within them.

This method of destroying what had been the once-powerful, proud, and widely admired U.S.A., under President Franklin Roosevelt, was the means by which we were induced to corrupt and destroy our own nation, step by step, over the more than sixty years since the death of that President. The Anglo-Dutch Liberals, who, in the immediate aftermath of the February 1763 Peace of Paris, launched their attempts to destroy the freedoms and economy of the English colonies in North America, have usually preferred inducing intended victims, such as our republic, to destroy themselves from within, rather than depleting the Liberals’ own resources in attacking directly by force.

Destroy the victim by encouraging him in his own folly! This was the usually preferred Anglo-Dutch Liberal method,

the method which induced France under foolish Louis XIV to ruin itself. This had been the Seven Years War, concluded by the February 1763 Peace of Paris, which established the world empire in fact of Lord Shelburne’s East India Company through Britain’s exploiting the folly by which the nations of Europe ruined themselves in that induced and orchestrated war, as our U.S.A. has been rotted out, near to destruction, by the games which the influence of the Anglo-Dutch Liberals, both domestic and foreign, have induced our people to play since the death of FDR.

That has been the method, since the death of President Franklin Roosevelt, by which the Europe-based Anglo-Dutch Liberal financier-oligarchical interests, using the chronically treasonous pack of “white shoe” Liberals among us, have ruined us from the inside, over the course of these sixty-odd years.

What is now in progress, is a threat to the nations of Eurasia, too, but is not *primarily* a U.S. threat to nations of Eurasia. Cheney’s policies do mean the intention for a virtual state of warfare with serious obstacles to imperial globalization, such as Bush Administration targets Russia and China, but, the Anglo-Dutch Liberal interests, whose aim is the establishment of their one-world empire called “globalization,” are primarily occupied with using the fools in high places, and elsewhere inside our own U.S.A., to destroy our own nation, by ruinous internal economic and cultural policies, and by foolish wars, such as those being spread by the silly Bush Administration and its dupes, still spreading in Southwest Asia. Thus, our civilization’s enemies aim to leave the rule over the world as a whole to those so-called financier and related “elites” of Europe who are now, as formerly, essentially stooges of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal system of Venice-modelled, ultramontanist imperialism.

Now, look at the effect of this same economically-suicidal ideology in the domain of the presently fabulously corrupt, taught practice of science and technology:

The Predators Who Steal Men’s Souls

Despite the widespread beliefs now rampant among that “We Generation” and its emerging successors of today, it is clearly stupid, and also frankly evil in effect, to do as those incompetents specializing in so-called “benchmarking” do, to eliminate recognition of what was formerly recognized, by the now departed, competent corporate managements of the past, as the need to prove an untested physical principle by what Bernhard Riemann defined as a unique experiment. Violating the need for crucial-experimental investigations, will probably cause newly designed planes and their manufacturers to crash, sooner or later, as similar experience with benchmarking has previously affected rates of design failures in automobile manufacturing, and so on.

There are deep scientific reasons for this, but “We Generation” types are not likely to be persuaded by that sort of rigorous scientific evidence; they are more likely to be attracted

by what they consider a pleasing smell encountered in the desired object's upholstery, or the desired effects of starvation in producing the desired degree of nudity exhibited by bulimic, super-skinny fashion models. If we put aside foolish fellows of that sort, we are left with two types of outlook to consider.

Freaks of the cult of benchmarking aside, one type of the relatively saner fellows, nods acceptance of the proposal that strict standards of experimental proof-of-principle should reign in economy once more. However, that acceptance takes us less than half-way to the real issue. Let us put that second issue in the following terms, what we might label "the moral issue" at stake.

Just as it is the universal principle of gravitation which determines the planetary orbit, not the orbit gravitation: action does not occur, in nature, or in human willful practice, without the guiding role of the relevant motivation of that action. Which deserves priority: the action required, or the motivation to perform that action? In real life, it is the appropriate choice of motivation, which is primary, and the action, however, necessary, is secondary, and is, itself, essentially a product of the action of will.

It is this motivation, the willful motivation of the human individual's mind, which moves the process represented by the intended application of discovered universal physical principles. *The discovery of a valid universal physical principle, is potentially the willful motivation of a change in society's relationship to the universe, by means of which a willful increase of the power of society as a whole over nature may result. That factor of human individual will, so defined, is crucial.*

To understand how this apparent paradox arises in general practice, we must recognize that most people, especially those conditioned to think of themselves as underlings, do things—which is to say, act—because they are under the influence of something such as a need for money, a need which has no intrinsic connection to the action presumably motivated by that desire for money. For money, if nothing else worked, prostitution would serve as well. In other words, they think and act as *underlings*. *Underlings are prone to mistake coincidences for causes.*

Take as a contrasting case, the machine-tool-design specialist of an automotive or relevant other enterprise. The essential motivation, which prompts successful performance by the machine-tool-design specialist, is of the form which might be described by an observer as "pride in work." He, or she, is not "doing it just for the money." In such special cases, the motivation often springs primarily from a moral, rather than a merely pecuniary consideration. Here, on the latter point, we touch on the notion of a sense of immortality; the actor is motivated by an interest which lies outside the domain of biological or like motives. He, or she is motivated by a sense of being a mortal human being, as both Cotton Mather and Benjamin Franklin emphasized; he is motivated by the moral

need to do good for both present generations, and those yet to come, as the primary moral motive for the individual's actions in society.

His motivation may be to revive something important which humanity had lost in the past, even the ancient past, or, more often, it is something which pertains to a future time when the mortal individual will have died. The desire to rescue the actual intention of a J.S. Bach, or Beethoven from the abuses perpetrated by current opinion, to rescue the intention of an important original discovery, in physical science, or, as many space-pioneers have done, to work through the steps to be taken to prepare for events to occur decades, or even generations ahead.

This quality of motivation which, like the discovery of gravitation by Kepler, partakes of immortality, is expressed in the least undeniable way, in such forms of activity as the devotion to discovery of a universal physical principle, or the realization of a principle of Classical artistic composition which reaches across successive generations, and leaps the borders which separate nations and cultures from one another. In these sorts of activities, the mortal individual person touches upon immortality, thinks in terms of a sense of immortality which leans toward devotion to mankind as a whole, and, to the obligation of mankind to assist to make the universe itself better than it could have been without his, or her creative intervention.

Given, then, the two types of persons who tend to be creative, in the sense that discovery of universal physical principles implies this, the first, the merely useful designer or researcher, thinks of himself, or herself as having the identity of an underling, a faithful servant, whose motives are those of the faithful servant. In the second case, the person who is motivated by the creative work of fundamental scientific progress for its own sake, as Cusa, Kepler, Leibniz, Riemann, et al. have been, or J.S. Bach, Lessing, Mendelssohn, and Schiller, or Abraham Lincoln, have been; these latter persons are motivated by a sense of an immortality locked up within the frailty of an animal's sort of mortal body: *a personal intimation of immortality*. He, or she is motivated to act for humanity, and to reach thus beyond all borders of past and future, as the chosen intention may require this.

These reflections should prompt us to recognize, that the known history of mankind is dominated by conflicting characteristics of essentially opposing types of persons and human institutions. On the one side, there is the type of the pro-Satanic cult of Apollo, the Apollo who ministers to the female Satan Gaea, and who is the servant of the Satanic Olympian Zeus. On the other side, is the person who finds his or her identity, and essential self-interest, in living in the likeness of the immortal Creator of the universe, in finding an identity in the notion of the creative human soul incarnate, as participating in the work of that Creator in developing the universe to reach higher states of its own existence through the participating, immortal role of the mind of the mortal human individual.

3. Man in His Image

At the outset of this report, I reported my shock in recognizing Leonhard Euler's formal-mathematical solution for the knight's move in chess as proving, so to speak, that the game of chess was a dead thing, that it, inherently, lacked a soul. Chess is a *schlimihl*! Instead of choosing the game of chess to illustrate the conception, I might have spoken to the same effect, by choosing the contrast of two performances of Franz Schubert's great C-Minor Ninth Symphony: an inspiring London performance conducted by Wilhelm Furtwängler, and a terribly dull, soulless performance in New York, under the direction of, indicatively, Ana Mahler's friend Bruno Walter.

On the occasion of a pertinent radio broadcast, Walter, who had ruined the performance of the Schubert, and had probably bored the audience with a deadening recital of the symphony's second movement, swamped the ears of the credulous with his silly Nietzschean drivelings about Beethoven as "Dionysian" and Brahms as "Apollonian"! Such was, and remains, if somewhat more decayed than then, the decadent soul of the schools of modern arts. Contrary to Walter, the Schubert can be competently performed under direction; Furtwängler had proven that that Schubert symphony expresses the life which the composer had intended in the composition's design. Schubert was no *Schlimihl*.

The contrast, between intellectual life and death, separating the work of those two conductors on that account, points toward the reality, that real science and real art share the quality of lying beyond the domain of simple sense-perception, and so does the human soul.

This soul is not something outside that universe which ignorant people associate with their mistaken notion of a self-evident world of sense-perception. It is, as Kepler's discoveries, for example, illustrate this fact, an efficient actor within the universe which is, after the expressed view of Albert Einstein, finite but not bounded. It is actually a self-bounded, finite universe, bounded by the specificity of demonstrable, universal physical principles such as gravitation. It is not a fixed universe, but a growing universe, growing not so much in scale (how can one measure the size of an unbounded finiteness?), as in what appears as complexity, as the Sun spun out the Solar system as its extension and lawful companion.

The quality of experience which bespeaks the ontological actuality of the human individual soul within the real universe, is associated with the quality called *ambiguity*. Often, of course, ambiguity is associated with the notion of indecision, of doubt; but, it is expressed, as in the competent practice of physical science, by the presence of a principle, as Kepler's rigorous, successive steps in his *New Astronomy* discover a universe which rules the world of mere sense-certainty, as if from outside the credulous ignorant mind's dream of sense-certainty.



The contrast between intellectual life and death is vividly exemplified by the difference in musical performance by German conductor Wilhelm Furtwängler (shown here) and others, such as Bruno Walter.

As I emphasized at the outset of this report, if this quality of ambiguity which is comparable to Kepler's discovery of gravitation is absent, we have the game of chess, as played by persons pretending to be dead at their chessboard, in New York City's Washington Square Park, or as Leonhard Euler denied the existence of the ambiguity called the "infinitesimal" in the Leibniz calculus. Go back from foolish dead-soul ideologues de Moivre, d'Alembert, Euler, Lagrange, and their like, to Kepler's discovery of universal gravitation. As Albert Einstein echoed Riemann, the real universe is Riemannian, expressing the foundations of all competent modern physical science in the orderable succession of discoveries linking the work of Kepler to that associated with the work of Riemann.

These universal physical principles which mathematicians with dead souls call non-existent "infinitesimals," are actually, like actual gravitation, an object as big as the universe (a finite, but self-bounded universe), which act upon every infinitesimal part of that universe, and can not be recognized as an object akin to one of sense-perception, because they are much too big.

Thus, when Euler closed the gap in chess, by showing the knight's move to be also existing within the domain of the dead souls, Euler showed that the game of chess, or the kind of thinking which chess required, could never be an investigation which could lead to the discovery of the real principles which run the universe.



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Because the game of chess, shown here being played in New York's Central Park, follows the linear assumptions of Leonhard Euler, it could never be a pathway to discovery of the real principles which run the universe.

Therefore, through the ability of humanity to discover universal physical principles, man is able to increase our power in and over the universe. This shows us the soul as an efficient actor within that universe. Its mortal companion may be in the past, but the efficient substance of the soul is immortal, because it is, in substance, the active expression of a power which is essentially universal.

There is, thus, a category of experience, knowable to the individual human mind, through which man touches those creative powers to change the universe, which are otherwise found only in the Creator Himself. To call this a "spiritual" quality is misleading, if, by that, we intend to suggest that it is something outside the universe, rather than what it actually is, a power within the universe, over the universe, a power, as Heracleitus and Plato agreed, the principle that only change, only the power of change, is universal.

Thus, the most important topic in all pursuit of knowledge, scientific knowledge pertaining to the welfare of the universe most notably, is the means by which the human individual soul, a soul tied to a mortal husk, may act efficiently, and immortally, in and on the universe. For those among us, who have come to understand that point, the most important thing in human mortal existence, is discovery of efficient means, a principle, by means of which the individual may demonstrate to himself the power to alter the universe in a beneficial way.

This distinction of the mortal human individual from perpetually snarling, ape-like creatures such as the unfortunate Vice-President Dick Cheney, is the recognizable feature of the human individual which touches that quality of immortality within, but is not bound by the mortal body. This is expressed as the ability of certain higher powers of the human individual mind to produce meaningful physical effects in the universe, or great art in the strictly Classical tradition associated with the typical work of Plato, effects which are beyond the means of the higher apes, means which are rightly associated, as that giant Moses Mendelssohn understood Plato, with the notion of the immortal existence of the human individual soul.

Those concerns were embedded in the design of the development of a program of self-development for the participants in the LaRouche Youth Movement.

For example:

Kepler & Bach vs. Euclid

In the pedagogical program which I outlined for the self-development of the university-age LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM), I focussed on the complementarity of two, converging approaches. On the one side, the reliving of the crucial discoveries of universal physical-scientific principle by, successively, the ancient Pythagoreans and Plato and the modern science of Johannes Kepler. On the other side, the challenge of developing the not so obvious ability to perform the J.S. Bach motet, the *Jesu, meine Freude*. The two, science and art, are brought together, where they always did belong, in the domain of musical harmonics: the connection is expressed by the usually misunderstood notion of the *comma* in Pythagoras, and the realization of the principle of the *comma* in Kepler's harmonics of the Solar System. The young adult who has understood the *comma* from the standpoint of the requirements of a Florentine-Bach standard of *bel canto* performance of the Bach *Jesu, meine Freude* motet, and also the way in which the *comma* confronts us in Kepler's astrophysics, has grasped one and the same conception.

The combining of the two sets of work is necessary, is indispensable for competence of the participants, and it requires impassioned concentration, and reworking the attempts over and over, in repeated sessions, until the false dawn has passed, and the morning of true insight has begun. The proper object of Classical education, higher education most emphatically, is to ensure that the student emerges with a clear idea of the distinction between the mere shadows of reality which sense-perception represents, and the reality which is expressed for that human mind which can recognize the subject which casts the shadows on the senses.

Therefore, the most essential thing in education, especially higher education, is that the pupil have an efficient sense of effective participation in generating, and controlling an effect which is associated with a sensible action by that student, but which touches an idea which is efficiently existent,

but not an object of sense-perception in itself. (No benchmarking permitted in our school!)

The object is to get beyond interpreting something which is merely observed, to producing a controlled effect which demonstrates the ability to employ an idea of principle to control an otherwise unavailable effect in the universe of sense-perception. The achieving of the right tone, the right intonation, in a passage of polyphonic performance, *the right approximation of the required comma for that purpose, provides a link between the human will of the singer in the chorus and the eerie effect of "getting it right."* The polished string quartet is the best pedagogical medium for such controlled clinical demonstrations, but very few performers can match the abilities of the late Amadeus Quartet, with the virtually perfect placing of intonation by the late *Primarius*, Norbert Brainin. Beethoven is the continuation of Bach, and the *Grosse Fugue* demonstrates the principled connections; both command the same method of eerie access to the reality of the divine, to the real universe on the other side of the fence of sense-perception.

On this same account, the program of *Sphaerics*, associated with both the Pythagoreans, such as Archytas, and the other circles of Plato, by rejecting the silly set of so-called definitions, axioms, and postulates of the dubious Sophist Euclid, obliges the student to experience the discovery of the physical meaning of the *ontological gap of physical action* which separates the point from the line, the line from the surface, and the surface from the solid.

On this account, Archytas' doubling of the cube, as praised on this account by the Eratosthenes who was a contemporary and correspondent of Archimedes, is crucial, as is the treatment of the regular solids by Plato's associated Theaetetus. These discoveries, like the discovery of the Earth's Solar orbit by Aristarchus of Samos, provide the students who experience these discoveries as their own, a peek into the powers to be actually human, the powers to see, and to employ universal physical principles which lie outside the bounds of simple sense-perception, principles which control those shadows of reality we experience as sense-perceptions.

The lesson to be learned from this aspect of the legacy of the best from ancient Greece, is the deep significance of the great fraud perpetrated in the name of *Euclid's Elements*.

The Root of Dynamics

As I have merely indicated here thus far, but have elaborated the relevant argument in earlier locations, the great crime which continues to cripple the attempted practice of science today, is the widespread influence of the form of Sophistry known, variously, as Euclidean, or Cartesian geometry. This brings our attention to focus on the ontological issue set forth at the outset of this present report.

In reality, as the relevant Greeks, such as the Pythagoreans, adopted the lesson from the experience of Egyptian astro-

physics, the starry universe which appears to envelop our Earthly existence, is apparently spherical. Since we are obliged to measure the passage of events in terms of cycles of apparent motion of the celestial Sun, Moon, and nighttime stellar array, the notion of universal, in all of the relevant connotations of that term, is associated not so much with astronomy, as with astrophysics, with the discovery of the calculable effects which disturb the ordering of the observed nighttime sky, especially the nighttime sky of the ancient navigators who settled upon the relevant littorals and lower riparian regions of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and the Mediterranean Sea.

Such at least, is the evidence adduced from study of known ancient sidereal calendars, as these discoveries were noted by the great Indian scholar Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

The primary concern in study of astronomical events, was the occurrence of departure from simple regularity, to a higher order of regularity conceived as implicitly lawful change. Hence, the relevant legacy of Egyptian physical knowledge transmitted to the Greeks of about the Seventh Century B.C., is properly viewed as a matter of astrophysics, rather than simple astronomy. This transmission to the Pythagoreans, in particular, is known as *Sphaerics*.

The opposing current which *Sphaerics* encountered within the relevant ancient Greek civilization, is what is known broadly as reductionism, and in the form of reductionism most relevant for attention as an hereditary source of morbidities within modern European culture today, is the *Sophistry* associated with the effects of the pernicious influence of the Delphic Apollo cult upon the Greek civilization which nearly destroyed itself in the orgy of the Peloponnesian War.

The legacy of this practice of sophistry is most luridly typified in European civilization today, by the widespread, academic and related moral corruption associated with the so-called Anglo-Dutch Liberal, or empiricist view associated with René Descartes and the present-day hegemony of a mental disease known as the statistical-mechanistic method which is used commonly as a fraudulent substitute for actual science. The traditional root of Cartesianism is identical with that of the fraudulent cult of Ptolemaic astronomy which is derived from the influence of another fraud known as Euclidean geometry.

The alternative to that hoax is derived, as a matter of assumed scientific method, from the ancient Greek practice of *Sphaerics*.

The issue, as implicitly introduced at the outset of this present report, is that the degradation of the self-image of the human being into the semblance of a mere higher ape, is rooted in arbitrary acceptance of the notion that the definitions derived from simple-minded sense-perception, the notions of definitions, axioms, and postulates associated typically with a taught Euclidean geometry, are self-evident truths. What

this fraudulent, but widely accepted hoax does, is to serve precisely the same purpose which the Olympian Zeus of Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound* prescribes: the banning of practical knowledge of universal physical principles from the knowledge and practice of the human beings condemned to live out life as merely virtual human cattle.

This latter, Olympian doctrine is the key to understanding the characteristic features of the method employed by the oligarchical tradition, from Babylon to the Anglo-Dutch Liberal ideologies and systems of the present day. This is key to the suppression of those natural potentials for creative insight, a suppression which is only typified by failing to recognize the inhuman irony of the knight's move in chess.

Once we eradicate the aprioristic, Sophistic assumptions of Euclidean and Cartesian geometries, including those which underlie the so-called Newtonian persuasion, the progress of modern experimental physical science, and related experience, offers us no alternative to recognizing that it is provable universal physical principles, as typified by the founding of an extended form of modern physical science on the work of Kepler, which must replace the arbitrary definitions, axioms, and related impedimenta of a Euclidean or Cartesian system.

That was the point stated clearly enough by Bernhard Riemann in the opening paragraphs of his boldly revolutionary 1854 habilitation dissertation.

This view did not begin with Riemann; Riemann's work developed the implications of work in the same direction by his predecessors dating from no later than Thales and the Pythagoreans. This is the essence of the work of Plato. It is the kernel of the founding of modern European experimental science by Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa's *De Docta Ignorantia*. It is, as Albert Einstein recognized, the pervasive, essential implication of the founding of an extended modern physical scientific practice by Cusa's follower Johannes Kepler.

Science & Politics

To make this point as clear as possible, look at the way in which Kepler defined the methodological kernel of valid forms of modern European science after him. I summarize the relevant, principal elements of continuity of this history, to enable us to come prepared to deal with the crucial point of relevance which I must treat here.

The pivot of modern scientific development, as this is reflected in my profession, the science of physical economy, is located in two crucial points supplied by Kepler, and one by Fermat, as follows.

Kepler's uniquely original discovery of the principle of universal gravitation defined two branches of leading work for those who followed him in the development of the fundamentals of physical science. First, the discovery of a universal physical principle of gravitation as being expressed as an ontological infinitesimal instant of a process, prompted

Kepler to assign the development of an infinitesimal calculus to "future mathematicians." That assigned discovery was effected, uniquely, by Gottfried Leibniz, as this discovery, of a universal principle of physical least-action, "the catenary principle" of the physical complex domain, was treated by Leibniz's collaborator Jean Bernoulli: the uniquely original discovery of the infinitesimal calculus.⁶ The second branch was Kepler's assignment to his successors, to develop a general physical conception of the significance of elliptical functions.

These signal contributions by Kepler, were supplemented in a crucial way by Fermat's leading, physical-experimental demonstration of what proved to be the physical principle of relative time. As Hermann Minkowski would proclaim famously in 1907, with the implications of the notion of physical relativity implicit in the work of Kepler, Fermat, and Leibniz, the reductionists' categories of quasi-Euclidean, Cartesian notions of space, time, and matter, were uprooted and put aside by the concept of physical space-time.

In the course of development of Kepler's second assignment to future mathematicians, Carl F. Gauss and his relevant contemporaries conducted an energetic development of the notion of elliptical functions, a study which was centered empirically on the leading role of Gauss in astronomy and in geodesy and Earth-magnetism. The treatment of this subject of elliptical functions, by Abel, served as a stepping-stone for Bernhard Riemann's lunge beyond physical-elliptical functions to that more general view of physical-hypergeometric functions which is the basis for the modern principle of dynamics, as these connections, from Kepler through Riemann, were to be recognized by Albert Einstein.⁷

At first glance these developments of modern science, from Nicholas of Cusa, through Kepler and Riemann, seem to the scholar of ancient Greek science as almost throw-backs to the work of Thales, Heracleitus, the Pythagoreans, Plato, and the followers of Plato's anti-Aristotelean method among the Platonic Academy through the death of Eratosthenes. That is a broadly valid, and important view of the matter, but the connection must not be over-simplified. The connections, and differences which this line of development of a view of the physical universe describes, must not be degraded into an apolitical, ahistorical conception of the processes at work outside the academic classroom. The conception of the physical universe and the conception of the nature of man, and of man's

6. Black magic specialist Isaac Newton, as so exposed by John Maynard Keynes' opening of the chest of Newton's papers, discovered less than nothing on this account.

7. The effect of this development through the work of Riemann, was reflected in the turmoil about the subject of physical relativity which erupted toward the close of the Nineteenth Century, until the early Twentieth-Century savagery against Max Planck by the bestial adherents of the radically positivist Ernst Mach cult and their allies from the intellectual pigpens of Bertrand Russell's science hoaxes.



Shown here is the LaRouche Youth Movement chorus in Berlin, Germany, being led by John Sigerson, and observed by (seated, left) noted Mexican voice teacher José Briano. The LYM's mastery of the Bachian principles of music is the necessary complement to the youths' mastery of universal physical principles in physical science.

EIRNS/Helene Möller

Creator, defines a set of functionally, inseparably common, functionally combined issues of science, history, and politics.

To wit:

As I have already emphasized, any reference to the history of influence of the oligarchical principle expressed by the Olympian Zeus of Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*, is inescapably a reference to the connection between a society's choice of conception of political view of man's nature, and the nature of the physical universe in which the human species' nature and active presence is situated. As you view the nature of man, so you view the universe; as you view the universe, so you view the nature of man.

The connection between the seemingly identical conceptual features of Pythagorean-Platonic *Sphaerics* and the modern physical science of Cusa, Kepler, Leibniz, et al., is an historical pathway of development, traversing millennia of the struggle to wrest mankind free from the bestiality of the oligarchical principle, as that is typified, in succession by the outstanding, benchmark cases of ancient Babylon, the Delphi cult, and the Roman, Byzantine, medieval, and modern expressions of imperialism. It is the interplay of struggle between man's humanistic conception of man's role in the universe and the conception of man expressed in the practice of cultures, that the bridges between the ancient standpoint of *Sphaerics* and the liberated physical science of Bernhard Riemann are to be found.

Look on the streets of the cities and towns of North America and Europe. Present the humanist conception of man which ennobles Solon's Athens, the struggle of Christianity

against that "Whore of Babylon" which was Rome, against feudal bestiality, against the forces of religious warfare, against the rise of the new Venetian program expressed by the Anglo-Dutch Liberal form of modern imperialism. Look at the effect of the relevant general conditions on the mind of the child and adult in the street. Who is prepared to embrace, as policy, the conception of man and nature which I outline summarily here? Look at the struggle to defend even simple academic freedom against the virtually Satanic, actually fascist alliance of Mrs. "Dirty Dick" Cheney and radically right-wing banker and inveterate political spook John Train. Look at the historical process of struggle of the good against the seemingly overwhelming power commanded by the expressed popular and other ideologies of practice by the evil, the corrupt, or, the simply stupid.

Thus, as on virtually every university campus in the U.S.A. and Europe today, all science is really *political* science in its roots.

Dynamics As Such

If, as I have already indicated above, we must eradicate the mind-deadening shackles of Euclidean and Cartesian geometrical ideologies from man's view of himself and the universe, what shall fill the void we shall have created by eradicating the hallowed lies of Euclid and his like?

The typical modern answer is found in the working concept of the tensor, on condition that this is the concept of physical-space-time represented by Riemann's notion of physical hypergeometries, rather than some new ivory-tower

concoction of the abstract-mathematics classroom. We should mean, essentially, as Riemann emphasizes, that we must fill the apparent void left by eradicating Euclid and his kind with nothing but what a uniquely appropriate quality of experimental method defines as a set of universal physical principles. These principles replace, conceptually, the abstract dimensions of a Euclidean or Cartesian concoction.

The relations among these “dimensions” of physical space-time are defined experimentally, as Riemann’s treatment of the subject of a so-called “Riemann Surface” suggests.

To view what Riemann has explicitly accomplished in his written reports and some records of his lectures, it is indispensable to look back to the work of the Pythagoreans and Plato, as Gottfried Leibniz did, in bringing forward the Pythagorean conception of *dynamis* under the modern name of *dynamic*. The essential thing, of course, which Leibniz himself makes clear by aid of relevant points of illustration, is to eradicate from science everything which radiates the stink of Descartes, everything which radiates the stink of quackery associated with belief in the so-called statistical-mechanistic method.

Think like Kepler, with an eye to the roots of Kepler in the work of Cusa, and, in turn, the roots of that in the scientific world-view of the Pythagoreans and Plato.

Rome, the Embossed Image

It would be impossible to present a competent strategic assessment of the impulses behind the queer opinions and actions of the current U.S. Bush administration without tracing the underlying idea controlling the masters of the mentally deranged, Nero-like figure of President George W. Bush, Jr. from the precedent of the Roman Empire of Caesar Augustus dealing with the cult of Mithra on the Isle of Capri, and without dealing with the motivation of Augustus’ successor, Tiberius, in the matter of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ, as Nero did similarly with the Apostles Peter, Paul, and so on.

There is nothing actually sovereign about the Presidency of George W. Bush, Jr. He is like a gibbering puppet on a string, the Bozo of all contemporary, contemptible Bozos. The strings are the marionette masters who prompt the wiggles and jerks of that virtual Gollywog. He is a poor witless tool, albeit a conspicuously malevolent one, a wicked sort of mental and moral dwarf, and a source of infinite embarrassment to the future generations of the students at Yale.

He being what he is, and also what he is decidedly not, what is controlling the U.S. Presidency while that poor lunatic rattles about within the cage called his Oval Office? The answer, most briefly, is the embossed image of the Roman Empire’s legacy.

We are all born into a kind of cultural complex, a complex which is a kind of legacy of history from ancient times up to the present. It is not a simple history, not a monotone; there are significant branches in the highway of history, such as the

choice presented to the generation of returning U.S. veterans of World War II, whether to choose the route, leading from that junction, which had been chosen by President Franklin Roosevelt, or the darker way followed by the minions of Harry S Truman.

For example, President Eisenhower saved us from the horror which would have ensued had Truman not been dumped. President John F. Kennedy stuck his flag on the hilltop and said, “Franklin Roosevelt,” but they killed him, and covered over the track of the murder, probably for that reason.

What has prevailed over the course of the time since President Johnson was buffaloeed into capitulating to demand that he plunge the nation fully into the U.S. Indo-China War, is a long, bitter road downward to the present ruinous moment of crisis. We should ask: “What is the destiny to which we are being delivered? What is next? Who is misleading us into the quicksand of follies?”

“Who” is that fellow, called Octavian, negotiating for an empire with the priests of Mithra, on the Isle of Capri. Our society, all of globally extended European society today, is controlled by the embossed image of destiny left behind by the Roman Empire. It is a dynamic image, not exactly what it was in the days of such as Octavian, Tiberius, and Nero, but, rather, the British imperial model, a model called Anglo-Dutch Liberalism, whose proximate hereditary features are essentially those of the ultramontane system associated with the medieval alliance of Venice’s financial oligarchical rulers and the bestiality of the Norman chivalry.

Who is the predator who imposes this evil scheme upon our will? Aha! We shall know as we know the predatory tiger, or, more likely, hyena. We shall know him by his spoor. He is the Anglo-Dutch Liberal system of financier-oligarchy, the hyena-like pack of creatures who intend to eradicate the authority of the sovereign nation-state, to establish a empire of financier hyenas, cast in the memory of the ultramontane sort of “globalization” called the “middle ages” which collapsed into Europe’s New Dark Age. He is the enemy. It is his embossed ideology which has taken us over, as slaves might mimic the ideology of their slave-master.

When you look, thus, into the face of Felix Rohatyn or John Train, you are seeing the embossed ideology of evil which is the true enemy of the existence of our United States, and of a civilized order among the nations of the world. If you like the policies of Train and Rohatyn, look in the mirror and behold, there you meet your *Doppelgänger*, the image of your personal enemy. It is yourself.

If you wish to survive, it is you who must change, and that now quickly.

Thus, through the dynamics inherent in the evolution of cultures, the past delivers our present, and, when that has occurred, it is up to us, what we decide to do about the predicament which grips our destiny: to change the rules when the old, familiar ones would destroy us.

Chicago Boys' Bloody Hand Behind Cheney Campus Gestapo

by Anton Chaitkin

Strategists for a Nazi takeover of America's colleges met at the Harvard Faculty Club on Oct. 6. The American Council of Trustees and Alumni (ACTA), Mrs. Lynne Cheney's own squad, convened to plan the next step in their attempt to crush campus opposition to the Bush-Cheney regime.*

As this report will show, Lynne Cheney's ACTA strategists are a gang bred at the University of Chicago around Leo Strauss, a project far deadlier than the street-variety Mafia killers that blackened Chicago's reputation.

The War Is On

The Harvard ACTA event occurred just as *EIR* was assembling its Oct. 13 special issue, headlined "John Train's Press Sewer: Is Goebbels on Your Campus?" *EIR* x-rayed the wildly anti-constitutional unified apparatus of government, private financiers, and rightist publishing units with ACTA, the David Horowitz/Daniel Pipes "Campus Watch," and other fronts.

This single apparatus is pushing for Federal and state laws for witch-hunts against dissident teachers, circulating lists of teachers to be purged, seeking to impose universally a fascist "core curriculum," and putting out campus newspapers promoting war and police-state policies.

The Harvard session was unsettled by members of the LaRouche Youth Movement, who skewered participants with questions, and flooded the hall with literature exposing John Train and the financier sponsors of the gathering. A young organizer asked George Washington University President Joel Trachtenberg, how Campus Watch would try to prevent teachers and students from working to defeat the Cheneyacs

in next month's national elections. Trachtenberg and other participants responded with the big lie: We seek only to protect students from the intrusion of teachers' politics into their otherwise neutral education. But the Cheney-Train-Horowitz initiative actually means that only supporters of the Bush-Cheney lunacies are to be allowed on campuses.

The LaRouche movement is accelerating the battle to break up the would-be campus Gestapo. A LaRouche Political Action Committee pamphlet, "Is Joseph Goebbels On Your Campus?", with cover photos of Mrs. Cheney, banker-spook John Train, Adolf Hitler, and Hitler's propaganda chief Joseph Goebbels, is pouring out onto the leading campuses that are contested in this fight.

When the *EIR* Oct. 13 issue first appeared on the larouche pub.com website, before the issue was even printed, the apparatus reacted with rage and bravado. Candace de Russy, a Lynne Cheney insider and ACTA leader, active in far-right covert operations, posted an article Oct. 10 in William F. Buckley's *National Review* online:

"'Who's Who in the Goebbels Zoo': Anton Chaitkin, writing in the *Executive Intelligence Review* (published and edited by right-wing [sic—see below] populist-extremist Lyndon LaRouche, Jr. accuses me (and [ACTA president] Anne Neal, and many other of our fellow higher-education reformers) of 'attempting to impose a Gestapo over American education that would wipe out resistance' and of being part of 'a political dirty-tricks cartel, centered on the Vice President's wife, Lynne Cheney, and Wall Street operative John Train.

"This is yet another insane conspiracy theory, and I for one am proud to have made this Who's Who list of intrepid reformers."

The next day, Oct. 11, Ms. de Russy fulminated again in *National Review*:

* About 65 ACTA Trustees met for the Oct. 6 "Athena Forum" on the official theme, "American Higher Education and What We Can Do About It."



U.S. Navy/Ian Schoeneberg

“Big Sister” is watching your campus: Lynne Cheney’s campus gestapo is out to crush any opposition to the Bush-Cheney regime, and its backers at the fascist Chicago School.

“My longtime comrade-in-arms Winfield Myers, Campus Watch Director, sends a note about the invidious influence of Lyndon LaRouche on young people. One of LaRouche’s writers targeted la crème de la crème of higher education reformers, as I noted in an earlier post. This is a hilariously demented essay that, to boot, is so filled with factual error it’ll make your head spin. Both of us, and many of those in our circles, are attacked, and I take some pride in being mentioned twice, so nefarious are my works. . . .”

She concludes with a not-too-subtle threat against LaRouche: The disruptive “campus-left” [sic—see above] LaRouche Youth Movement are “more to be pitied than eviscerated. Not so the old man, however.”

This Candace de Russy is “Big Sister” Lynne Cheney’s cohort at every phase of the Gestapo project.

Ms. de Russy is a member of the neo-conservative council for global war, the Committee on the Present Danger, under the chairmanship of **George P. Shultz**, the “Chicago Boys” planner of the Bush-Cheney Administration, and of the earlier Chilean fascism on which the present U.S. regime is modelled. De Russy is a director of the Leo Strauss-following National Association of Scholars; a director of Lynne Cheney’s “Independent Women’s Forum”; a former board member of William F. Buckley’s Intercollegiate Studies Institute, and a strategist of the Buckley-linked outright pro-fascist circles operating globally within the Catholic Church. And she is the former executive officer of the American Foundation for Resistance International, an arm of the James Jesus Angleton-Leo Cherne intelligence network which carried out far-right covert action in Eastern Europe, and in Latin

America, in conjunction with Operation Condor (see below). Serving Lynne Cheney’s campus inquisition, Candace de Russy is a trustee of the State University of New York, personally at war with dissident teachers.

Chicago Core of Fascism in America

ACTA literature intercepted at the Harvard strategy meeting has afforded the *EIR* research team a deeper glimpse into the history of the present campus-Gestapo apparatus, and of the gang driving fascist politics in recent decades. This mess was brewed by an international nazi crew at the University of Chicago, principally the followers of Leo Strauss, assembled by the university’s President Robert M. Hutchins during the Hitler years and after World War II.

ACTA demands a Core Curriculum be imposed on American colleges, which Lynne Cheney drew up in 1989

when she was chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities. This Cheney curriculum is entirely the Leo Strauss/Hutchins totalitarian model: a proposed overthrow of the ideals of the American Revolution, based on Strauss’s lie that from the time of Plato, an atheist oligarchy has ruled and must rule ignorant mankind with a pretense of morality. (See “The ‘Ignoble Liars’ Behind Bush’s Deadly Iraq War,” *EIR*, April 18, 2003.)

Indeed, every element of the Cheney-Horowitz apparatus now seeking to intimidate the campuses derives from this horror show at the University of Chicago. Campus inquisitor David Horowitz, the still un-dead Bill Buckley, the Collegiate Network octopus of student newspapers, and the Cheney-ACTA leaders, are all cloned from the same beast.

The catastrophic Leo Strauss, a Jewish rightist, emigrated from Germany on a Rockefeller Fellowship sponsored by **Carl Schmitt**, whose legal writings were used to justify Hitler’s emergency decrees, and later the Bush-Cheney “unitary executive” dogma.

At the University of Chicago, beginning in the late 1930s, an elite student circle, the future “neo-conservatives,” gathered around Strauss and his **Committee on Social Thought**; meanwhile, university president Hutchins managed the day-to-day operations of the America First Committee, clashing with President Franklin Roosevelt’s anti-Hitler mobilization. Hutchins and his collaborators **Henry Regnery** and pro-Nazi editor Felix Morley, founded the Regnery publishing company, which launched the post World War II “conservative” movement by publishing and sponsoring the works of William F. Buckley and the John Birch Society. And Hutchins

hosted the Frederick von Hayek and Milton Friedman grouping, that became known as the “Chicago school of economics,” later headed up by George P. Shultz—driving for a globalist world empire. All this, from “liberal” Hutchins, the main U.S. action partner of Britain’s Lord Bertrand Russell.

In 1979, the **John M. Olin Foundation** (spending the fortune of arms manufacturer John M. Olin) set up the Institute for Educational Affairs, to spread Leo Strauss’s fascist policies and to get his disciples into top college posts. This Institute spun off the **Philanthropy Roundtable**; and with the Institute’s manager **Michael Joyce**, redeployed to take over the **Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation**. This group, for a quarter century, guided all foundation funding for right-wing initiatives to crush the poor and install a theocracy and police state. They sponsored John Train’s Northcote Parkinson Fund; they launched the David Horowitz Freedom Center (under the previous name, Center for the Study of Popular Culture). And Michael Joyce’s Olin and Bradley Foundations put up most of the cash to bankroll Lynne Cheney’s ACTA.

The Chicago gang’s Michael Joyce used funding from his Olin and Bradley foundations to orchestrate a revival of Carl Schmitt’s Hitler doctrine, reborn as Cheney’s “unitary executive,” at American law schools and in the Federalist Society of Justices Antonin Scalia and Samuel Alito.

The roster of ACTA leaders at the Oct. 6 Harvard meeting provides a startling view of political incest. Participants included:

Peter Alcock, former owner of United States Repeating Arms company, a commercial partner of the Olin company, which had owned Repeating Arms for 50 years.

Hillel G. Fradkin, senior fellow of the Hudson Institute, leading its work promoting war on Muslims, and leading founder of Israel’s Shalem Center, which conduits money and Leo Strauss philosophy (through director Irving Kristol) into the rightist faction in Israeli politics.

The screenshot shows the NRO website header with the logo and navigation links. Below the header, the main content area features the title "PHI BETA KAPPA THE RIGHT TAKE ON HIGHER ED" with a logo. The article title is "Who's Who in the Goebbels Zoo" by Candace de Russey, dated 10/10 12:33 PM. The text begins with "Anton Chaitkin, writing in the Executive Intelligence Review (published and edited by right-wing populist-extremist Lyndon LaRouche, Jr.) accuses me (and PBC contributor Anne Neal, and many other of our fellow higher-education reformers) of 'attempting to impose a Gestapo over American education that would wipe out resistance' and of being part of 'a political dirty-tricks cartel, centered on the Vice President's wife, Lynne Cheney, and Wall Street operative John Train.'" It ends with "This is yet another insane conspiracy theory, and I for one am proud to have made this Who's Who list of intrepid reformers."

The screenshot shows the NRO website header with the logo and navigation links. Below the header, the main content area features the title "PHI BETA KAPPA THE RIGHT TAKE ON HIGHER ED" with a logo. The article title is "LaRouche Corrupting Youth...and a Note on Scalia" by Candace de Russey, dated 10/11 12:36 PM. The text begins with "My longtime comrade-in-arms Winfield Myers, Campus Watch Director, sends a note about the invidious influence of Lyndon LaRouche on young people. One of LaRouche's writers targeted la crème de la crème of higher education reformers, as I noted in an earlier post:" It continues with "This is a hilariously demented essay that, to boot, is so filled with factual error it'll make your head spin. Both of us, and many of those in our circles, are attacked, and I take some pride in being mentioned twice, so nefarious are my works. For crack reason they somehow overlooked a thing or two—such as our collaborative control of the world market for precious metals—but not to quibble know you. The pub's title, Executive Intelligence Review, is in s..." It ends with "LaRouche is a head case, of course, and an ex-con, but the damage in his tow is no joking matter. I attended Supreme Court Justice A winter when a carload of LaRouchies disrupted it repeatedly. The campus-left boorish, but more on the order of brainwashed cultist much more so than most of us would be under such circumstance were more to be pitied than eviscerated." and "Not so the old man, however."

EIRs Oct. 13 issue, exposing the John Train-Lynne Cheney witch-hunt on U.S. campuses, drew blood, with these reactions by Candace de Russey (inset) on William F. Buckley's National Review website.



©1998 The National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education

A former vice president of the Olin Foundation, Fradkin was a faculty member (1986-1998) of the Committee on Social Thought of University of Chicago, and simultaneously

vice president of the Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation under president Michael Joyce, and a member of the Council of the National Endowment for Humanities under its chairman Lynne Cheney.

Frederic Fransen, Director of Higher Education Programs at Philanthropy Roundtable received his PhD from the Committee on Social Thought at the University of Chicago.

Adam Kissel, Director of Faculty and Program Development for William F. Buckley's Intercollegiate Studies Institute's Miller Center, and received his MA from the Committee on Social Thought, where Kissel was student liaison to the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago; a fellow of Hayek's Institute for Humane Studies, which awards the Felix Morley prize to young journalists in the Cheney-Train-Horowitz apparatus.

Phyllis M. Kruttsch, regent emeritus of the University of Wisconsin, the state where Michael Joyce's Bradley Foundation first implemented the scheme to substitute welfare recipients' slave labor for higher-paid workers; received grant from the Bradley Foundation to study public university trusteeship.

John MacGovern, corporate and rightist think-tank staffer, campaign advisor for Donald Rumsfeld's campaign for the Presidency, 1987.

Harvey Mansfield, the leading Straussian sponsored by Michael Joyce, Mansfield was the Straussian partner of Irving Kristol and the personal mentor of Irving's son William, of Alan Keyes, and of *New Republic* editor Andrew Sullivan.

It was Irving Kristol who, in 1975, had come into government as the guru who explained politics to Dick Cheney, then the deputy to White House Chief of Staff Donald Rumsfeld. University of Chicago Professor Robert Goldwin had brought Kristol and other Straussians into the Gerald Ford Administration, where Goldwin served as a Presidential aide and was known derisively as "Rumsfeld/Cheney's resident 'intellectual.' "

The Kristol family's Harvey Mansfield was awarded ACTA's "Sidney Hook" prize at the Harvard meeting Oct. 6. Irving Kristol and his wife Gertrude Himmelfarb were the personal gurus of ACTA Chairman Emeritus Lynne Cheney, as well as of her husband the Vice President.

Catherine Merrill, "Socrates Society" board member at the **Aspen Institute**, founded by University of Chicago president Robert M. Hutchins.

Laurie Morrow, a top leader of the Straussian "National Association of Scholars, along with the Irving Kristol family; on her radio talk show, she hosted William F. Buckley, Lynne

The British Pedigree Of Lynne Cheney

The following article appeared in LaRouche PAC's pamphlet, "Is Joseph Goebbels on Your Campus? John Train and the Bankers' Secret Government."

While posing as an expert on American history, Lynne Ann Vincent Cheney demonstrably takes her intellectual cue from British culture, and imperial culture at that.

Ms. Cheney has both a masters degree and a doctorate in British literature. Her masters, granted at the University of Colorado, followed her writing a thesis on the Irishman W.B. Yeats, whom she openly identifies as a fascist, and whose views she not-very-convincingly disavows. Her doctorate, granted at the University of Wisconsin in 1970, included her writing a thesis on leading 19th-Century British writer Matthew Arnold. Arnold was also a favorite of the chief intellectual guru of the Congress of Cultural Freedom in New York City, Lionel Trilling.

Ms. Cheney didn't stay long in academia after she got her PhD, but went on to write novels, including the steamy lesbian *Sisters*.

But she continued to pay her intellectual debts to the liberal imperialist British milieu of which Arnold was a part. Arnold's work was an inspiration for the British Fabian Society, the principal 20th-Century arm of British imperialism. That Society persists today, and counts among its chief spawn the professed "Christian Socialist" Tony Blair. In 1985 the Treasurer of the Fabian Society, one Nick Butler, established the British-American Project for the Successor Generation (now called the British-American Project), as a means of propagating more of its kind. Lynne Cheney was among its guests in 2006.

It is not known whether Ms. Cheney attended the March 2006 BAP meeting at the invitation of one of its British "Fellows," Baroness Liz Symons, the former Blair foreign and defense ministry figure who has been linked to the Train salon's latest slander atrocities against LaRouche. Lynne Cheney and Liz Symons are known to have collaborated over recent years.

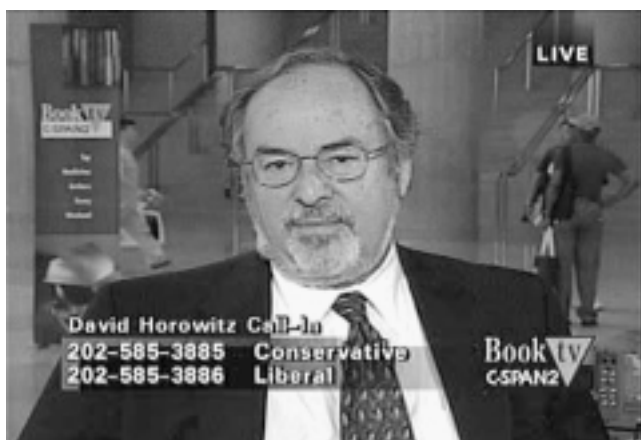
In 1986 Ms. Cheney became the head of the National Endowment for the Humanities, where she energetically advanced the Fabian "Project Democracy" outlook until her resignation in 1993, after Bill Clinton's election, when she felt the climate for book-burning and censorship was going to be on the wane. As an author, and the "intellect" in the household of the Vice-President, however, Ms. Cheney has had extensive opportunity to push her British imperial views.

TABLE 1

College Papers Controlled by the Buckley/Cheney/Straussian 'Collegiate Network'

The Collegiate Network describes itself as "The Home of Conservative College Journalism Since 1979." As "independent" newspapers, these are not officially affiliated with the colleges named.

Bates College (Me.)	<i>The John Galt Press</i>	Lynchburg College (Va.)	<i>The Lynchburg Current</i>
Binghamton U. (N.Y.)	<i>Binghamton Review</i>	U. of Maryland, College Park	<i>The Terrapin Times</i>
Boston College (Mass.)	<i>The Observer at BC</i>	U. of Massachusetts, Amherst	<i>The Minuteman Newspaper</i>
Boston U. (Mass.)	<i>Sam Adams Review</i>	Michigan State U.	<i>The Spartan Sword</i>
Bowdoin College (Me.)	<i>The Bowdoin Patriot</i>	U. of Michigan	<i>The Michigan Review</i>
Brandeis U. (Mass.)	<i>Concord Bridge Magazine</i>	U. of Minnesota, Morris	<i>The Counterweight</i>
Brown U. (R.I.)	<i>The Brown Spectator</i>	U. of Missouri-Columbia	<i>Equitas</i>
Bucknell U. (Pa.)	<i>The Counterweight</i>	U. of Nevada, Las Vegas	<i>The Rebel Conservative</i>
California State U., East Bay	<i>The California Statesman</i>	U. of Nevada, Reno	<i>The Pack Patriot</i>
U. of California, Berkeley	<i>The California Patriot</i>	U. of New Hampshire	<i>Common Sense</i>
U. of California, Davis	<i>Liberty's Flame</i>	North Carolina State U.	<i>The Broadside Magazine</i>
U. of California, Irvine	<i>The Irvine Review</i>	U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	<i>Carolina Review</i>
U. of California, Los Angeles	<i>The Bruin Standard</i>	Northeastern Illinois U.	<i>The 13 Stripes</i>
U. of California, San Diego	<i>The California Review/ The Triton</i>	Northeastern U. (Mass.)	<i>The Patriot</i>
Catholic U. of America (Calif.)	<i>Battle Cry</i>	U. of Notre Dame (Ind.)	<i>The Irish Rover</i>
U. of Central Florida	<i>The Compass</i>	Ohio State U.	<i>The OSU Sentinel</i>
U. of Chicago (Ill.)	<i>The Chicago Criterion/ The Midway Review</i>	U. of Oklahoma	<i>Ignition</i>
Christendom College (Va.)	<i>The Rambler</i>	Oregon State U.	<i>The Liberty</i>
Claremont College (Calif.)	<i>The Claremont Independent</i>	U. of Pennsylvania	<i>The Pennsylvania Independent</i>
Clemson U. (S.C.)	<i>The Tiger Town Observer</i>	Portland State U. (Ore.)	<i>The Portland Spectator</i>
Colgate U. (N.Y.)	<i>The Colgate Review</i>	Princeton U. (N.J.)	<i>The American Foreign Policy/ The Princeton Tory</i>
U. of Colorado at Boulder	<i>The Flatirons Review</i>	Purdue U. (Ind.)	<i>The Purdue Review</i>
Columbia U. (N.Y.)	<i>The Columbia Citadel</i>	Rutgers U. (N.J.)	<i>The Centurion</i>
Cornell U. (N.Y.)	<i>The Cornell Review</i>	Stanford U. (Calif.)	<i>The Stanford Review</i>
Dakota Wesleyan U. (S.D.)	<i>The Naked Truth</i>	Stenson U. (Fla.)	<i>Common Sense</i>
Dartmouth College (N.H.)	<i>The Dartmouth Review</i>	Texas A&M U.	<i>The Examiner</i>
Duke U. (N.C.)	<i>The New Sense</i>	U. of Texas at Austin	<i>The Austin Review/Contumacy/ The Texas Review of Law & Politics</i>
U. of Florida	<i>The Gator Standard</i>	Truman State U. (Mo.)	<i>The Missouri Statesman</i>
George Washington U. (D.C.)	<i>The GW Patriot</i>	Tufts U. (Mass.)	<i>The Primary Source</i>
Georgetown U. (D.C.)	<i>The Georgetown Academy/ The Georgetown Federalist</i>	Vanderbilt U. (Tenn.)	<i>The Vanderbilt Torch</i>
U. of Georgia	<i>The Georgia Guard Dawg</i>	Villanova U. (Pa.)	<i>The Villanova Times</i>
Gonzaga U. (Wash.)	<i>The Gonzaga Witness</i>	U. of Virginia	<i>The Virginia Advocate</i>
Harvard U. (Mass.)	<i>The Harvard Ichthus/ The Harvard Salient</i>	Wabash College (Ind.)	<i>The Wabash Commentary</i>
Hillsdale College (Mich.)	<i>The Hillsdale Forum</i>	Washington & Lee U. (Va.)	<i>The Washington & Lee Spectator</i>
College of the Holy Cross (Mass.)	<i>The Fenwick Review</i>	U. of Washington (Wash.)	<i>The Right Turn</i>
Illinois State U.	<i>The Illinios State Patriot</i>	Washington U. St. Louis (Mo.)	<i>The Washington Witness</i>
U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	<i>The Orange & Blue Observer</i>	Wayne State U. (Mich.)	<i>The Wayne Review</i>
James Madison U. (Va.)	<i>The Madison Review</i>	West Virginia U.	<i>The Musket</i>
John Hopkins U. (Md.)	<i>The Carolton Record</i>	College of William & Mary (Va.)	<i>The Virginia Informer/ The William & Mary Standard</i>
Kenyon College (Oh.)	<i>The Kenyon Observer</i>	U. of Wisconsin, Madison	<i>The Mendota Beacon</i>
LeMoyne College (N.Y.)	<i>Light on the Heights</i>	U. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee	<i>The University Standard</i>
Lehigh U. (Pa.)	<i>The Lehigh Patriot</i>	U. of Wisconsin, Oshkosh	<i>Life & Liberty</i>
U. of Louisville (Ky.)	<i>Louisville Patriot</i>	Yale U. (Conn.)	<i>Light & Truth/Yale Free Press</i>



Campus inquisitor David Horowitz was trained by the evil Bertrand Russell in England, has authored a McCarthyite book targeting the “100 Most Dangerous Academics in America.”

Cheney, Andy Card, and Michael Ledeen.

Martin Peretz, publisher of *New Republic*, the flagship neoconservative war-party magazine.

James Pierson, executive director since 1985, and trustee of the John M. Olin Foundation; former chairman of the Philanthropy Roundtable,

Richard Pipes, Angleton-Cherne faction of intelligence, father of Campus Watch founder Daniel Pipes.

The Horowitz Saga

The last of the notable ACTA intriguers, from the Oct. 6 Harvard meeting, is **Dianne J. Sehler**, Director of Academic, International, and Cultural Programs at the Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation. Ms. Sehler manages the Bradley Fellowship program, the Bradley Prizes, and grant making to journals of opinion and research institutes, such as the David Horowitz Freedom Center, home of the misnamed “Students for Academic Freedom.” Bradley furnishes virtually the entire budget for Encounter Books, the publishing arm of the Horowitz Center, and Dianne Sehler is a member of the editorial board there.

Encounter Books is run by Peter Collier, partner of David Horowitz on their joint road to fortune.

When Horowitz left England and his work for Bertrand Russell (see *EIR*, Oct. 13), he began work for *Ramparts* magazine, which had previously exposed covert actions by the Dulles/Angleton crowd at the CIA. Horowitz and fellow *Ramparts* worker Collier soon took over the magazine, in a coup sponsored by Bertrand Russell’s American partner, Robert M. Hutchins, who was then based in California. Peter Collier then co-authored with Horowitz their book on the Rockefeller family, written with family collaboration and family money, an assignment which turned Horowitz and Collier from leftists to fascists in the blink of an eye.

The campus Gestapo apparatus now circulates the notori-



Fascist philosopher Leo Strauss, the godfather of today’s neo-conservatives, promoted an overthrow of the ideals of the American Revolution.

ous *Professors: The 101 Most Dangerous Academics in America* (see Appendix), authored by David Horowitz, aiming for a purge of college teachers who oppose the Bush-Cheney policies. This Horowitz book was published in 2006 by Regnery Publishing, founded by Hutchins agent Henry Regnery and now run by his son Alfred Regnery—Henry was Chairman Emeritus and Alfred is a trustee of Buckley’s Intercollegiate Studies Institute.

The Intercollegiate Studies Institute, in turn, manages the **Collegiate Network**, which, under the name, Institute for Educational Affairs, was created by Irving Kristol, Michael Joyce, and the Olin Foundation to make war against the tradition of the American Revolution. Today, the Collegiate Network finances and guides about 90 campus newspapers of the right wing (see **Table 1**). None of these are official university newspapers, but are dumped on the campuses from the Cheney-Buckley cartel, to help Horowitz, ACTA and the other fronts of this unified apparatus in their campaign of slander and intimidation.

All the Bodies Are Buried in Chicago

The forces guiding the present U.S. regime, and the Cheney-Train thug apparatus targeting American campuses, had their first action test in the Sept. 11, 1973 coup and subsequent murderous dictatorship of Augusto Pinochet in Chile.

Operation Condor (1975-83) was the code name for the combination of the intelligence service and secret police of Chile’s Pinochet, with the forces of other South American dictatorships. To efficiently hunt down and murder their common enemies, they were advised by German Nazi war criminals Klaus Barbie and Walter Rauff, who had been smuggled out of Europe by the Dulles/Angleton “Ratline” program.

As Operation Condor got under way in 1975, the Chilean government arranged with the William F. Buckley family to make Buckley’s agent Marvin Liebman the manager of the dictatorship’s propaganda within the United States. Liebman’s American-Chilean Council worked for some four years, as the bodies piled up in South America.

Orlando Letelier, Chile’s Ambassador to the United

States, Foreign Minister and Defense Minister for the government of Salvador Allende, who was overthrown in the 1973 coup, went to the U.S. as a refugee,

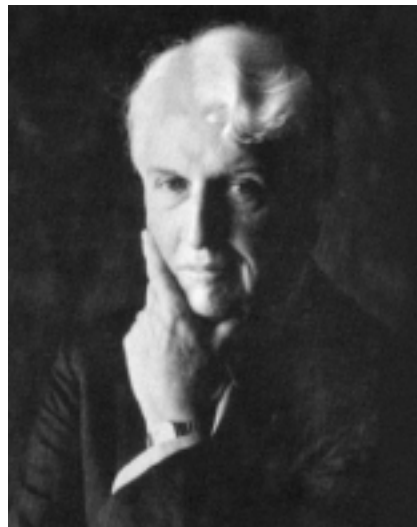
The Aug. 28, 1976 issue of the *Nation* magazine carried an article by Orlando Letelier, entitled “The Chicago Boys in Chile: Economic Freedom’s Awful Toll.” Letelier described in embarrassing, excruciating detail the unrestrained looting of Chile as directed personally by Milton Friedman and the team of economists at the University of Chicago. To allow this looting, the coup, and the resulting police state that killed thousands of dissidents, had been arranged from Washington, under then-Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz. From 1962 to 1968, Shultz had headed the Business School at the University of Chicago, while Leo Strauss and much of the original Hutchins fascist team was still at the University.

On Sept. 21, 1976, less than a month after this article appeared, Orlando Letelier was blown up by a bomb detonated by Operation Condor agents operating in Washington with the connivance of the Central Intelligence Agency, then directed by George H.W. Bush, father of the current President.

John Train’s Northcote Parkinson Fund began working in 1987, under the umbrella of Lynne Cheney’s chairmanship at the National Endowment for the Humanities. The Train group’s first project, working with David Horowitz, was a witch-hunt against the Institute for Policy Studies, for which Orlando Letelier had been working when he was murdered. In 1988, this Train project resulted in the publication of *Covert Cadre: Inside the Institute for Policy Studies*, with an introduction written by David Horowitz himself; the book cited John Train’s own research whitewashing the George H.W. Bush-led CIA in the Letelier assassination. Horowitz’s Center for the Study of Popular Culture was set up that year, and both his and Train’s organizations were sponsored by the Michael Joyce/Hillel Fradkin/University of Chicago team operating out of the Bradley Foundation.



Through his control of various institutes and foundations, Michael Joyce funded numerous right-wing initiatives to crush the poor and install a theocracy and police state. His protégé Harvey Mansfield is a leading Straussian; he received the “Sidney Hook” prize at the Oct. 6 Harvard meeting.



John Train: Wall Street’s “eminence grise” behind the Goebbels takeover of American campuses, now targetting the LaRouche Youth Movement.

George Shultz, prime architect of Chilean fascism, had a new, deadlier project running by 1999: Shultz was designing a Presidency for the useful-idiot son of George H.W. Bush. That year, George W. Bush, then-Governor of Texas, made his first California speech as a Presidential candidate at the David Horowitz Center in Los Angeles.

By 2000, George Shultz had god-fathered the Bush-Cheney Administration. He hand-picked the “Vulcans”—Shultz’s protégé Condi Rice and the team of initial George W. Bush tutors and managers, including Vice Presidential candidate Dick Cheney, and the Executive Branch cadres responsible for the Iraq War inferno.

John Train glorified the Chile nightmare in a 2003 article entitled “No Apologies.” Train wrote of the coup: “I was there. I saw these things. The U.S. government thought that it all looked very sinister indeed, and pitched in heavily with

cash and propaganda, overt and covert, to halt the [Allende] rot.” Train concluded with praise for the efficiency of the coup versus direct U.S. military intervention: “It’s not something you boast about, but neither need we apologize. Things came out well.” Things “came out well” indeed for John Train, as a director of the Genesis Chile Fund, Ltd. As of 2002, that Train entity was the largest foreign investment instrument in Chile, with loot coming from the national pension funds which the Pinochet dictatorship had stolen—“privatized”—from Chile’s working population.

This Train article was printed April 2003 in the *American Specta-*



tor, a magazine which that year was sold by Train's Northcote Parkinson trustee George Gilder, to Regnery Publications, publisher of Buckley, Horowitz, et al. That same year, the Bush-Cheney Administration installed Train's paid agent Michael Pack as head of programming at the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

George Shultz had been just as blunt. On Oct. 2, 2000, Shultz was interviewed by the Public Broadcasting System (PBS) series on globalization, "Commanding Heights: The Battle for the World Economy." Shultz cited the Chilean model as the basis for his creature, the Bush-Cheney regime, that would emerge from the dubious national elections the following month.

Shultz told PBS: "Well, . . . in Chile we had a regime . . . which was governmentalizing the Chilean system, and the economic system was declining and in disarray. . . . [The] armed forces took over and no doubt did some unnecessarily brutal things in the process, but nevertheless they took over and I think didn't know quite what to do about the economy. [In fact, Shultz and Henry Kissinger had fully briefed the coup leaders beforehand—ahc.] So there were in Chile some people who came to be called 'Chicago Boys,' they had studied economics at the University of Chicago. And when the cry went out 'What shall we do?' they raised their hands and said, 'We know what to do.' And so a Chicago School-like economy gradually evolved in Chile. It worked. They had the



Irving Kristol and his wife Gertrude Himmelfarb were the personal gurus of ACTA Chairman Emeritus Lynne Cheney, as well as of her husband, the Vice President.

only decent economy in South America in the mid-80s and on [with mass unemployment and savage wage cuts—ahc]. Over time, I think it had its impact on the political system. We did see, in the end, a peaceful transition to a democracy and General Pinochet, to his credit, did allow that to happen."

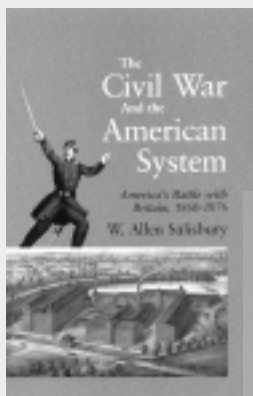
It is not "peaceful democracy" but the Pinochet model which the Cheney apparatus wants for the world, and to get it, they would silence free speech on campus. American patriots will not allow it.

KNOW YOUR HISTORY!

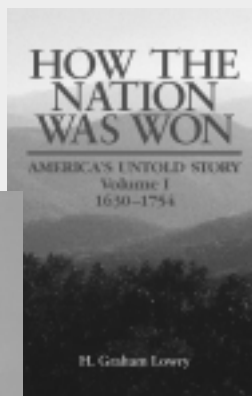
The American System of Political Economy

**The Civil War
and the
American System:
America's Battle
with Britain,
1860-1876**

ed. by
W. Allen Salisbury
\$15.00



ORDER
TODAY!



**How the Nation
Was Won:
America's
Untold Story**
Volume I, 1630-1754
H. Graham Lowry
\$19.95

ORDER FROM
EIR News Service, Inc.
P.O. Box 17390
Washington, D.C. 20041-0390
Order by phone, (703) 771-1907
OR order online at www.larouchepub.com



Bridge Across Jordan
by Amelia Platts Boynton Robinson
\$10.00

Shipping and handling: Add \$4 for the first book and \$1.00 for each additional book. Virginia residents add 4.5% sales tax. We accept MasterCard and VISA

From Train to Trash, Top Down & Dirty

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The following is the introduction to a pamphlet by the LaRouche Political Action Committee, titled "Is Joseph Goebbels on Your Campus? John Train and the Bankers' Secret Government." Information on the full pamphlet can be found at www.larouchepac.com.

October 9, 2006

My own French ancestors enjoyed the privilege of being shipped to Quebec by the great Jean-Baptiste Colbert. About the same time, my English ancestors were transported to what was known as "New England," seeking to create a haven for nourishing the best of European civilization at a considerable distance from the top-down oligarchical corruption which has continued to reign in "Old Europe." My Scottish and Irish ancestors, including a Scottish dragoon who came to free the slaves, and his brother, a well-known sea captain, arrived on this continent approximately two centuries after that, and, largely, married into the families of the earlier French and English settlers.

There were folk like us, mostly simple, but proud and industrious folk, proud of the best of the modern European civilization's heritage, and, then, there were other arrivals, whom I have come to view as the virtual Children of Satan, as typified by the British East India Company's often treasonous circles, such as the notorious Hartford Convention crowd among our wealthier families of that time. Therefore, there are certain connections among the families who established the North American settlements from Europe, as I am a distant relative of the current U.S. President, but that does not mean that we all serve the same cause.

A certain would-be modern Mephistopheles, John Train, who, since no later than April 1983, has considered himself a leading personal enemy of me and all that I represent, is typical of the very, very dirty cases from among the original settlers of what became this nation. He is, as the documentation within the following pages accounts, very, very dirty.

Some would say, as I do, treasonous. He is also a top-ranking, wealthy spook of a certain kind, with a long and nasty record behind him. He typifies those, in the tradition of the Essex Junto, the Bank of Manhattan's treasonous Aaron Burr, and the notorious Hartford Convention, who have always wished, since then, to dissolve the U.S. constitutional republic into a backwoods of an Anglo-Dutch imperial Liberals' globalized empire.

From virtually the moment President Franklin Roosevelt died, "white shoe" Yankee Liberals of Train's type, have

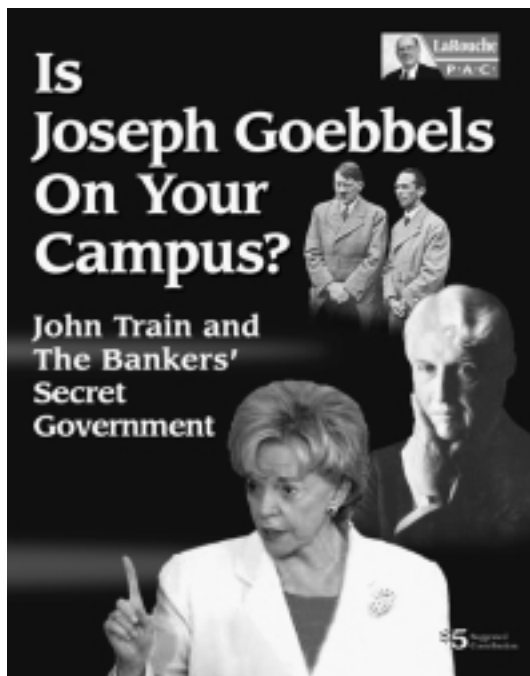
worked under the cover of an extensive, global intelligence network tied to the infamous James Jesus Angleton and the circles of Professor Sidney Hook, in the attempt to subvert and destroy our republic. They have, as Allen Dulles' Angleton did, deep and continuing connections and alliances with the relevant core of the international Nazi apparatus familiar to us from such connections of fascist Franco's Spain, as the extended family of William F. Buckley, Jr., and, therefore to the fascist regime of the Pinochet put into power in Chile by such presently living contemporaries as George P. Shultz, Henry A. Kissinger, and Felix Rohatyn.

Currently, Train's activities are entwined massively with the

direction and funding of the evil work being done under the direction of the Vice-President's spouse, the notorious Lynne Cheney, who is a much more significant figure in her own spookish, London-connected ways, than her obviously brutish wreck of a husband.

Against that historical background, young adults of university age are, rightly, an important marginal force within U.S. Presidential and some other elections. Former President Bill Clinton, for example, could, on any clear day, mobilize a probably decisive margin of political support from voter-age university students for any worthy candidate for important office. Vice-President Cheney's wife, working in cahoots with such a patently evil old Mephistopheles as the former *Paris Review* spook John Train, is determined to brainwash today's voting-age university youth from participating in the November 2006 mid-term election. The Cheney-Train operation is already brainwashing many pitifully suggestible young university students for that, and perhaps even darker missions.

In the following pages, learn the true facts about Lynne Cheney's John Train; your nation's existence could depend upon your knowing that.



Appendix

Horowitz's Hit-List

David Horowitz' book, *The Professors: The 101 Most Dangerous Academics in America*, profiles the following college and university professors. *EIR* is not judging any of these people, who are quite diverse. They all share, in one way or another, opposition to Bush-Cheney policies.

M. Shahid Alam, Northeastern U.
Hamid Algar, U. Calif., Berkeley
Lisa Anderson, Columbia U.
Gil Anidjar, Columbia U.
Anatole Anton, San Francisco State U.
Bettina Aptheker, U. of Calif., Santa Cruz
Sami al-Arian, U. of South Florida
Leighton Armitage, Foothill College, Calif.
Stanley Aronowitz, City U. of New York
Regina Austin, U. of Pa.
Bill Ayers, U. of Illinois, Chicago
Ishan Bagby, U. of Ky.
Amiri Baraka, Rutgers U., Stony Brook
David Barash, U. of Washington
Hatem Bazian, U. Calif. Berkeley
Marc Becker, Truman State U.
Joel Beinin Stanford U.
Derrick Bell, New York U.
Marvin Berlowitz, U. of Cincinnati
Mary Frances Berry, U. of Pa.
Michael Berube, Penn State U.
Laurie Brand, U. Southern Calif.
Elizabeth M. Brumfiel, Northwestern U.
Thomas Castellano, Rochester Institute of Technology
Noam Chomsky, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Kathleen Clever, Emory U.
Dana Cloud, U. of Texas, Austin
David Cole, Georgetown U.
Juan Cole, U. Michigan

Miriam Cooke, Duke U.
Patrick Coy, Kent State U.
Hamid Dabashi, Columbia U.
Angela Davis, U. of Calif., Santa Cruz
Gregory Dawes, North Carolina State U.
Nicholas De Genova, Columbia U.
Bernardine Dohrn, Northwestern U.
Robert Dunkley, U. of Northern Colorado
Michael Eric Dyson, U. of Pennsylvania
Rick Eckstein, Villanova U.
Paul Ehrlich, Stanford U.
Marc Ellis, Baylor U.
Mark Ensalcado, U. of Dayton
John Esposito, Georgetown U.
Larry Estrada, Western Washington U.
Matthew Evangelista, Cornell U.
Richard Falk, Princeton U.
Susan Fayazmanesh, Calif. State U.
Joe Feagin, Texas A&M U.
Gordon Fellman, Brandeis U.
Norman Finkelstein, De Paul U.
Eric Foner, Columbia U.
John Bellamy Foster, U. Oregon, Eugene
H. Bruce Franklin, Rutgers U.
Grover Furr, Montclair State U.
Melissa Gilbert, Temple U.
Todd Gitlin, Columbia U.
Lewis Gordon, Temple U.
Jose Angel Gutierrez, U. of Texas, Arlington
Yvonne Haddad, Georgetown U.
Warren Haffar, Arcadia U.
Tom Hayden, Occidental College
Caroline Higgins, Earlham College
James Holstun, State U. of New York, Buffalo
bell hooks (aka Gloria Watkins), City U. of N.Y.
Alison Jaggar, U. of Colorado, Boulder
Frederic Jameson, Duke U.

Leonard Jeffries, City U. of N.Y.
Robert Jensen, U. of Texas, Austin
Ron (Maulana) Karenga, Calif. State U., Long Beach
Peter Kirstein, Saint Xavier U.
Vinay Lal, U. of Calif., Los Angeles
Jerry Lembcke, Holy Cross College
Mark LeVine, U. of Calif., Irvine
Robert McChesney, U. of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
Aminah Beverly McCloud, De Paul U.
Manning Marable, Columbia U.
Joseph Massad, Columbia U.
Mari Matsuda, Georgetown U.
Ali al-Mazrui, State U. of N.Y., Binghamton
Oneida Meranto, Metropolitan State College, Denver
Armando Navarro, U. of Calif., Riverside
Victor Navasky, Columbia U.
Priya Parmar, Brooklyn College
Emma Perez, U. of Colorado, Boulder
Sam Richards, Penn State U.
Gayle Rubin, U. of Michigan, Ann Arbor
Dean Saitta, U. of Denver
Dean Orville Schell, U. of Calif., Berkeley
Michael Schwartz, State U. of N.Y. Stony Brook
Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick, City U. of N.Y.
Timothy Shortell, Brooklyn College
Harry Targ, Purdue U.
Greg Thomas, Syracuse U.
Suzanne Toton, Villanova U.
Haunani-Kay Trask, U. of Hawaii, Manoa
Michael Vocino, U. of Rhode Island
Michael Warner, Rutgers U.
Dessima Williams, Brandeis U.
George Wolfe, Ball State U.
Howard Zinn, Boston U.



EIRNS/Dan Sturman

The LaRouche Youth Movement, shown here organizing at George Washington University, unsettled Lynne Cheney's ACTA co-conspirators at Harvard by blowing the cover off their fascist coup on the campuses.

Horrorwitchers at UCLA Attack the 'Dirty Thirty'

The Bruin Alumni Association, which is part of the Horowitz network, has targetted for ouster what it calls the "Dirty Thirty" professors at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA). Here are 28; the remaining two are "to be announced."

Douglas Kellner
Gabrielle Piterberg
Robert Watson
Sondra Hale
Saree Makdisi
Vinay Lal
James Gelvan
Adolfo Bermeo
Juan Gomez-Quinones
Karen Brodtkin
Peter McLaren
Kent Wong
Ellen DuBois
Gary Blasi

Richard Abel
Christine Littleton
Jerry Kang
Carole Goldberg
Sharon Dolovich
Katherine King
Paul von Blum
Rafael Perez-Torres
Daniel Solorzano
Carol Pateman
Mark Sawyer
Victor Wolfenstein
Joel Handler
Russell Jacoby

ACTA Plans Strategy At Athena Roundtable

Mrs. Lynne Cheney founded the American Council of Trustees and Alumni (ACTA) in 1995; she is ACTA's Chairman Emeritus. ACTA is now the lead agency in the Bush-Cheney Administration's dirty-tricks cartel, made up of nominally separate but completely interlocked entities, seeking to impose a police state over American educational institutions.

About 65 ACTA leaders met on Oct. 6, 2006 at Harvard University for a strategy session, called the Athena Roundtable. According to ACTA literature, participants in the Cambridge meeting were:

Ackerly, John P.: Director of Lee-Jackson Foundation

Alcock, Peter: Owned U.S Repeating Arms Co. 1987-89

Bauerlein, Mark: Prof. of English, UCLA

Bergman, Jay: Prof. of History, Central Conn. State U.

Bernstein, Dr. Melvin: Chairman, New England ACTA

Booth, Philip: River Counties Community Foundation

Booth, Nancy: River Counties Community Foundation

Brown, J. Hunter: Principal of Watson Wilkins & Brown, LLC

Butler, Lawrence M.: Senior Consultant Maguire Association

Cantor, Paul A.: Prof. of English, U. of Virginia

Carlin, James: Chairman of Mass. Board of Education 1995-99

Delfiner, Henry: Former Tufts U. Prof.

De Russy, Candace U.: G.W. Bush appointee to Board of visitors of the U.S. Air Force Academy; Adjunct Fellow at the Hudson Institute; Member of Committee on the Present Danger; chairman of Democracy Project; member of Trustees Council of ACTA

Dershowitz, Alan: Prof. at Harvard Law School

DesRosiers, David: Executive VP of the Manhattan Institute

Douthat, Ross: Staff of *Atlantic* magazine

Fain, Paul: Reporter, *Chronicle of Higher Education*

Fitzhugh, Will: Editor of *Concord Review*

Fradkin, Hillel G.: Senior Fellow, Hudson Institute; directs its Center on Islam, Democracy and the Future of the Muslim World

Fransen, Frederic: Director of Higher Education Programs at Philanthropy Roundtable

Freedman, Robert L.: Member of the Advisory Commission on Decedents Estates of the Penn. Joint State Gov. Commission

Gado, Frank: Vice Chairman of the Union Gov. Comm.

Glimp, Fred L.: Trustee of Northeast Investors Trust

Gore, Jeff: Getting post-doctoral degree at MIT

Griffin, Alison: Assistant Director with Chartwell Education Group, LLC

Hope, Judith Richards: Adjunct Prof. at Georgetown U. Law Center

Isaf, John K.

Kaming, Elizabeth C.: Principal in NYC law firm Kaming & Kaming

Kissel, Adam: Director of Faculty and Program Dev. for the Intercollegiate Studies Institute's Miller Center

Krutsch, Phyllis M.: Regent emeritus of U. of Wisconsin System; member of ACTA's Trustees Council

Latzer, Barry: Senior Prof. at John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Lewis, Harry R.: Dean, Harvard College 1995-2003

Lewit, Robert T.: Chief Executive Officer of Metropolitan Psychiatric Group

Lundberg, Rolf, Jr.: Senior VP for the Congressional and Public Affairs division, U.S. Chamber of Commerce

MacGovern, John: President of Hanover Institute

Malchow, Joe: Junior at Dartmouth College

Mansfield, Harvey C.: Sidney Hook Memorial award from NAS; National Humanities Medal from President

Martin, Jerry L.: Chairman, ACTA

Mitchell, Charles: Program Director, ACTA; Heritage Foundation

Merrill, Catherine L.: Director of Operations for ACS Gov. Solutions

Modahl, William B.: Chairman, Ernest Martin Hopkins Institute; member, ACTA Alumni Advisory Council

Morrow, Laurie: president of Vermont Association of Scholars

Neal, Anne D.: President of ACTA

Nickerson, Charles

O'Connor, Erin: Principal author for ACTA online; English Prof. at U. of Penn

Orr, Ralph: President of Northland Pioneer College

Paquette, Robert L.: Publius Virgilius Rogers Prof. of History at Hamilton College

Peaches, Daniel: Chair of Board of Northland Pioneer College

Peretz, Martin: Editor-in-Chief of the *New Republic*

Pesile, Kathleen M.: Member of the Board of Trustees of CUNY; member of ACTA

Pierson, James: Executive director since 1985 and trustee of the John M. Olin Foundation

Pipes, Richard: Advisor to Sen. Henry "Scoop" Jackson during the 1970s; Director East European and Soviet Affairs, during the Reagan Administration; member, Committee on the Present Danger, 1977-92

Pope, Justin: Oxford degree in economic and social history, then joined Associated Press in 2004

Richards, Phillip M.: Prof., Department of English at Colgate U.

Rigsby-Berstien, Laura: Fiduciary Trust Company (Boston); Executive Commission of ACTA New England

Robertson, William S.: President of the Banbury Fund

Rosenthal, Abigail: Prof. emeritus of philosophy at Brooklyn College of CUNY

Sandel, Michael J.: Formerly served on the President's Council on Bioethics for G.W. Bush; Professor of Government at Harvard U.

Sehler, Dianne J.: Director of Academic, International, and Cultural Programs at the Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation

Shoupe, Carly: Office manager, ACTA

Solton, Margaret: High-profile edu-blogger with site University Diaries

Stambovsky, Phillip: Prof. in Philosophy at Quinnipiac U. and Sacred Heart U.; member of ACTA

Stotsky, Sandra: 2006 appointed to President's National Mathematics Advisory Panel

Tell, William K., Jr.: Senior VP, Texaco, Inc. until 1998; Executive commission and Board of Governors of the Foreign Policy Association; trustee of ACTA

Thernstrom, Stephen: Prof. of History at Harvard U.

Trachtenberg, Stephen Joel: President of GWU since 1988; to become president emeritus in 2007

Vaughan, Herbert W.: Member of the board of trustees of the American Friends of New College, Oxford U.; the Advisory Council of the James Madison Program in American Ideals and Institutions at Princeton U.; ACTA Fellow

Walsh, Kathleen: Assistant in Litigation Department for Lowenstein Sandler

Wilson, John K.: Editor of *Illinois Academe*; founder of www.collegefreedom.org

Wilson, John R.: Director of Students & Alumni for Colgate, Inc.; fellow of ACTA

Wilson, Robin: Senior writer at *Chronicle of Higher Education*

Russians See 'Permanent War' Escalation as Aimed at Them

by Rachel Douglas

Upon being informed that Russia's state-owned Gazprom firm had dropped U.S. interests from its giant Shtokman offshore natural gas project, both as potential co-developers and as future customers, Lyndon LaRouche observed on Oct. 10, "Russia is not reacting to the targetting of Iran or North Korea, but to the targetting of Russia—and China. On the provoking and targetting of Iran and North Korea, Russia is being very low-key. But on the targetting of Russia, not so. They are taking countermeasures against the real threat of embargo."

"It needs to be emphasized: Bush and Cheney are headed toward World War III, *in some form*. The signals of that are clear. But, unfortunately, most in the Congress are playing along, and pretending they don't see them. I tell my friends in the U.S. Congress that they should stop being stupid. If they want World War III, they'll get it from this White House."

Gazprom's shift was not a slight one. The Russian daily *Vremya Novostei*, for example, reported it under the headline, "Yankee, Go Home!", writing that "the Gazprom board has put an end to the Russian-American energy dialogue."

U.S. Pressures Mount

The Russian action follows ample provocation. A virtual "threat of embargo" against Russia arose, as President George W. Bush signed the so-called Iran Freedom Support Act on Oct. 1. This law not only codifies sanctions against Iran that had been imposed under executive order, but it mandates secondary sanctions against "any person or entity determined to be doing business that benefits Iran's nuclear program. . . ." Embedded in the legislation is a sense-of-the-Congress resolution that "it should be the policy of the United States not to bring into force an agreement for cooperation with the government of any country that is assisting the nuclear program of Iran or transferring advanced conventional weapons

or missiles to Iran," unless Iran suspends uranium enrichment activities, or that government suspends all nuclear assistance to Iran and all weapons transfers. The Russian government is the major contractor on Iran's Bushehr nuclear power station.

Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov responded, in remarks made Oct. 6, that this U.S. unilateral action "has complicated the collective work of the Iran-6," meaning the five permanent UN Security Council members, plus Germany, whose efforts have been the main diplomatic venue for work towards a peaceful resolution of concerns around Iran's nuclear program.

Lavrov, President Vladimir Putin, and Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov also responded to pressures on Moscow, which were felt on a number of other fronts: the escalation of Georgia-Russia tensions by the Saakashvili regime in Tbilisi; plans to install anti-missile defense systems in Poland; and elevation of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to "enemy image" status, as promoted by Sen. Sam Brownback (R-Kan.) and other Bush Administration allies.

In addition, a recent topic of hot discussion in Russian political circles has been a report titled "On the Likely Scenario for U.S. Actions with Regard to Russia in 2006-2008," which makes the case that the United States is plotting another "colored revolution": regime change in the Russian Federation. The authors are Valentin Falin, who was Soviet Ambassador to West Germany in the 1970s, and Gennadi Yevstafeyev, a retired general in Russia's Foreign Intelligence Service (SRV). It circulated especially in the halls of the Russian State Duma and Federation Council.

"Behind the threat is the U.S.A.'s refusal to tolerate Russia's growing role on world markets as a sovereign power center," the authors write. They muster evidence from U.S. media and think-tank reports, to back up their charge that,

“The U.S.A. will attempt to initiate, using all the instruments and figures of influence accumulated back in the 1990s, a covert realignment of forces within the upper echelons of the Russian leadership and of the political and business elites, to pave the way to a ‘quiet Orange Revolution, Russian-style.’ ”

Stand-Off on Southwest Asia Periphery

On Oct. 2, Georgia handed over to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the four Russian officers it had detained for several days as “spies.” But tension between Moscow and the Rose Revolution regime of Saakashvili remained high, as Putin accused Georgia of engaging in “state terrorism,” and warned that “foreign sponsors” were encouraging its “anti-Russian direction in foreign policy.” Georgia’s policies, he said, were like those of Lavrenti Beria, the Georgian-born head of Stalin’s police-state apparatus. In an Oct. 2 phone conversation with Bush, Putin warned that Russia would not tolerate any actions by “third countries, that Georgia’s leadership could interpret as encouraging its destructive policy.”

While the officers were held, Russia imposed an economic blockade on Georgia, and suspended all transportation and mail communication, as well as cross-border banking operations and money transfers. Leaders of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, so-called autonomous regions in Georgia with close ties to Russia, continue to move toward full independence, even as Saakashvili vows to retake total control of those areas.

LaRouche replied to an e-mail query Oct. 2, concerning the Transcaucasus area (Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan), by situating it in the Bush-Cheney policy of targetting Russia: “The dispute between Russia and Georgia is part of the preliminary measures deployed in preparation for the intended U.S. destruction of Russia, China, India, and other targetted locations under the current policy of a single world empire, called ‘globalization.’ ”

Lavrov implicated Washington in the latest Georgian escalation, saying on Oct. 3: “The recent detention of Russian officers took place shortly after NATO decided on an intensified cooperation plan for Georgia, and it followed the visit of Georgian President Saakashvili to Washington. We are aware of statements by our U.S. colleagues that they have urged, and continue to urge, moderation on the Georgian authorities. But from the chronological point of view everything was as I said: the trip to Washington, the NATO decision, the hostage-taking.” President Putin, the next day, said about Georgia, that he “would advise everybody not to talk to Russia in the language of provocation and blackmail.”

Putin then followed up the release of the Russian officers, with a letter of thanks to the OSCE, in which he demanded action to restrain Saakashvili. “I have also been informed that, as current OSCE chairman, you are prepared to mediate in relations between Russia and Georgia,” Putin wrote to Belgian Foreign Minister Karel de Gucht. “I appreciate it, but I think that at the current stage the OSCE’s efforts should be

concentrated on encouraging the Georgian leadership to correct its current course, aimed at aggravating tensions and at the preparation for the use of force in the settlement of the Georgian-Abkhaz and Georgian-South Ossetian frozen conflicts.”

Missiles and Murders

On the eve of a visit to Poland by Lavrov, the Russian Foreign Ministry on Oct. 3 issued a warning against the deployment of U.S. or NATO missile-defense systems in Poland, a NATO member since 1999. Spokesman Mikhail Kamynin said that such a move would “produce a negative effect on strategic stability, security in the region, and international relations.” Defense Minister Ivanov followed up, saying on Oct. 10, “The announced purpose is the interception of Iranian intercontinental ballistic missiles, which have never existed and will not exist in the near future.” Ivanov added, according to RIA Novosti, “I think everyone understands against whom they [anti-ballistic missiles systems] can be used.” Russia considers the plans “a destabilizing element and an attempt to shift the strategic balance,” he said.

During an Oct. 5 visit to Russia’s air base in Kyrgyzstan, Ivanov was pressed with questions—from a Polish reporter, as it happened—about whether Moscow wanted to transform the Shanghai Cooperation Organization into a new Eurasian military alliance, that would confront NATO. Ivanov rebuffed that formulation, but emphasized that “Russia and China will be strategic partners on the international scene in the near future.”

In the setting of the international “permanent war” party’s targetting of Russia on all fronts, the official response to the Oct. 7 assassination of Anna Politkovskaya, the journalist, human rights activist, and harsh critic of the Kremlin, was no surprise. Putin spoke, at his Oct. 10 press conference in Dresden, about “people hiding from Russian justice, and nurturing plans to sacrifice someone as a victim, in order to create a wave of anti-Russian sentiment worldwide.” (Russian media pointed to a scenario for the murder of Politkovskaya as trigger for the destabilization of Russia, which was posted on the Internet and attributed to former Yukos Oil owner Leonid Nevzlin, who resides in Israel.)

Some of Politkovskaya’s associates did not disagree. Alexander Lebedev, co-owner (with Mikhail Gorbachov) of a 49% stake in *Novaya Gazeta*, the paper for which Politkovskaya wrote, published a commentary under the provocative title, “Whoever shot Politkovskaya was aiming at her opponents”—that is, the Putin regime. Politkovskaya was so well known as an opponent of the regime, wrote Lebedev, that it is too easy to suspect those she criticized. “But shouldn’t we consider carefully: isn’t that what those who ordered her killing want us to do? Perhaps a wave of anger at those the journalist criticized, is the very effect the killers were counting on? That is, firing on the journalist, they took aim at her opponents.”

Can Genocide in Iraq Be Stopped?

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

When President Bush was confronted with the results of a study showing that 655,000 Iraqis had died since the war began in 2003, he went into characteristic denial, insisting that “only” 30,000 had died. U.S. Commander in Iraq Gen. George Casey seconded him, saying, “I have not seen a number higher than 50,000, and so I don’t give it that much credibility at all.”

The study, conducted by Johns Hopkins University’s Bloomberg School of Public Health in conjunction with an Iraqi university, and published in the prestigious *Lancet* medical journal, was done by doctors, who surveyed 47 randomly selected areas of Iraq—encompassing 1,849 households and 12,801 people—to calculate the change in death rates over the years since the U.S. invasion. The final estimates came from an extrapolation of these results to the whole country, of about 26 million. The number of “excess deaths” thus found, amounted to 610,000 by violence, provoked by the invasion and war; the rest were due to diseases. These results show that the *rate* of violent deaths per capita, doubled between May 2004-05, and June 2005-06. In the former period, the rate was 6.6 per 1,000, and in the latter, it was 12 per 1,000.

Bush et al. questioned the methodology used in the survey, which, however, was endorsed by medical professionals. Paul Bolton, a Boston University School of public health researcher who has conducted surveys throughout the world, hit the nail on the head, when he declared the methodology to be accurate. “The President mainly relies on figures that come from passive surveillance, where you have institutions like hospitals that collect data as bodies are brought to them,” Bolton was quoted in the *Boston Globe*. “When the President says these studies are different, they are different. But the passive method is the flawed one.”

Bush’s denial is not only clinically consistent with past behavior. It also points up the criminal insanity of his Administration’s war policy overall. The point is, ultimately, not how many hundreds of thousands of people have been killed through violence or increased sickness rates due to the war; each of those statistics refers to a sovereign human being, unique, irreplaceable, with father, mother, siblings, and children; each was a single discrete human being who *did not have to die*.

The point is that this war is genocidal. And, as Paul Craig Roberts, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Ronald Reagan, wrote in Antiwar.com on Oct. 12, 2006, the compari-

son to be made is with Hitler’s regime.

The fact is, that the Iraq situation is utterly out of control, and the fate of the Bush-Cheney regime—and everything that implies—hangs in the balance. New public opinion polls in the United States indicate a major shift of voter preference against the Republican Party, not only due to the stench of the Mark Foley scandal, but also as a result of growing disgust with the Iraq disaster. The response of the Bush-Cheney team appears to be to opt for a new war, by attacking Iran, perhaps even with nuclear weapons. Whether or not they succeed in flying forward towards another such criminal adventure, before or after the elections, the manifest intention on their part drives home the point even more: This entire regime must go, and a new political combination be brought into power, to introduce radically new economic and foreign policies, such as those prepared by the LaRouche movement, now in discussion among policymaking circles worldwide. As LaRouche put it in a recent paper, the justified war which has to be fought and won, is that against the real enemy, the forces behind Bush-Cheney.

Sectarian Warfare

There is no sign of any let-up in the violence. On the contrary, the internecine warfare, pitting Shi’ites against Sunnis, Arabs against Kurds, and so forth, is on the rise, as are the casualties among the U.S. and British troops.

UN Deputy Secretary General Jan Egeland issued a cry of alarm Oct. 12 from Geneva, when he stated: “Our appeal goes to everybody who can curb the violence: religious, ethnic, cultural leaders have to see that this has spiralled totally out of control.” He reported that “sectarian violence and military operations have now resulted in the displacement of 315,000 people in these past eight months”; 1,000 people per day are being displaced, and 100 per day are being killed.

Reports from Iraq describe the social conflict in terms that defy belief. Each neighborhood of Baghdad, for example, is identified as Sunni or Shi’ite; one speaks of a district, such as Adamiyya, as being “occupied by the Sunnis,” and other districts as having been “liberated” from the Sunnis (or the Shi’ites, as the case may be). Iraqis have resorted to procuring phony identity cards, so as to be able to pass as Shi’ite or Sunni, depending on what roadblocks, or neighborhoods, they have to pass through. Generally, they avoid entering territory considered “occupied” by the other side, and use maps drafted specifically for the purpose.

This ethnic/sectarian fighting has been responsible for the executions of Iraqis, found daily in groups. Typically the bodies are found blindfolded, hands tied behind the back, and bullet holes in the head.

Sources inside Iraq also report on the disintegration of the education system, the backbone of any civilized society. Because of the violence, mothers do not send their children to school. Teachers have been victims of murders, and it is estimated that about a third of the registered educators actu-



U.S. Army/Spc. Christa Martin

Despite rising U.S. casualties and the unpopularity of the war with American citizens, the Bush Administration insists it will “stay the course,” and Chief of Staff Gen. Peter Schoomaker says he will keep up troop strength until 2010. Here, U.S. Army soldiers conduct a cordon and search operation in Mosul, Oct. 4, 2006.

ally show up for class.

Those forces officially associated with the occupiers are targeted, among them the Iraqi police. Thus, as Gerald Burke, National Security Advisor to the Iraqi Interior Ministry, told a meeting of the Senate Democratic Policy Committee on Oct. 12, “We budgeted for 10 Iraqi policemen killed every day and 15 wounded in action to the point that they had to be retired from action.” On Oct. 13, an explosion at the office of the leader of an Iraqi special intervention team of the police, trained by the United States, killed the commander, Col. Salaam Maamuri, and wounded eight other officers.

If the ethnic/sectarian fighting is the lawful result of the de-Ba’athification policy imposed by Paul Bremer, then-head of the Coalition Provisional Authority, the lack of security provided by Iraqi police forces, is a result of U.S. negligence, incompetence, and stupidity. Bremer’s policy declared the overwhelming majority of Iraq’s military, police, and civil servants to be criminals, banned from any employment. This left all those agencies bereft of any professionally trained personnel, and declared the Ba’ath Party members, Sunnis, to be open game for rival Shi’ite forces. As for the police forces, Burke pointed out in his testimony to the hearing, that the United States had failed “to recognize the importance of security in the post-conflict environment, in particular our failure to support the rule of law.” He reported that he, an Army veteran with 25 years’ experience in law enforcement, had been part of a team of six, sent to Iraq in May 2003, by

the Justice Department, to assess the criminal justice system. His group called for 6,000 civilian police trainers, but was promised only 1,500; only 24 actually arrived six months later, and by mid-2004, not even 100 had arrived. The “militarization of the police training,” done by the soldiers and Marines, ignored the rule of law, and human rights, he said.

Although the ethnic/sectarian warfare has been in the forefront, the casualties among the U.S. and U.K. occupying forces have escalated dramatically, especially in the later Summer months. In the first 12 days of October, 44 U.S. troops were killed. On Oct. 10, a huge fire broke out at a U.S. ammunition depot. Although no casualties were reported, the event was singular, as it had been sparked by mortar fire by resistance forces. Like earlier attacks on positions considered “secure” inside the Green Zone of Baghdad, this mortar attack pointed up the vulnerabilities of the U.S. forces, just as the Hezbollah rocket attacks, including anti-ship missiles, shocked the Israelis in the recent Lebanon war.

Iraqi Puppet Regime Under Fire

U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice made an unannounced (for security reasons) visit to Iraq the first week of October, and informed Nouri al-Maliki, the current Prime Minister under the occupation, that he had about two months to end the violence. True to pluralistic democratic form, Rice called on all sides to end the fighting. Al-Maliki had just days earlier declared a state of emergency, followed by the

introduction of a new pacification plan for the capital. This plan envisioned the establishment of committees, with representatives of all the main ethnic/sectarian groups, in each neighborhood, who should work to cool down the violence.

Such committees will not work in the context of a highly divisive conflict. Nor do they have a chance of success, if the United States is launching armed raids against specific forces. For example, on Oct. 9, the *Washington Post*, among others, reported on a massive raid launched by U.S. and Iraqi forces on the militia of Moqtada al-Sadr, in Diwaniya, killing several, and losing an A1M2 Abrams tank in the six-hour battle. Nadawi, an al-Sadr official, said the raid broke an agreement struck after the failed U.S. attempt to drive al-Sadr's forces out of their southern strongholds in 2004: "The agreement states that the American forces do not enter our cities or residential areas in Diwaniyah and all over Iraq. This has been followed until now." He said there was concern that the United States may launch a full-scale assault on the Sadr City neighborhood of Baghdad.

What, then, is the perspective for the Iraqi government? Journalist Robert Dreyfuss, writing in TomPaine.com on Oct. 5-6, raised the possibility that the United States might "give a wink and a nod" to the U.S. military and Ambassador Zalmay Khalilzad to get rid of al-Maliki, as President Kennedy gave the green light in 1963 to topple South Vietnam's President Ngo Dinh Diem. "The Diem coup didn't go well," Dreyfuss notes (Diem was killed, and what followed was a series of corrupt military governments that never gained the support of the South Vietnamese population). "Considering how unlikely it is that Bush has even heard of Diem, I doubt he's learned the lesson."

Dreyfuss reviewed certain signs that al-Maliki's days might be numbered, including statements by Sen. John Warner (R-Va.) at a Oct. 5 press conference, to the effect that the government had two to three months to get the situation under control. Condi Rice's two-month ultimatum has already been mentioned.

Regarding possible alternatives to the status quo, Dreyfuss presented four scenarios: a resignation of al-Maliki, which would be dangerous, since it would open a period of greater political instability; a national unity government, something which has been tried, and failed; a military coup d'état, led necessarily by former Ba'ath Party officers; or, a covert coup, by former Prime Minister Iyad Allawi, backed by the military. Dreyfuss points out correctly that any such coup, whether overt or covert, would have to have the blessing of Ayatollah Ali Hosseini al-Sistani, the highest Shi'ite authority in Iraq; otherwise a Shi'ite backlash would be immediate. Al-Sistani, however, recently admitted that he feared even he would not be able to prevent civil war.

U.S. contingency plans, if they exist, are being kept under wraps. U.S. military leaders are now saying they will keep up the troop strength until 2010, according to Gen. Peter Schoomaker, Army Chief of Staff. Gen. George Casey, who admit-



arcc.nato.int

Gen. Sir Richard Dannatt, Chief of Staff of the British Army, said in public what many U.S. and British active-duty military officers believe, but none has said openly until now: We should get out of Iraq, because "our presence exacerbates the security problem."

ted this was a "tough situation," said there were no plans to increase the troop deployment, but if he needed more soldiers, he would ask for them. Bush and Cheney keep repeating that the U.S. will "stay the course."

As for the British, they seem to have some among their ranks with a more pragmatic view of things to come. On Oct. 13, the *Daily Telegraph* reported that Gen. Sir Richard Dannatt, Chief of Staff of the British Army, said the Brits should get out. "We should get ourselves out some time soon because our presence exacerbates the security problem," he said. "I don't say the difficulties we're experiencing around the world are caused by our presence in Iraq, but undoubtedly our presence in Iraq exacerbates them. We are in a Muslim country and Muslims' views of foreigners in their country are quite clear." Dannatt said things might have been different if Britain had been invited in by the Iraqi people. But "the military campaign we fought in 2003 effectively kicked the door in."

Interestingly, Dannatt criticized the "planning for what happened after the initial successful war fighting phase," which, he said, "was poor, probably based more on optimism than sound planning. The original intention was that we put in place a liberal democracy that was an exemplar for the region, was pro-West and might have a beneficial effect on the balance within the Middle East. Whether that was a sensible or naive hope history will judge. I don't think we are going to do that. We should aim for a lower ambition."

What must be factored into these complexities, are two crucial developments: first, the vote on Oct. 12, by the Iraqi parliament, which favored a law to create federal regions. Although most Sunni groups, and even some Shi'ite parties, boycotted the session, those who showed up were enough to pass the measure. Such a move to establish autonomous regions in Iraq, with the Kurds in the north, the Sunnis in the center, and the Shi'ites in the south, is a recipe for partition.

The second development is the ongoing drive, spearheaded by Cheney et al., for a military strike against Iran. Were such an attack to occur, even more asymmetrical war-

fare would be unleashed in the entire region, including possibly Iranian military interventions into Afghanistan and Iraq, against the occupying forces.

What To Do With Iran

The momentum for an immediate attack against Iran appears to have abated somewhat—as a result of the expanding campaign led by the LaRouche forces internationally, the continuing exposés by military, political, and intelligence outlets regarding the military consequences, and, finally, the open hearings on a possible “October Surprise” in the House of Representatives, under Rep. Dennis Kucinich (D-Ohio—see *National*). But this does not mean the battle has been won.

Were forces in the U.S. government serious about solving the crises wracking the entire region, they would reconsider Iran as a possible ally in the effort. This would require a complete overhaul of Administration policy, something possible only through a political ouster of the current regime in Washington.

Iran has responded to the growing danger of an attack, in two modes. First, by preparing the political institutions (and population) for the worst. On Oct. 10, the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution, Ayatollah Khamenei, held a meeting with the leaders of the three branches of government (the Executive, Judiciary, and Legislative), together with Hashemi Rafsanjani, head of the Expediency Council. From initial English-language summaries of the speech, it appears that the highest political figure in Iran was mobilizing forces for the worst. He stated that Iran was under attack; the “authorities” are unified, he asserted, but must be on high alert “against enemies’ efforts of sowing discord.” Normal dissent and criticism of the government are fine, he said, but once a decision is made, all have to line up behind it; the upcoming elections of the Assembly of Experts and Municipal elections are important, and should be run with legitimacy, without meddling by civil or military circles. Khamenei reiterated Iran’s commitment to maintain its nuclear program, as has President Ahmadinejad, on several occasions.

At the same time, other authoritative figures in Iran continue to extend the olive branch to what they hope might be rational forces on the other side of the divide. As reported in the official *Tehran Times* on Oct. 12, Hassan Rowhani, the former head of Iran’s National Security Council, and former chief negotiator for nuclear matters, again entered the debate, to say that there could be a solution to the deadlock on Iran’s nuclear program, if the options presented to Iran were expanded. “Putting Iran into a situation that has only two options, sanctions or suspension [of its enrichment program], is not acceptable,” he said.

Rowhani revealed that agreement had been reached with France and Germany on the matter, but that the United States sabotaged it. He stated, “Formerly, we agreed on a formula with France and Jacques Chirac, in which Iran would conduct

[uranium] enrichment and the West’s concerns would be allayed. That, unfortunately, faced U.S. opposition. The German government agreed with the plan, but the U.S. prevented Britain from agreeing with it, and it was halted.” He concluded: “There are other formulas for enrichment which we can compromise on. If the West stops making threats, most likely a compromise can be reached.”

The consortium idea is one that President Ahmadinejad had initially floated during his speech to the United Nations General Assembly in September. Since then, it has been repeated and discussed in various venues, but has, as Rowhani indicated, been killed repeatedly by the United States.

On the same day, the Russian paper *Kommersant* published a leak, according to which Iran is ready to offer both Moscow and Washington deals to overcome the crisis. Elements of the “plans” reportedly offered have been known, but what is new is that, according to *Kommersant*, these ideas were discussed between Iranian negotiator Ali Larijani and Russian Security Council Secretary Igor Ivanov, during his recent visit to Tehran.

What they discussed, according to the paper, is the following: Iran would offer Russia a prominent role in the Southwest Asia region, as mediator in major conflicts—for example, in Lebanon and Palestine. Iran would use its influence to allow Russian companies a share of the oil business in Iraq, including work in oil terminals in the south, where Iran’s influence is the greatest. Furthermore, according to this report, Larijani offered Ivanov help in identifying the assassins of four Russian diplomats in Iraq, and to arrange security for Russian engineers deployed to southern Lebanon for reconstruction efforts.

Larijani also reportedly told Ivanov that Iran was ready to stabilize the situation in Iraq, through its influence over the Shi’ite forces there, as well as more broadly in the region, using its influence with Hezbollah and Hamas. What Iran wants in return, is the right to enrich uranium. Larijani reportedly said Iran would “renounce the possibility of industrial uranium enrichment, on the condition that the country is allowed to keep all of the technology that it currently possesses. Teheran considers this offer to be a colossal concession,” writes *Kommersant*. The paper concludes that this offer might “turn out to be extremely tempting for the Russian diplomat” engaged in the talks of the UN Permanent Five plus Germany, and the UN Security Council.

Whether or not the *Kommersant* report be accurate in every detail, there is no reason to question the thrust of the argument, which has been made by Iran on other occasions: Tehran is ready and willing to engage constructively with the West—including the “Great Satan” United States—to introduce elements of stability in the highly volatile Southwest Asian theater, on condition it be given its rights to nuclear technology, to national independence and sovereignty, and to territorial integrity—like any member of the community of nations.

Globalization's Policy of Famine: Wheat Supplies Plunge

by Marcia Merry Baker

Each year, the October world harvest report issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture provides an occasion to review the crop-by-crop status of global production, stocks, trade, and consumption. This year, alarm bells are ringing. The statistics in the Oct. 12 USDA's "World Agriculture Supply and Demand Estimates" show that the 2006 world production level for what's called, "total grains"—wheat and all other grains combined—is *below the average annual level of world grain consumption*, for the sixth year, out of the last seven. Therefore, world stockpiles have been drawn down to the level of shortages. In particular, wheat stocks are expected to drop to their lowest level in 25 years, in absolute tonnage terms. Therefore, on a per capita basis, even lower; i.e., below required human consumption levels.

Three features of the situation are important to grasp. First, the extreme dimensions of the crisis. Secondly, how globalization and the cartel "players" are acting to cause food insecurity. And lastly, how insane it is for policy-makers to propose using food and feed crops for biofuels, in the face of the current shortages.

Wheat Harvest Disaster

Global wheat production for 2006 is projected to be 585.1 million metric tons (mmt), down dramatically from 618.85 mmt in 2005, and from 628.84 mmt in 2004. The 2006 plunge in wheat production comes from the immediate impact of drought and other bad weather in Australia, in Kansas and other parts of the U.S. wheat belt, and lowered production in Brazil, China, India, and the EU-25 (European Union). In Australia, instead of a crop of 25 mmt, drought will cut the harvest to barely 11 mmt. These reductions combined, far outweigh the small increase of 0.4 mmt in Canada.

Look at how the consumption level for wheat exceeds this year's production: Consumption is expected to be in the range

of 613.07 mmt, which means a drastic drawdown of stocks. Likewise, for 2005, wheat consumption was estimated at 615.79 mmt, which is higher than production that year. Only in 2004, when output was at a record level of 628.84 mmt, did it exceed usage, which was 610.07 mmt that year.

While this wheat gap is dramatic, the situation is the same for corn and other coarse grains, and for other small grains.

The two graph lines in **Figure 1**, show the tonnage level for total grains production over the past 40 years, and for consumption of total grains over the same time frame. The gap defines the context of shortages, depending on where, and under whose control, the scarce stocks are located.

These conditions are made to order for speculation: Just before the release of the USDA report, wheat futures hit a ten-year high of \$5.51 a bushel, which was an 18% price rise in less than a week. The week the Oct. 12 USDA report was released, agriculture commodity trading went wild.

This process was already playing out in prices for bread, pasta, cereals, and animal feed. This Summer, Kellogg announced price rises, amounting to about 2%, on many cereal products, to cover commodity costs.

Figure 2 shows the decline in grain stocks. Put in terms of how many days of consumption the stocks represent, the level has fallen to less than two months—far below the level needed for minimal food security.

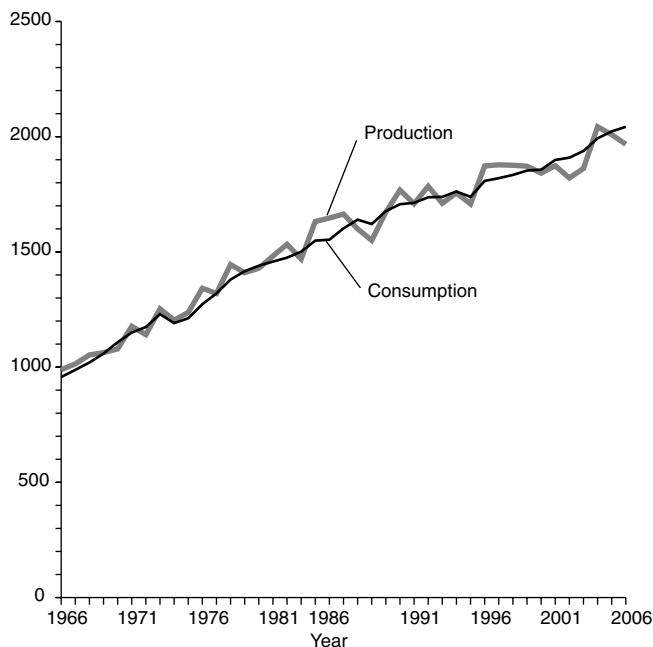
In the 1990s, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization figured that world grain stocks should be well above 20-25% of annual grain consumption. By FAO calculations, the world reaches a danger point when grain stocks fall below 17-18% of a year's average consumption. For 2006, stocks of grain are 319 mmt—barely 16% of today's annual use of 2,043 mmt.

However, this dangerous grain gap coheres with the dictates of globalization, namely that no nation shall be allowed to retain food reserves, nor to intervene to build up its national

FIGURE 1

World Grain Production and Consumption, 1966-2006

(Million Metric Tons)



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

farm production potential, to counter occasional bad crop years. The free-trade idea is that nations are supposed to rely on global “sourcing” and so-called “market forces,” to even out any crop problems.

The banning of national grain reserves was made explicit in the 1995 World Trade Organization tenets, and before that, was part of the years-long talks by the GATT (UN General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), on how to “reform” world agriculture. The sophism used was that, citizens of every nation had a “right” to access their food on world markets, and not rely on developing their own national food and farm systems. Only Japan has defied this WTO globaloney, and still maintains a “ricebowl reserve.”

That illustrates the question: Where are the scarce stocks, and who controls them? The answer, apart from certain national stores in Japan, and a very few other locations, is that the grain cartel transnationals control the scarce supplies. That was the idea all along, behind the B.S. about agriculture “reform” and the “benefits” of world food trade. The short list of the cartel companies includes Cargill, ADM (Archer Daniels Midland), Bunge, Louis Dreyfus, and a few others.

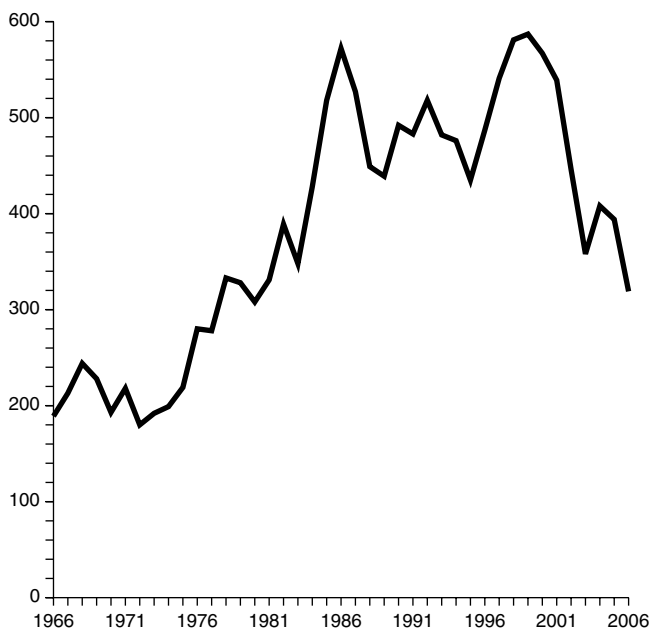
Biofuels Mean Famine

Given this picture, the drumbeat for diverting grain into biofuels is beyond insane. Yet on Oct. 10-12, the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Energy co-hosted a national confer-

FIGURE 2

World Grain Stocks, 1966-2006

(Million Metric Tons)



Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

ence in St. Louis, titled, “Advancing Renewable Energy.” It was sponsored by the financial crowd looking to reap big profits from the biofuels financial bubble—Goldman Sachs, Chevron, Monsanto, and others. President Bush himself appeared Oct. 12, to make a pitch for “making sure we diversify away from oil.” If the delirious proposals to divert mass volumes of U.S. corn into ethanol are implemented, food shortages are guaranteed.

The figures are simple. The United States has come to account for close to half of all the world’s corn production, under recent decades of centralization of crop specialties, imposed by the globalized agriculture system. This year’s U.S. corn crop is estimated to be 277 mmt, out of the world-wide total of 689.14 mmt. Accordingly, U.S. corn has accounted for close to 70% of all corn traded internationally. Especially dependent on U.S. corn imports are Japan, Mexico, and South Korea. Some 20% of all U.S. corn produced has been exported each year. Mexico, the original source of corn, was forced to become corn-import dependent under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

But under the radical shift of corn into ethanol, U.S. exports stand to be wiped out. Of this year’s U.S. crop, 20% is going into ethanol—up from 3% in 2000. Next year, it could be 25%. The following year, 35%. Continuing this direction, given the worsening world grain shortage, involves nonlinear effects amounting to a *policy of famine*.

IMF/World Bank-Imposed Globalization Leading Bangladesh Further Into Hell

by Ramtanu Maitra

On Oct. 10, several thousand angry textile workers in Bangladesh torched a factory in Dhaka and attacked several other factories with stones. The outburst of anger by the textile workers has been building over months. It finally spilled over when the Bangladesh government's minimum wage board commission fixed the minimum monthly wage at 1662.50 taka (the equivalent of U.S. \$25) after four months of protracted negotiations.

A news article reported that the garment workers earlier that morning had held a rally and "demanded a minimum wage of taka 3,000 (US \$45), and chanted slogans against the leaders who, they alleged, had hatched a conspiracy against them." In a Sept. 14 article in *The New Nation*, "Volcano May Erupt," author Abdur Rahim had pointed out to the Begum Khaleda Zia's Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP)-led government, that "it is easy to ignite a fire," but people generally are prone to overlook small fires, "not taking into account the possible danger that is likely to follow afterwards."

Bangladesh's biggest foreign exchange earner is its garment sector. Bangladesh earns nearly \$7 billion a year by exporting textile products, mainly to Europe and the United States. This is about 70% of the total export earnings of the country. But the garment workers get virtually no real benefit out of their efforts, and are being allowed by their government to be driven down financially by the owners who claim that the kind of wage increase that the garment workers are seeking, would make Bangladesh's garment sector unprofitable in the international market. Moreover, Dhaka has already agreed to end the quota restriction system on Chinese garments within the next three years. The cheaper Chinese-made garments will likely put not only the owners, whom Dhaka is backing to the hilt, but also the garment workers, out to pasture.

In essence, arguably the poorest country in the poverty-stricken South Asia, Bangladesh, and a vast majority of its 144 million people are now caught in the classic globalization trap. If the garment industry and its beneficiaries—the owners and the government in Dhaka—want to survive for any length of time in Bangladesh, they must employ the garment workers at the lowest possible wage, giving them no benefits and firing them when the chips are down. If they take the welfare of the garment workers into account, the owners say, the business will leave Bangladesh and go somewhere else. Owners are supported fully on this by the International Monetary Fund

(IMF), the Bush Administration, and the Bangladeshi government. But already, social conditions in Bangladesh are fast approaching what is even worse than the law of the jungle, epitomized by the phrase "survival of the fittest."

Bangladesh's Real Weakness

Since its liberation from Pakistan in 1972, Bangladesh has remained politically unstable. A weak political system has remained under the control of the families of two major assassinated freedom-fighters, while the Bangladeshi Army has kept intervening from time to time to maintain a certain level of order. This process has not helped one bit. As a result of this uneasy alliance between the weak politicians and a more powerful military, the political process has been stunted. And destructive forces, such as the Islamic fundamentalists, arms smugglers, and drug mafia, have found places in Bangladesh's power structure.

Because the political process is so weak, the economic policymaking of the country has been fully handed over to the IMF-World Bank. The IMF in Bangladesh not only endorses widespread globalization and liberalization, but plays a key role in shaping Bangladesh's budget, planning, and trade policy. The IMF's resident representative, Jonathan Dunn, is directing Dhaka to back the owners in their dispute with the 1.8 million underpaid garment workers. Cristine I. Wallich, the other half of the IMF-World Bank duo, is a rabid promoter of free trade and a member of New York's powerful Council on Foreign Relations (CFR). The two have made it clear to Dhaka that the path to Bangladesh's nirvana is through exports, and more exports. It is the voluminous exports of cheap products that allows Bangladesh to pay its loans to the IMF, and make room for future loans, they point out.

How tight this duo's grip is on Bangladesh can be fathomed from occasional outbursts by the Bangladeshi technocrats who chose to go along with them, to get along. Last February, Bangladesh Finance Minister M. Saifur Rahman criticized the World Bank and IMF, and told a Dhaka workshop on "Action Plan for Public Financial Management" that the two agencies "think of the Finance Minister as a clerk when it comes to fuel price hikes." However, Saifur Rahman would not go any further. Being co-opted by the duo years ago, the entire Bangladeshi Finance and Planning ministry, in particular the Finance and Planning Minister, M. Saifur



Bangladesh/Independent

Bangladeshi garment workers rally in June rally for higher wages. The government has fixed their wage at the equivalent of \$25 a month, far less than they have demanded. The justification is, that if the workers received more, the companies that hire them would move elsewhere.

Rahman, has become a virtual handmaiden of the IMF. (The inaugural session of the workshop, jointly organized by the World Bank and the government, was addressed by World Bank Director Wallich, David Wood, the head of Britain's Department for International Development, and Finance Secretary Siddiqur Rahman.)

The Duo Dictates

To understand why Saifur Rahman had complained on that occasion of being treated as a mere "clerk," it is important to note the pressure that the two international agencies had exerted earlier on Dhaka to raise the fuel price. At the February workshop, Saifur Rahman explained why the fuel price cannot be raised.

But last month, the IMF told Bangladesh to raise fuel product prices, before it made a decision on lending the country about \$100 million for anti-poverty efforts. "Bangladesh is lagging behind most other countries in adjusting to world price increases; and domestic prices of kerosene, diesel, and natural gas are well below international levels," IMF Asia Pacific advisor Thomas Rumbaugh told reporters in Dhaka. Subsequently, the fuel price was raised.

Rumbaugh did not directly link the pending loan to higher fuel prices. He said that it was one of several issues discussed with the government, which is scheduled to hand power to a caretaker administration in late October, ahead of Bangladesh's general elections in January.

Now that a \$100 million anti-poverty loan has been assured by the IMF, the Bush Administration's next objective is to exploit Bangladesh's increasing economic dependency to pull it into the U.S. camp to save the World Trade Organization (WTO) talks. U.S. Trade Representative Susan Schwab is now pressuring Bangladesh, in a separate move, to bring the failed WTO Doha Round of talks back on track. Agence France-Presse reported Aug. 16 that the Bangladeshi Commerce Minister Hafizuddin Ahmed had received a letter from the U.S. trade representative in which she sought suggestions from the Bangladesh minister about how the abandoned talks may be revived. Schwab had pointed out in the letter that the failure of the WTO talks "has created a dangerous retreat from realizing an ambitious opening of free trade in the global scale."

In July 2002, following the floating of the Bangladeshi currency, Finance Ministry officials pointed to the IMF-led pressure to float the taka on the foreign exchange market.

The taka was floated then, despite initial opposition of Finance Minister Rahman, who told reporters that Bangladesh would not do it before November because "We cannot allow a free floating currency at the moment when the [foreign currency] reserves are low."

Gathering Storm

It is likely that neither the hiking of the fuel price, nor suppressing the wage demand of the 1.8 million garment workers will do much good for Bangladesh's social and political stability.

On Oct. 10, a national rail strike occurred against the proposed privatization of the industry. Railroad workers blocked tracks across the country. One station master was severely beaten by angry passengers when he refused to let a train proceed on a blocked track; another had his station master's office burned by strikers when he attempted to move trains through his station.

The Bangladeshi railroad workers had never previously struck, since the birth of that country. But they do realize now that their years of work on a privatized railroad could be wiped out any day, under the pretext of cost-cutting and increasing efficiency.

Bangladeshis resisting the effects of globalization this past Summer also led protests against the police, and cuts in electrical power. No doubt, opposition political parties are trying to exploit the issue, and assume leadership of the pro-

tests, for maximizing political gains in the run up to the January general election.

But the state of affairs in the capital city of Dhaka is for all to see. "We had been experiencing an unusual on-again, off-again electricity supply that we had not seen ever before, causing immense sufferings . . . throughout the night in abnormally hot and humid weather," said a Dhaka resident to a Bangladeshi newspaper. Some Dhaka residents received two hours of electricity each day during the height of Summer. This is even worse than Baghdad and Kabul!

The lack of electrical power has also affected the farmers. On Jan. 4, 2006 about 12,000 people, mostly farmers, took to the streets under the banner of the Palli Biddut Shangram Parishad (Rural Electricity Movement Association) in the northern town of Kansat, to protest against failures in power supply. Police fired live ammunition with AK-47s, rubber bullets, and tear gas to disperse the crowd, which responded with sticks and machetes. Local news reported about 300 people injured, including nearly 20 police. At least two men were killed, and 50 suffered bullet wounds. The repression did not stop the protests. On Jan. 23, at least seven more were killed, and more than 100 injured in clashes with police. The government claims that increased industrial demand is to blame for the power cuts.

Within Bangladesh, however, another powerful force has emerged. Commonly identified as the Jamaat-e-Islami, these pro-Islamic individuals are much more militant than the political Jamaat. The current BNP came to power in 2001 by bringing Jamaat in its camp. The Jamaat-e-Islami Party, taking advantage of being part of the government, began to establish itself politically by financing and organizing a number of other ultra-Islamist groups (such as Islamic Oikya Jote and Jamiat Qurania Arabia).

Militant Islam

These and other Islamist groups flourished with vast financial help from outside and with the blessings of Dhaka. They set up hundreds of madrassas (religious schools) in the country. A stream of reports from the West and India suggest that al-Qaeda, and other international Islamic militant groups, have set up shop in Bangladesh. The Islamic militant movement in Bangladesh has advanced rapidly in the past three years, particularly since the U.S. invasion of Iraq.

In Bangladesh, the fundamentalists reign in many areas of Chittagong and Sylhet in the east, and Rajshahi in the north. In these areas, they terrorize the community with complete impunity. The murder of the country's former Finance Minister, Shah AMS Kibria, in January 2005, was the handiwork of Islamic militants.

But the Islamic militants' prowess within Bangladesh came to the notice of the world on Aug. 17, 2005, when more than 400 small bombs exploded almost simultaneously in 63 of Bangladesh's 64 districts. According to observers, al-

though the bombs killed three people and injured 150, the most devastating element of the attack was not the damage it caused, but the message it left. That message is that Islamic militants are willing and able to coordinate and perpetrate terror nationwide.

The group blamed for the bombings is Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen. It threatened to strike again unless Bangladesh introduces Islamic law. According to Pakistan's *Daily Times*, Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen subsequently declared, "Everybody is the enemy of Islam who wants to launch democracy as an institutional form. Therefore we invite the ruling party and also the opposition to initiate the rule of Islam within a short time in Bangladesh."

Despite the efforts of the BNP-led government to bring the Islamic militants into its camp to keep them under control, it is evident the approach has failed. It has failed because of the economic policies that Dhaka has pursued under the guidance of the IMF-World Bank and the Bush Administration. Already some reports indicate that the Islamic militants have begun to join in support of the garment workers. It is only natural, since militant Islam in Bangladesh wants to seize power; and there exist very few forces in Bangladesh who are willing to fight both the IMF-World Bank and the Islamic militants.

Dhaka's inability to chart out a vision for the nation, and living for the day, has created other negative forces within the country. The drugs and arms from Southeast Asia move through Bangladesh to various destinations in the region, including Sri Lanka, Bhutan, India, and Nepal.

India's northeast is still one of South Asia's major trouble spots, not only because the region has as many as 30 armed insurgent organizations fighting the Indian state, but because of the cross-border linkages that these groups have built up over the years. The demands of this multitude of insurgent groups range from secession to autonomy and the right to self-determination. Simultaneously, a large number of ethnic groups are clamoring for special rights and protection of their distinct identity.

There are reports that the Bangladeshi Islamic militants have begun to interact with some of these groups. Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) agents are also within Bangladesh to create a crisis situation along the Bangladesh-India borders.

On Dec. 21, 1997, Bangladesh immigration and security officials arrested one of the top Indian northeastern rebels, Anup Chetia, in Dhaka, but have refused to hand him, and other militants they have subsequently arrested, to the Indian authorities.

The presence of Indian insurgents in safe havens in Bangladesh became evident in January 2004, when New Delhi handed over a list of 194 Indian insurgent camps located inside Bangladesh. This was during the meeting of the Indian Border Security Force (BSF) and the Bangladesh Rifles (BDR) in New Delhi between Jan. 6-9, 2004.

Putin Offers Germany Industrial Cooperation

by Rainer Apel

On Oct. 10, Russian President Vladimir Putin and German Chancellor Angela Merkel had their fifth meeting this year, this time in the context of the "Petersburg Dialogue" in Dresden. The Dialogue's meetings alternate between Germany and Russia, with a focus on culture, science, and "civil society"; but discussion also increasingly deals with questions of economic and technological cooperation. Although press coverage focussed on the assassination of Russian dissident journalist Anna Politkovskaya, numerous German and Russian politicians addressed the economic issues between the two countries.

A number of documents were also signed during Putin's three-day visit: 1) a cooperation agreement between Russian Vneshekonombank and the Bank of Dresden in the context of a public and private partnership; 2) a framework credit agreement between Vneshekonombank and Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau devoted to financing, renovating, and expanding the passenger terminal of the Khrabrovo Airport in Kaliningrad; 3) a cooperation protocol between the I.I. Mechnikova St. Petersburg Medical Academy, the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, the Berlin Medical Society, and the Berlin Charity Clinic; and 4) a memorandum on establishing a permanently functioning Russian-German forum that will examine various issues linked to raw materials and be based in the St. Petersburg Mining Institute and Technical University and the Freiburg Mining Academy.

In Munich, the troubled European aerospace company EADS and Russia's Irkut signed an agreement on the serialized conversion of Airbus A-320 passenger airliners into air freighters, to be carried out at the Irkut aircraft works; also, Siemens and Renova will cooperate in the development of information and transport infrastructure in Russia, in the range of 450 million euros.

More agreements are said to be in the works, as indicated by the fact that Putin was accompanied by several CEOs of leading Russian industrial firms, including Severstal, Sistema, Transmash, and RUSAL, as well as bank directors of Vnesheconombank, Sberbank, Bank of Moscow, and Alfa Bank.

Real Potentials Not Yet Tapped

President Putin spoke repeatedly about the untapped potential of cooperation, saying that trade as such is doing fine, but direct German industrial investments in Russia are still

very much underdeveloped. Speaking with reporters in Munich on Oct. 11, Putin underlined that "one of the most important tasks of the Russian economy in the short term is its diversification. Germany can be a special motor here for investment." He called for strengthening European and Russian cooperation in the aerospace industry, for example.

German Deputy Foreign Minister Gernot Erler, in an interview with Bloomberg.com during the Dresden Dialogue, said that the Berlin Foreign Ministry "is considering a program of intertwined companies" with Russia. "We hope to develop a win-win situation based on mutual dependency." Germany hopes to persuade the European Union next year to set up a "special free-trade zone" with Russia, he added.

Russian-German trade reached about \$49 billion in 2005. Germany imported 15.6 billion euros worth of goods from Russia in the first half of 2006, an increase of 50% over the previous year, the German Federal Statistics Office announced on Oct. 6. Gas and oil imports formed 78% of the total. German exports to Russia during the same period grew 25%, to 9.6 billion euros.

Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov addressed the special role of cooperation between Russia and Germany, in an article in the daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine* on Oct. 9. He wrote that continued "enemy imagery" in the West (an indirect reference to the Bush Administration), a bad legacy from the Cold War, is still hampering the chances of cooperation and development. The foreign policy independence that has been achieved by Russia, is "not welcomed by everybody," Lavrov wrote, adding that it is therefore all the more important to have cooperation between states that do not proceed from national egotism and cultural arrogance—such as Russia and Germany. The Russians have high expectations as to the role of Germany in its dual presidency of the EU and of the G-8 in 2007, and they hope that the impulse from the July 2006 St. Petersburg G-8 summit, which rated energy security, education, and the struggle against epidemics as the top three priorities, will be carried on by the Germans, Lavrov wrote.

Natural Partners

Former German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder used the occasion of an economic seminar in Moscow on Oct. 8, to call on German and European industrial firms to invest more in Russia. He said that many have yet to recognize the great opportunities which the Russian economy offers to Western exporters and investors. A future for European industry without Russia is not possible, Schröder said, because continued industrial development depends on cooperation with the East. Schröder spoke as a representative of the joint German-Russian gas pipeline venture Nord Stream—the new name for the North European Gas Pipeline project in the Baltic Sea.

Klaus Mangold, chairman of the Eastern Trades Division of German Industry, said in a series of radio and newspaper interviews, that Russia is making enormous efforts to rebuild



Russian Presidential Press Office

Russian President Putin and German Chancellor Merkel at the St. Petersburg Dialogue meeting in Dresden, Germany, on Oct. 10. Both sides recognize that there is no future for Eurasia without cooperation of their two countries.

its industry, especially auto manufacturing, but also the transport and power sectors. In the power sector alone, Russia will have to invest 100 billion euros over the coming eight years, and with the technological edge that German machine-building has, that implies options for exporting up to 30 billion euros worth of German machines and equipment. Mangold attended the meeting in Dresden, as well as another one in Munich on Oct. 11, between Russian and German industry representatives.

At the Dresden meeting's workshops on science and economics, Prof. Tatyana Ilarionova of the Russian Academy of Sciences declared that what is most important for future economic cooperation are "new ideas" about how to reach more intense levels of cooperation between Germany and Russia. Germany's and Russia's genuine interests in development may often look somewhat different at the moment, but they will meet on a higher level, and there are potentials that have not yet been tapped, she said.

Revive Nuclear Industry!

What will such "new ideas" consist of? Certainly, "free-trade zones" won't do the job. The LaRouche movement, organizing in Germany and elsewhere, is calling for a shift to a global "isotope economy," in which nuclear fission and fusion will play a vital role (see *EIR*, Oct. 6, 2006).

In Germany, nuclear power has been a taboo for many years, since a Social Democratic-Green Party government legislated a ban on further nuclear plant construction, and voted to phase out all existing plants. But in the context of the global increase in nuclear power, there are signs that a change could eventually come in Germany, too.

At a national energy summit on Oct. 9, held at the Chan-

cellory in Berlin, the main focus was on "energy efficiency"—technologies to reduce energy consumption. But Chancellor Merkel announced that the next national summit will deal also with nuclear power. While she noted that the platform of the Grand Coalition government (including her party, the Christian Democratic Union [CDU], and also the Social Democratic Party) ratifies the "exit" from nuclear power, she also took note of the fact that throughout the world, there is a revival of atomic power.

The public debate on nuclear energy is broadening, outside of the national government: Several CDU state governors have come out against shutting down any nuclear power plants, but instead keeping them operating as long as technically possible. Although none has called for construction of new plants, the state government of North Rhine-Westphalia does plan to restore nuclear research, breaking with the rule that research is only funded if it serves the shutdown of nuclear technology. Three university chairs will

be established at Aachen Technical University, serving prominently the resumption of research into the state-of-the-art high-temperature reactor (HTR). State Economics Minister Andreas Pinkwart has repeatedly praised the Pebble-Bed Modular Reactor (PBMR) development in South Africa, which is an HTR, saying that this is a technology that deserves further research and development—which should be carried out in Germany.

The *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* on Oct. 8 carried a full-page article on the PBMR and the role that Germany's Jülich Research Center had in developing it, 40 years ago. The article reported that researchers such as Milan Hrovat, who worked with enthusiasm on HTR technology 40 years ago, are continuing with the same enthusiasm today—only, outside of Germany. For researchers in their 60s, nuclear research outside of Germany is at present virtually the only chance to keep active in their profession.

The LaRouche movement brought the campaign for nuclear power to Dresden, during the sessions of the Petersburg Dialogue, displaying a big banner saying "German-Russian Energy Alliance: Yes to Nuclear Power!" The organizers met mostly positive responses from the local citizens, as well as many of the 200 Dialogue participants. It turned out that the idea of expanded cooperation between Germany and Russia in the pioneer technologies like nuclear fission, thermonuclear fusion, maglev transportation systems, and space technologies, is quite popular. Especially in an eastern German city like Dresden, the popularity of a Eurasian perspective for production and jobs comes as no surprise, because many people there still recall the intensity of industrial cooperation that existed between East Germany and the Soviet Union, until 1991.

Reality Bursts Mortgage Bubble And Greenspan's Fantasies

by Richard Freeman

On Oct. 6, U.S. Federal Reserve Board chairman Ben Bernanke warned that the U.S. housing market was presently undergoing a "substantial correction," which would be "going into next year as well."

This minuscule acknowledgement of the slightest glimmer of reality was too much for certain financial circles. Immediately, former Fed chairman Alan Greenspan was hauled from his bubble-bath, to put on the robe of fake oracle, and intone on the very same day that, with respect to the housing market fall, the "worst may well be over." Greenspan continued, "we are coming to the end of this downtrend."

But just one day before, on Oct. 5, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) had released its "State Economic and Banking Indicators, Fall 2006," which cuts through Greenspan's claims. Assessing the conditions of banks and the economy of each state, the FDIC profiles the housing situation in particular. Among the states with the largest problems reported by the FDIC:

Florida: Florida home and condominium sales declined 25.8% during the first half of 2006, compared with the same period a year earlier. "Exotic" mortgages (such as interest-only mortgages) comprise a staggering 47% of the state's non-prime mortgage loan originations.

Virginia: Virginia home sales fell 24% during the second quarter of 2006, compared with the same quarter a year earlier. Exotic mortgages comprise 51% of all Virginia non-prime mortgages that were issued thus far this year.

Michigan: Michigan home sales fell 14.6% during the year ending June 30, 2006, compared with the same period for the previous year.

California: California home sales fell by 25% during the second quarter of 2006, compared with the same period a year earlier. The FDIC quotes a DataQuick report that states that notices of defaults filed against California borrowers surged 67% during the second quarter of 2006, compared with the same period a year earlier.

Massachusetts: Massachusetts sales of existing homes "fell sharply" during the second quarter of 2006, compared with the same period of the year before, according to the FDIC. In August 2006, compared with August 2005, sales of single family homes in Massachusetts fell 21.6%.

At the same time, banks are seizing homes right and left, because homeowners, who are losing their jobs or taking pay

cuts, are unable to pay their mortgages. Today, many homeowners are defaulting on mortgages that they took out only six months or one year ago. Foreclosure.com, the online tracker of distressed properties, currently lists more than 1.27 million home properties in the United States in some stage of foreclosure, bankruptcy, or bank auction. Approximately 5,000 properties are added to the listings each day.

Meanwhile, the American banking system, seeking easy record profits, has greedily leapt into the embrace of the real estate market. The banks made themselves hopelessly exposed to the vicissitudes of the U.S. real estate market. The same FDIC report cited above, stunningly revealed that during the second quarter of 2006, the insured U.S. lending institutions—meaning commercial banks and savings and loan institutions—earned a whopping 49.3% of their total gross income from real estate loans. The term "real estate loans" represents the combined loans to residential and commercial real estate. Half of all the banks' earnings come from real estate.

During the second quarter, in Florida, lending institutions derived 56% of their gross income from real estate loans, while in Virginia, the comparable figure was 64%. With such heavy dependency, the real estate market collapse pulls the banks down into systemic collapse. This ensures the world financial system's disintegration.

A Fallen Wizard

Alan Greenspan is a rather barren fellow. To the extent that he fathered anything, he is the father of the housing bubble. Recall that in March 2000, the Information Technology bubble burst, as the NASDAQ stock index plunged by two-thirds over four months. A frenzied Greenspan engineered 13 successive cuts in the Federal funds rate—the rate at which banks lend each other money overnight—bringing it to 1% by the start of 2003; this was the lowest level it had been since 1961. Deliberately, Greenspan built the housing bubble: Home-buyers were able to borrow mortgage money at very low interest rates, either to buy a new home or to refinance an existing home. Home refinancings exploded. "Non-traditional" or exotic loans, and speculation proliferated on an unprecedented scale.

Believing the hype that he was a wizard, Greenspan defended this. Speaking before the Senate Banking Committee

July 16, 2002, Greenspan boasted that his money-pumping had created “very low levels of mortgage interest rates,” which have been instrumental in “buoying spending.” Greenspan said, “The very low level of mortgages interest rates . . . encouraged households to purchase homes, refinance debt . . . and extract equity from homes to finance expenditures.” Now, the thoroughly discredited Greenspan is brought out to defend his absolutely bankrupt housing bubble. But the magic has vanished.

Home-Builders Slammed

Simultaneously, those involved in the physical infrastructure of home-building are being hit. Contractors and home-builders are seeing order pull-backs. Consider some leading names in home-building, whose orders have fallen in the range of 25 to 51%:

D.R. Horton announced that for its fiscal fourth quarter (which ended Sept. 30, 2006), its orders fell 25%, compared to the same quarter last year. Moreover, its cancellation rate surged to 40% during its fourth quarter, indicating that households that actually ordered homes from Horton are cancelling them at some stage of the pre-construction or construction process.

K.B Homes reported that its orders plunged 43% during the third quarter of 2006, compared to the same quarter last year.

Beazer Homes USA announced that it posted a 49% decline in orders in its fiscal fourth quarter (which ended Sept. 30, 2006), compared to the same quarter last year.

M/I Homes declared that its orders plummeted 51% during the third quarter, compared to the same quarter last year.

Meanwhile, luxury home-builder Kara Homes filed for bankruptcy. It had been offering potential home-buyers massive discounts of \$256,000 plus one year of no payments on mortgages, but still it couldn't sell homes.

A Falling-Out Among Rogues

Many of the homes that have been “sold” during the past five years could only have been sold by means of dubious, highly speculative loans and outright fraud. Among the type of suspect dangerous exotic mortgages are interest-only and minimal option payment.

Leading physical economist Lyndon LaRouche asserted two weeks ago, that what is becoming unsalable now is the mortgage speculation in the housing bubble, rather than the homes themselves. “It's not the houses that won't sell, it's the mortgages that won't sell,” he observed Sept. 26. (See “It's Not the Homes, But the Bubble Loans That Won't Sell,” by Richard Freeman, *EIR*, Oct. 6, 2006.)

In the mortgage industry, as common operating practice, often a lending institution that makes a mortgage loan, sells that mortgage loan to a secondary housing group, either Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, or an institution with no semi-government connection. These secondary lending institutions, in

turn, package a group of several mortgage loans into a single bundle, put a guarantee on the bundle, and then sell that bundle, called a mortgage-backed security (MBS), to an investor, whether it be an insurance company, pension fund, foreign bank, or private individual.

However, in an article entitled “Bad Loans Draw Bad Blood,” the *Wall Street Journal* reported Oct. 9 that because an increasing share of the exotic mortgage loans are defaulting early, the investors who bought mortgage-backed securities which contained these bad loans, are presenting the mortgage-backed securities to those institutions that issued them in the first place, and demanding their money back. In a prominent case, H&R Block, Inc., suffered a \$131 million loss for its quarter that ended July 31, because its subsidiary, Option One Mortgage Corp., had to buy back the mortgage-backed securities that it was involved in packaging and selling, because they contained defaulted loans. Option One had to absorb the losses from the defaults.

There are increasingly contentious disputes and lawsuits between the institutions of the different stages of this process, and as the defaults increase, so will the disputes; and the whole process by which liquidity has been provided to the housing market for the last several decades could break down.

On top of that, the multi-trillion-dollar U.S. commercial real estate market is experiencing serious problems. Speaking Oct. 11 at the British Bankers' Association Tenth Annual Supervision Conference in London, U.S. Federal Reserve Board Governor Susan Bies warned of dangers to the U.S. banking system from investments in U.S. commercial real estate, which she called “a highly volatile asset.”

Reality Bursts In

The valuation of the financial paper of the combined U.S. commercial and residential real estate markets, including the financial paper of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, totals more than \$20 trillion. There are multiple stresses in the system that will rupture it.

Lyndon LaRouche has presented the necessary steps for bankruptcy reorganization of the entire world financial system, through which one could address and correct the housing market. The pathetic, discredited Greenspan can deliver all the ritual incantations he wants, proclaiming the housing bubble sound. They are of no merit; reality has passed him by.

WEEKLY INTERNET
AUDIO TALK SHOW
The LaRouche Show
EVERY SATURDAY
3:00-4:00 p.m. Eastern Time
<http://www.larouchepub.com/radio>

Business Briefs

Public Health

UN Agency Warns of Locust Swarms in Africa

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) issued a statement on Oct. 11, warning North and West Africa to be on alert against a possible new invasion of locusts, the crop-devouring insects.

According to the FAO, serious locust infestations have recently been detected in northwest Mauritania, raising the danger of an upsurge of locust swarms there, as well as in Algeria, Mali, Morocco, and Senegal, if favorable weather and ecological conditions continue. Locusts have been found in areas of recent rainfall about 150 kilometers northeast of the Mauritanian capital, Nouakchott, where they have been devouring green vegetation. Their eggs were expected to hatch in about ten days.

In 2004, North and West Africa were hit with the worst locust infestation in 15 years, which heavily damaged the agriculture in several parts of West Africa, with numerous swarms invading the Sahelian countries adjacent to the Sahara from northwest Africa, destroying crops, fruit trees, and other vegetation.

Of the world's 50 poorest nations, 34 are in Africa, of which several are situated in the above-mentioned region.

Transportation

Iron Silk Road' Treaty To Be Signed in Korea

An international agreement on the Trans-Asian Railway Network—known as the “Iron Silk Road”—is to be signed during the Ministerial Conference on Transport on Nov. 10 in Busan, South Korea, reported the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) on Oct. 6 from Bangkok.

“The Trans-Asian Railway (TAR) Network Agreement constitutes another step towards the identification of a trans-continen-

tal, integrated, international, intermodal network to facilitate international trade and tourism,” says UNESCAP. A similar agreement under UNESCAP's auspices on the Asian Highway Network came into force in July 2005.

The member countries of the TAR Network are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam.

The new plan, says UNESCAP, will “give reality to the dream of connecting their capital cities, ports and industrial centres by rail,” and is of “crucial importance to landlocked countries whose access to world markets is heavily dependent on efficient connections to the region's main international ports. Twelve of the world's 30 landlocked countries are in Asia, and 10 of them are members of the Trans-Asian Railway Network.”

As part of the development of the TAR Network, members have already begun to identify stations of international importance that will have similar functions as ports away from coastal areas, or dry ports.

Finance

Equity Funds Escalate Takeovers in Germany

Equity and other so-called “financial locust” funds are going for a wild takeover drive around the globe, notably in Germany, where Bain Capital already tried to buy up shares of Continental Tires (a bid which was repudiated), news services report. Other prominent funds like Permira and CVC (U.K.), or Fortress (U.S.), plan raids on German industrial firms MAN, Siemens, and DaimlerChrysler.

Texas Pacific Group alone has a war chest of \$15 billion for such offensives. All

funds together have collected \$300 billion for takeover attacks which operate under extreme debt repayment pressure, because the funds are mostly using borrowed short-term capital from banks, insurance companies, pension funds, and private investors.

There is tremendous, highly speculative bubble-building activity involved, for example in Fortress's plan to offer its real estate in Germany for investors in the stock market at a value of more than 5 billion euros, whereas experts say it is not even worth EU3 billion. The difference cannot be compensated by increasing the rent of tenants such as those in the 48,000 apartments in Dresden that Fortress purchased in March.

Speculation

Forbes: Will Credit Derivatives Blow?

“A Dangerous Game: Hedge Funds Have Gotten Rich From Credit Derivatives. Will They Blow?” is the title of an Oct. 10 article in *Forbes* magazine by Daniel Fisher. He claims that the financial problems of the Amaranth hedge fund were minor compared with what may be in store with credit derivatives. “If you want to fret over the next financial catastrophe, . . . focus on something far more obscure: credit default swaps.” The danger is that hedge-funds have so much tied up in credit default swaps. When something goes wrong, “the pain will be widespread.”

A credit default swap is a derivative that a bank writes as insurance policy for a bond, in particular a junk bond. The bank promises the holder of that bond, that should the bond default, the bank will make the equivalent of timely interest and principal payments on it. For this, the bank collects an up-front fee, usually 3-10% of the value of the bond; so, on a credit derivative on a \$10 million bond, the bank can collect as much as a \$1 million fee. If several bonds default, for which a bank has written credit derivatives, the bank goes under.

Hedge funds now account for 58% of all trading in credit default swap derivatives. The failure of credit default swaps will collapse the \$1.3 trillion hedge fund business.

Bipartisan Briefing Focuses on Cheney's October Surprise

by Carl Osgood

On Oct. 11, Rep. Dennis Kucinich (D-Ohio) left the campaign trail to return to Washington to do something which the U.S. Congress has so far refused to do, that is, conduct oversight of Vice President Dick Cheney's planned "October Surprise" attack on Iran. The five witnesses gathered by Kucinich largely agreed that Iran is not a threat, that it is the Bush Administration that is making moves towards war, and that the war danger is aggravated, not by Iran, but by the Administration's own policy. They also agreed that opening a dialogue with Iran is an absolute necessity if we want to avoid a showdown. Lyndon LaRouche, in discussions with *EIR* staff, noted, however, that many strategic analysts, including those opposed to the Cheney war policy, make a miscalculation when they assess the danger of a near term attack by the United States on Iran; the miscalculation is due to their failure to understand the global financial collapse, and the rapidity with which it is occurring. The oversight briefing called by Kucinich, while sparsely covered in the media, was nonetheless an essential contribution to stopping Cheney's backers in their planned attack.

Significantly, Democrat Kucinich's briefing was co-sponsored by Republican Rep. Ron Paul (Tex.). Though unable to attend, Paul, in a statement for the oversight briefing, noted the "moral, intellectual, and practical failure" of the interventionist foreign policy of the United States, particularly with respect to Iran (see statement below). He said that the problem with interventionism is primarily one of "unintended consequences," though it is debatable whether or not those consequences are, in fact, always unintended. He concluded by quoting John Quincy Adams, who said that America "goes not abroad, in search of monsters to destroy," but is rather "the well wisher to the freedom and independence of all." If America were to behave otherwise, "she would involve herself beyond the power of extrication, in all the wars of interest

and intrigue, of individual avarice, envy and ambition, which assume the colors and usurp the standard of freedom."

In his opening statement, Kucinich pointed out that as the ranking member on the House National Security, International Relations and Emerging Threats subcommittee, he had set up a classified briefing for members on Iran, but both the Defense Department and the State Department refused to show up. "Their refusal to be accountable is the reason we are here today," he said. The five witnesses were former U.N. weapons inspector Dr. David Kay; retired Col. Sam Gardiner (USAF); Alfred Cumming, a specialist in intelligence and national security affairs at the Congressional Research Service; Dr. Trita Parsi, president of the National Iranian American Council; and Joseph Cirincione, formerly with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, now senior vice president for national security and international affairs at the Center for American Progress.

Iran Is Not an Imminent Threat

Kay began by describing what is known about the Iranian program, as he understands it. He asserted that the program is, indeed, a nuclear weapons program, as indicated by the fact that the Iranians hid the program from the International Atomic Energy Agency for many years, and that the IAEA discovered that Pakistani nuclear scientist A.Q. Khan had provided essential design information for weapons to Iran in 1987 or 1988. He made clear, however, that there is a very big difference between having the intent (which the Iranians deny) and having the ability to produce nuclear weapons, which, he argued, the Iranians do not have, and won't have for at least five, and maybe ten years or more. He said that the Iranian program depends heavily on access to foreign assistance and technology, which is a "vital checkpoint" in their program, and the weapons designs they have so far been



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Rep. Dennis Kucinich (D-Ohio) (shown here) and Rep. Ron Paul (R-Tex.) called an oversight briefing on whether Iran poses a threat, and whether the Bush Administration is going to launch a military strike against Iran.



Shape Photos

Former UN weapons inspector David Kay concluded that "Iran does not and will not pose a nuclear threat to the United States."

known to be supplied with, are for first generation devices which are unsuitable for the missiles in their inventory. For these and other reasons "Iran does not and will not pose a nuclear threat to the United States," Kay said.

It's the Iraq Playbook all Over Again

The panel members all noted the similarities between the current drive towards war with Iran and the buildup to the invasion of Iraq in 2002 and early 2003. Gardiner outlined what he calls "the seven truths," that is, what the Administration believes about Iran, some of which he says are true, and some are not. These "truths" are:

- Iran is developing weapons of mass destruction;
- Iran is ignoring the international community;
- Iran supports Hezbollah and terrorism;
- Iran is increasingly asserting itself in Iraq;
- The people of Iran want regime change;
- Sanctions are not going to work;
- You cannot negotiate with these people.

"Once you understand the framework within which they approach the problem," he said, "you sort of come to the notion that there aren't many options left except the military option." He noted that the war against Iraq actually started long before the March 2003 invasion, with something called "Operation Southern Focus," a bombing campaign that began in the Summer of 2002, weeks before Congress voted to authorize the use of force. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld's guidance to U.S. Central Command was to "keep it below the CNN line." Every air strike was portrayed as simply an act of self-defense by U.S. and British aircraft enforcing the southern no-fly zone.

Gardiner said that the evidence suggests that a similar strategy is under way against Iran. He believes the United States has been in Iran for two years, in the form of special forces. The United States is also training the Mujahideen-e-Khalq, the Iranian terrorist group that Saddam Hussein gave refuge to for many years. Gardiner did not address the question of the United States use of nuclear weapons against Iran

during the panel discussion, but when asked about it by *EIR* afterwards, he said, "I think it's part of the plan."

Gardiner also argued that the Bush Administration has probably backed off from an attack on Iran before Election Day. He said that over the last three weeks, Bush Administration statements about Iran have dropped off, and the mine countermeasure ships that had received prepare-to-deploy orders had not yet departed their home port, meaning they now could not get to the Persian Gulf before Election Day. However, drawing such a conclusion from such an indication attributes to Cheney's backers rationality that they do not have. Their calculations are driven by the speed of the financial collapse, not military considerations.

Cirincione began his opening remarks by declaring that the Bush Administration is "following the Iraq playbook." He noted that the Administration is arguing a false choice between appeasement and war; they're exaggerating the threat; they're undermining negotiations, whose failure they then use as an argument for the military option; they promote an optimistic assessment about the results of military strikes; there are Iranian dissidents whispering the same scenarios into the ears of the Administration, that Ahmad Chalabi and the Iraqi National Congress were doing in 2002; and the neo-con press, including the *Weekly Standard* and the *National Review*, have cover stories arguing for war.

The Danger of a Global War

While the panel members may not have a full understanding of the forces behind Cheney and Rumsfeld's war drive, they clearly understand what a U.S. strike on Iran would mean. "If you like the war in Iraq," Cirincione said, "wait until you see the war in Iran. This will be something we have not seen in a generation. This will be a massive, global war." He added that the Iranians "have a half-dozen asymmetrical responses that will cause havoc for U.S. forces in Iraq, for our ally Israel, and for our economy." And yet, outside of the efforts of a handful of members, there is no debate in Congress as to whether such an attack is worth the risk, and whether it



Joseph Cirincione charged that the Bush Administration is "following the Iraq playbook, and is arguing a false choice between appeasement and war."

would even accomplish the supposed objective.

Cirincione's comments came after Kucinich had turned the discussion towards the consequences of a U.S. strike on Iran, noting that the Iraqi cleric Moqtada al-Sadr has already stated that he would order his militia to attack U.S. troops in Iraq if the U.S. hits Iran. Gardiner also noted that al-Sadr controls the Facilities Protection Service, which guards the oil pipeline infrastructure in Iraq, and which would be "destroyed very quickly." He also reported that the Iranians have moved missiles into firing areas that they used during the 1980-88 Iran-Iraq War, which brings their missiles within range of U.S. troops in Iraq.

But looming behind these likely consequences is the backfire potential inside Iran, itself. Dr. Parsi blew apart the neo-con fantasies about regime change in Iran by pointing out what happened after Iraq invaded Iran in 1980. "In 1980, Ayatollah Khomeini was in the midst of a vicious political struggle for the future of the Iranian revolution," he said, "He had not consolidated his power, not yet." But then Saddam Hussein launched his invasion. "In spite of their differences, Iranians rallied around the flag. They united. Within weeks, more than 100,000 volunteers rushed to the front lines to fight the invaders. In fact, according to many experts, Ayatollah Khomeini and the Islamic Republic survived not in spite of, but because of the Iraqi attack." The same thing would likely happen in the event of a U.S. attack, he said, and the nuclear program would be accelerated, not stopped. He also said that Iranians in the United States have no love for the regime in Tehran, but they're also watching what's happening in Iraq and they feel "no envy" for what's happening there.

The panelists all agreed that the alternative to war is dialogue and negotiation, which the Bush Administration has not engaged in. "The hardest thing for me personally to understand," Kay said, "is the continued refusal to talk directly to countries like North Korea and Iran. . . . I fundamentally believe that the failure to engage in direct discussions is what

is at heart wrong with this process." Cirincione added that what Iran really needs is security assurances, and the United States has to be prepared to offer them. In addition to dialogue with Iran, Congress should also do its job. Cirincione said that there has to be a realistic threat assessment done by the intelligence community, it should be made public, and Congress should hold hearings on it, to include dissenting views.

Financier Interests Behind the War Drive

These assessments all assume that the drive for war originates from within the neo-cons inside the Bush Administration. In a statement issued on Oct. 9, Lyndon LaRouche clarified that "The war-drive comes from the Anglo-Dutch Liberal international financier faction. There are shadings of differences among elements of the international financier forces behind the war-drive, but the war-drive comes as much from within Europe itself as the U.S.A. This is the same faction as the Winston Churchill faction behind the Truman war-drive of April-May 1945 onward.

"The John Train case, as we have documented it, is the primary source of this threat to civilization. The neo-cons are merely the low-level lackeys of the Anglo-Dutch-synarchist alliance of financiers in the Venetian tradition and in the ghost of Prince Rainier of the neo-Nazi Monte Carlo lodge which includes the case of Henry Kissinger.

" 'Neo-con faction,' is therefore a serious error of strategic estimate of the nature of the European Anglo-Dutch Liberal core of what is being reflected in the U.S.A."

Rep. Dennis Kucinich

Another Confrontation In the Middle East?

Below is the Oct. 11 opening statement by Rep. Dennis Kucinich (D-Ohio), at the Congressional oversight briefing. His remarks were entitled: "Is the Administration preparing for war in Iran? Is Iran an imminent threat?"

The news is filled with this Administration's strong statements and scary characterizations about Iran's ties to terrorists and its nuclear ambitions. In 2003, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld said, "there's no question that there have been and are today senior al-Qaeda leaders in Iran, and they are busy" (*Guardian*, May 29, 2003); Richard Perle, then chairman of the Defense Policy Board, said, "Iran is exactly the case that the President has been talking about since Sept. 11" (CNN Capital Gang, May 31, 2003), or as Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld said in 2004, "Iran has for many years figured on the list of terrorist states. The possession of weapons of mass destruction by a terrorist state and the presence

there of a terrorist network presents a threat to the world” (BBC monitoring, Aug. 14, 2004)

The news is also filled with suggestions that the U.S. might already be moving against Iran and has been for many months. As early as 2003, the Administration was reportedly drafting war plans against Iran, according to a Russian newspaper. In 2004, the world press reported new U.S. military arrangements with Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan, in 2006, Seymour Hersh reported the presence of U.S. troops in Iran; and just a few weeks ago, *Time* magazine reported that “prepare to deploy” orders were given to the Eisenhower task force, a group of Navy ships, to go to the seas off Iran, which would result in their deployment by Oct. 21.

As ranking member of the National Security, International Relations and Emerging Threats subcommittee of the Government Reform Committee, I have been trying to conduct oversight to get to the bottom of these questions. We have written to the relevant agencies. We even held a classified briefing. But the Department of Defense and the State Department refused to show up.

I repeat, the Department of Defense and the State Department refused to submit to questions from a committee of Congress about actions and plans against Iran.

The American people have a right to expect that their government will work, and that Congress will conduct oversight, and that the executive branch will submit to Congress’ questions. What does it say when agencies refuse to appear to answer Congress’ questions?

Their refusal to be accountable is the reason we are here today. We have five of the nation’s top experts on these questions related to Iran. They have reviewed the open sources, they have a lifetime of relevant professional experience, and they are here to discuss what the Department of Defense and the rest of this Administration don’t want told to the American people: a sober assessment of Iran’s nuclear ambitions and what, if any, threat it poses to Americans, and the real story of the steps this Administration is taking toward another military confrontation in the Middle East.

Rep. Ron Paul

Interventionist U.S. Policy Is a Failure

Below is the statement by co-sponsor Rep. Ron Paul (R-Tex.) to the Oct. 11 Congressional oversight briefing.

I am pleased to co-sponsor this very important event with my colleague, Rep. Dennis Kucinich, and I appreciate all the effort his office has made in organizing such a distinguished panel to discuss our Iran policy. I would just like to say a few

words about U.S. foreign policy in general, and as it relates to Iran.

The current “crisis” with Iran clearly underscores the moral, intellectual, and practical failure of the interventionist foreign policy that the United States has been pursuing over the past several decades. In 1953 we gained the enmity of the Iranian people when our Central Intelligence Agency overthrew Iran’s popular and democratically elected leader, Mohammad Mossadegh, over a shift in Iran’s oil policy. The Shah was installed in power, and thus began an era of brutal, dictatorial rule. In 1979, the Iranian people rose up to throw out a regime they viewed as an American puppet and relations with Iran have been strained ever since. In the brutal Iran/Iraq war in the 1980s, the United States again intervened, this time on the side of Iraq, to whose leader we shipped weapons and intelligence. Shortly after that we were back in the region to invade our erstwhile ally, Iraq, whose leader had suddenly become intolerable to U.S. foreign policy. It is dizzying.

The problem with interventionism is primarily the problem of unintended consequences. The above typifies how complicated these interventions can turn when allies become enemies and then allies again, and we have to re-intervene to address problems created by our initial intervention. It goes around and around, and it costs us billions of dollars. It makes us enemies across the globe. Does anyone wonder why the U.S. is no longer held in high esteem overseas?

Our interventionist foreign policy often creates more problems than it solves. Take Afghanistan, for example. The very people the United States trained and supported in their struggle against the Soviet invasion became the Taliban, which, as we know, harbored the terrorists who planned and carried out the attacks against the United States on 9/11. Thus the very weapons and training we shipped to Afghanistan to intervene in that conflict more than 20 years ago were used against the United States when we invaded Afghanistan after 9/11. Talk about unintended consequences!

Who does not believe that all this could have been avoided if we could only finally return to the foreign policy that was so wisely counseled by our Founding Fathers? It is worth revisiting the oft-repeated but seldom heeded quote by our sixth President, John Quincy Adams:

[America] goes not abroad, in search of monsters to destroy. She is the well-wisher to the freedom and independence of all. She is the champion and vindicator only of her own. She will commend the general cause by the countenance of her voice, and the benignant sympathy of her example. She well knows that by once enlisting under other banners than her own, were they even the banners of foreign independence, she would involve herself beyond the power of extrication, in all the wars of interest and intrigue, of individual avarice, envy, and ambition, which assume the colors and usurp the standard of freedom.

U.S. Attack Would Bolster Iran Government

Here is the testimony of the president of the National Iranian American Council, Dr. Trita Parsi, to the Congressional oversight briefing.

Thank you. It's a great pleasure being here today and I'm particularly grateful that our hosts have created this opportunity to discuss these very important issues.

There are many issues about Iran, and a potential military conflict with Iran that haven't been sufficiently discussed and debated in Washington. Whether Iran actually is a threat is one of them, as is the question of whether Iran poses an imminent problem or if time is available.

Another question that has received far too little attention is what the reactions of the Iranian people would be to a military conflict and how that in turn would affect America's position in the strategically vital region of the Persian Gulf and Caspian Sea in the long term.

It is a well known fact that America has lost much—if not most—of its soft-power in the Middle East. The Muslim streets are angry at us, particularly in countries whose governments we tend to be on good terms with.

In 2003, according to a Pew Poll, only 15 % of Indonesians, the world's largest Muslim state, viewed America favorably. In Pakistan, only 13%, Turkey 15%, and Jordan, a whopping 1%.

Winning the hearts and minds of the peoples of the region is extremely important. We cannot achieve any other of our objectives if the masses in the Middle East oppose us. At a minimum, the idea that we support democracy rings very hollow if we don't care what the peoples of the region think of us.

We clearly have to do more, much more, to win the hearts and minds of the peoples of the Middle East.

By all accounts, however, we don't face this problem in Iran. The population in Iran tends to have very favorable views of American culture, American values, and of Ameri-



Dr. Trita Parsi

cans. There probably isn't a single Iranian that doesn't have a relative that lives in the United States and is part of the approximately one-million strong Iranian-American community. These Iranians hear from their American relatives of all the opportunities that exist in America, of the good lives that they have here.

This does not mean, however, that they also favor U.S. foreign policy. In fact, polls show that they don't.

But their favorable view of America is a great strategic asset that can help advance American interest in the region for generations to come.

So while we have to continue to work to win the hearts and minds of other people in the Middle East, in Iran, all we need to do is to make sure that we don't lose them.

By the first bullet, by the first bomb, or by the first boot on the ground, we will lose this asset.

Perhaps the reason why Iranians like Americans so much is because they are so similar. When under attack, when terrorists fly into the Twin Towers, Americans unite, they rally around the flag.

Iranians do the same. They are no different. In fact, there is very compelling historical evidence for this.

In 1980, Ayatollah Khomeini was in the midst of a vicious political struggle for the future of the Iranian revolution. He had not consolidated his power, not yet.

Then, in September 1980, Saddam Hussein invaded Iran.

In spite of their differences, Iranians rallied around the flag. They united. Within weeks, more than 100,000 volunteers rushed to the front lines to fight the invaders.

In fact, according to many experts, Ayatollah Khomeini and the Islamic Republic survived not in spite of, but because of the Iraqi attack.

If history repeats itself, as it often does, then an attack on Iran would likely result in:

- Iranians rallying around the flag—rather than people turning on their government, as Saddam thought.
- The Iranian government would strengthen its hold on the country—rather than being toppled.
- The hearts and minds of the Iranian people (which has taken us a full generation to win back) would be lost rather than America being greeted as a liberator.
- And, I might add, the Iranian nuclear program would most likely accelerate, rather than be destroyed.

The asset that is the hearts and minds of the Iranian people should not be forgotten in this debate. It is particularly important to the Iranian-American community that this aspect is made known to decision-makers in Washington.

The data that we have at the National Iranian American Council shows that even though Iranian Americans overwhelmingly do not favor the current government in Iran, they look at what is taking place in Iraq, and they simply don't feel envy. And I think we can rest assured that people in Iran feel the same way.

National News

Dems Request Hearing On Iraq Appointments

Democratic Senators Frank Lautenberg (N.J.), Charles Schumer (N.Y.), and Richard Durbin (Ill.) sent a letter to Sen. Susan Collins (R-Me.) last month, requesting emergency hearings on the hiring of incompetent Bush Administration cronies for vital positions in the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA), which governed Iraq in the aftermath of the U.S. invasion in 2003. The letter was sent out in response to media reports of the hiring of unqualified staffers because of their allegiance to President Bush.

Senator Lautenberg's office also requested from Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld a list of all CPA staffers. What he got back, according to his website, was a list of 1,400 names, of which 1,250 were redacted, with the Pentagon citing privacy—i.e., treating it like a Freedom of Information Act request, since it did not come from a Congressional committee, but personally from the Senator.

Odom: The Longer We Stay, The Worse It Gets

Retired Army Lt. Gen. William Odom spoke at the Rohatyn Center for International Affairs at Middlebury College on Oct. 11. He affirmed that the invasion of Iraq is likely to be “the greatest strategic disaster in American history,” the *Rutland Herald* reported. He said that the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks were more analogous to June 28, 1914, the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand in Sarajevo, than to Pearl Harbor, because of how a “series of national reactions and counterreactions” brought on World War I.

Odom said that the United States should leave Iraq, “no matter what kind of mess is left behind”: There would have been a mess if we left in 2003, but not as much as if we had left in 2004, and that wouldn't have been as bad as 2005. “Every day longer that we ‘stay the course’ the cost goes up and makes the eventual defeat much larger.”

If we are serious about stopping terrorism, he said, we should get serious about a settlement of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

On North Korea, he said, “I would ignore the North Korean nuclear weapons. We can't do anything about it.” North Korean leader Kim Jong-il has boosted his own prestige by getting the United States to react. But, the deeper problem, he said, is that we have abandoned the strategy of coalition-building and diplomacy that preserved American leadership after World War II.

James Baker III: U.S. Should Talk to Enemies

James Baker III, the former Secretary of State and current co-chair of the Iraq Study Group (ISG), told ABC “This Week” on Oct. 8 that the United States must talk to nations it considers “enemies,” and that he has already met with representatives of Syria and Iran. Baker said that the ISG's report won't be ready until after the election, and perhaps not until next year.

On North Korea, he said he opposed the Administration's refusal to talk directly with Pyongyang.

Cheney Angry at Report Of Kissinger Meetings

Between the Mark Foley scandal, the Iraq War debacle, and Bob Woodward's book *State of Denial*, not a single Administration official went anywhere near the Sunday TV shows on Oct. 8 in person. Particularly upsetting to them, it seems, was Woodward's report in his book, that Vice President Cheney had told him that he meets monthly with former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who also meets the President every couple of months. Cheney called in to scream that Woodward could not use the Kissinger information.

Woodward, speaking on Tim Russert's “Meet the Press,” gave dates when the interviews took place. Woodward divulged that when he told Cheney that the statements

were on the record, Cheney yelled “bull—something” and hung up in a rage. Woodward said, “I had interviewed Vice President Cheney last year a couple of times at length about material I'm gathering on the Ford Administration, on-the-record interviews, but he volunteered, he said, ‘Oh, by the way, Henry Kissinger comes in’ and he, Dick Cheney, sits down with him once a month and the president every two or three months. And Cheney was upset I was quoting him. And I said, Look, this on-the-record doesn't have anything to do with Ford, you volunteered that. He then used a word which I can't repeat on the air. And I said, ‘Look, on the record is on the record,’ and he hung up on me.” Woodward called Cheney's reaction “a metaphor for what's going on. Hang up when somebody has a different point of view or information you don't want to deal with.”

Fairbanks, Alaska: Rumsfeld Must Go

Voters of Fairbanks, Alaska are expected to overwhelmingly approve a resolution calling for Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld's resignation. Fairbanks is located adjacent to Fort Wainwright, the home of the 172nd Stryker Brigade Combat Team, which was supposed to come home this past Summer, after serving in Iraq for one year, but had its tour extended for 120 days to deal with the violence in Baghdad. Rumsfeld visited Fort Wainwright last month, according to AXcessNews.com on Oct. 7, and told families of the 172nd that he couldn't guarantee that the tour wouldn't be extended even longer.

The anger in and around Fairbanks is such that a three-hour hearing by the city assembly on Oct. 5 wasn't enough time to hear everybody who wanted to speak on the resolution. According to the *Fairbanks Daily News-Miner*, three-quarters of those testifying supported the resolution, which states that “credibility at home and abroad must be restored,” starting with Rumsfeld's resignation.

Four 172nd Brigade soldiers have been killed since the unit's extension.

Fusion Torch Can Create New Raw Materials

The fusion torch can create new mineral resources from ordinary dirt and rock, and get rid of waste by reducing it to its constituent elements. Marjorie Mazel Hecht reports.

How soon the world might run out of necessary resources and raw materials, from drinkable water to strategic minerals, should be no concern for panic, rationing, or calls for population control. We have the ability now to *create* the resources we need, using advanced technology. Conventional nuclear reactors can provide the energy to desalinate seawater, and high-temperature nuclear reactors can efficiently create hydrogen to replace petroleum fuel. The even higher temperatures available from thermonuclear fusion will provide working plasmas that can reduce garbage and waste down to its constituent elements, eliminating disposal problems; these high-temperature plasmas will also be able to “mine” strategic minerals directly from ordinary rock.

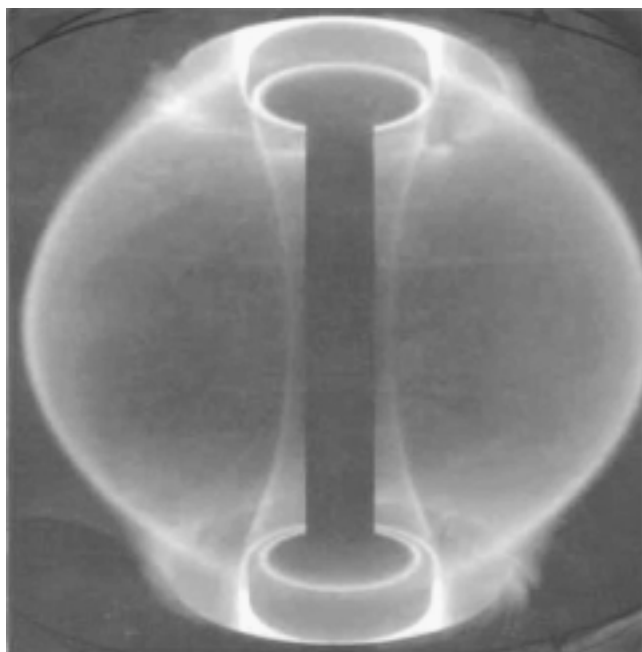
This new kind of fusion torch mining will dramatically change the relationship of man to the Earth’s crust. To get an idea of what this means, think about the estimate that 1 cubic mile of ordinary rock can provide nearly 200 times the amount of annual U.S. aluminum production, 8 times the iron, 100 times the tin, and 6 times the zinc. Although it will still be necessary to find the richest possible ores for present uses, this new technology will allow us to efficiently exploit less rich ores. Furthermore, the fusion torch combined with new isotope separation technologies will ensure that we are able to make full use of all 3,000 isotopes. There are truly no limits to growth, if we allow the full development of scientific ideas and plans that date back to the 1960s, when science, and the world’s population were forced off the high road of progress, onto the low-technology road.

The Power of Plasmas

Fusion plasmas are hot, ionized gases, at temperatures of 50 to 200 million degrees, so hot that any material can be manipulated at its atomic level. (Ionization means that the electrons have been stripped from the atom, leaving it with an electrical charge.) Forty years ago, when the idea for a fusion torch was patented, scientific optimism prevailed, and the development of fusion reactors was assumed as a natural follow-on to nuclear fission. Many devices and processes for fusion were being investigated (tokamaks, stellarators, the Elmo Bumpy Torus, the z-pinch, just to name a few), and there was an excitement about the possibilities, similar to the enthusiasm about exploring the Solar System.

The development of fission and fusion was aborted, beginning in the 1970s, by an anti-science ideology (and its accompanying budget cuts) introduced into America to turn the population, and especially the younger generation, away from the idea of progress. Precisely because of the promise of both fission and fusion to transform the living standard of the entire world, and lift the Third World out of disease and poverty into prosperity, these technologies were attacked and almost buried in the same United States that developed them.

In 2006, as nuclear power begins a worldwide renaissance, it’s time also to launch a “rebirth” of thermonuclear fusion in the general population. The small-minded detractors of both technologies, and the inch-by-inch pragmatists willing to wait another 50 years, need a rude and sustained shake-up: This country wasn’t built by people who said, “It’s impos-



U.K. Atomic Energy Authority

A plasma discharge in the European spherical tokamak fusion device, MAST, in Culham, England. In a spherical tokamak, the plasma is more like a cored apple than a donut.

sible,” “It won’t work because _____ (fill in the blank), “It costs too much,” or “It will disturb Mother Nature.” This article aims at beginning the shake-up of those who need it, and the beginning outline of education of those who want to know more.

Thermonuclear Fusion

In fission, the breaking apart of the heaviest elements (like uranium) a tremendous amount of heat energy is released. As a fuel, uranium is 3 million times more energy dense than coal, and 2.2 million times more energy dense than oil. But fusion of hydrogen isotopes is orders of magnitude more energy dense, and more challenging to harness as a power source (**Table 1**).

When two atoms of the lightest element, hydrogen, are fused, the process produces helium (the second-lightest element) and “free” energy in the form of heat. For every two nuclei of hydrogen as fuel, there is one helium nucleus (called an alpha particle) produced and a specific amount of energy, which comes from the difference in mass between the input hydrogen and the output helium. (See **Figure 1**.)

Fusion is the process that goes on in the Sun and the stars, as the light elements collide at high speeds and high densities. The problem is how to replicate the process here on Earth. To fuse atoms in the laboratory requires very high, Sun-like temperatures—tens of millions of degrees Celsius—and a means of containing and controlling the reaction, sustaining it at a steady rate over a long period of time.

TABLE 1

Energy Density for Various Sources

(Megawatts per Square Meter)

Solar—biomass	.0000001
Solar—Earth surface	.0002
Solar—near-Earth orbit	.001
Fossil	10.0
Fission	50.0 to 200.0
Fusion	trillions

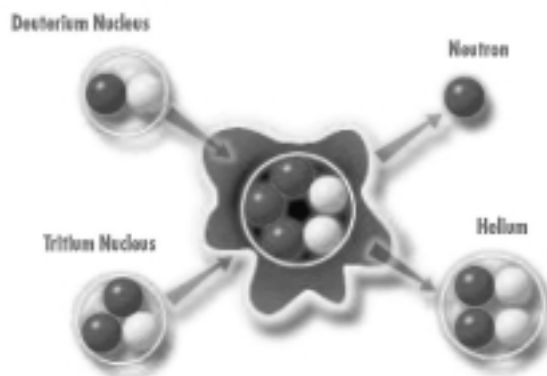
The highly concentrated nature of nuclear and fossil energy is startling in comparison to the diffuse nature of solar energy on the Earth’s surface. Even when collectors are placed in near-Earth orbit, the energy density is still 4 to 5 orders of magnitude below that of fossil fuel.

In both the Sun and the laboratory, ultra-high temperatures strip the negatively charged electrons from the nuclei, resulting in a highly charged gas, called a plasma. Plasma, called the fourth state of matter, is a more familiar word now, because of television screen technology. Plasma screens have two thin layers of glass, with the gases argon, neon, and xenon trapped inside; the atoms of the gas are excited to the plasma state by electric pulses, emitting color.

Since the 1950s, scientists have explored different ways of heating and confining hydrogen nuclei to fuse atoms of the heavier hydrogen isotopes of deuterium (H-2) and tritium

FIGURE 1

The Fusion Process

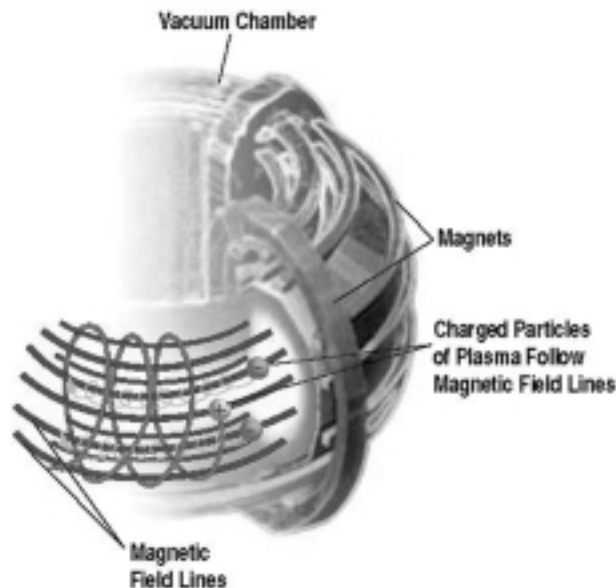


Source: “The Surprising Benefits of Creating a Star,” U.S. Department of Energy, 2001.

A fusion reaction takes place when two isotopes of hydrogen, deuterium and tritium, are combined to form a larger atom, releasing energy in the process. Fusion fuels the Sun and stars, but in the laboratory, atoms must be heated to at least 100 million degrees under sufficient pressure, to produce fusion. Other light elements can also be fused.

FIGURE 2

Magnetic Confinement Fusion



Source: "The Surprising Benefits of Creating a Star," U.S. Department of Energy, 2001.

This diagram of a fusion tokamak shows the magnets, the magnetic field lines, and the charged particles of plasma that follow the magnetic field lines, spiralling around the tokamak. The magnetic fields "contain" the plasma.

(H-3). The ordinary hydrogen nucleus has one proton, deuterium has one proton plus one neutron, and tritium has one proton plus two neutrons. Deuterium is found naturally in seawater but tritium must be made by the decay of lithium.

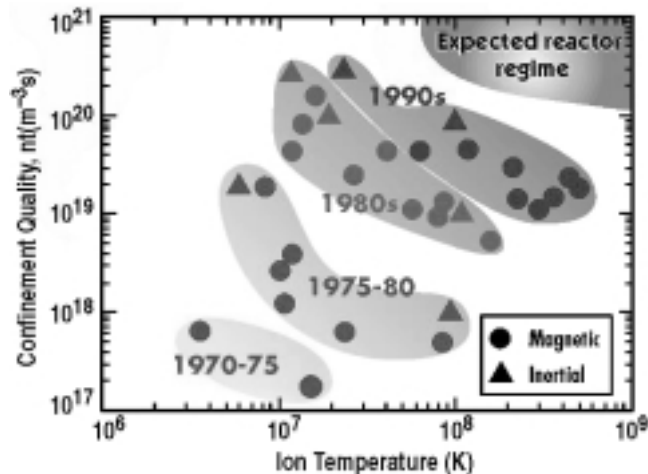
The two basic methods to control fusion are known as magnetic confinement and inertial confinement.

Magnetic confinement. In this method, magnetic fields are used to "hold" the fusion plasma in place. The most common magnetic reactor device is called a tokamak, from the Russian words for toroidal (donut-shaped) chamber. The fusion plasma is contained using a strong magnetic field created by the combination of toroidal and poloidal magnetic fields (the first refers to the long way round the torus, and the other, the short way). The resulting magnetic field forces the fusion particles to take spiral paths around the field lines (**Figure 2**). This prevents them from hitting the walls of the reactor vessel, which would cool the plasma and inhibit the reaction.

Just as in fission, where the speed and density of fissioning atoms, and the most favorable isotopes had to be carefully determined and engineered, to create the optimal conditions for a chain reaction, so in fusion, researchers had to figure out the most favorable hydrogen density and other conditions to

FIGURE 3

Fusion Progress 1970-2000



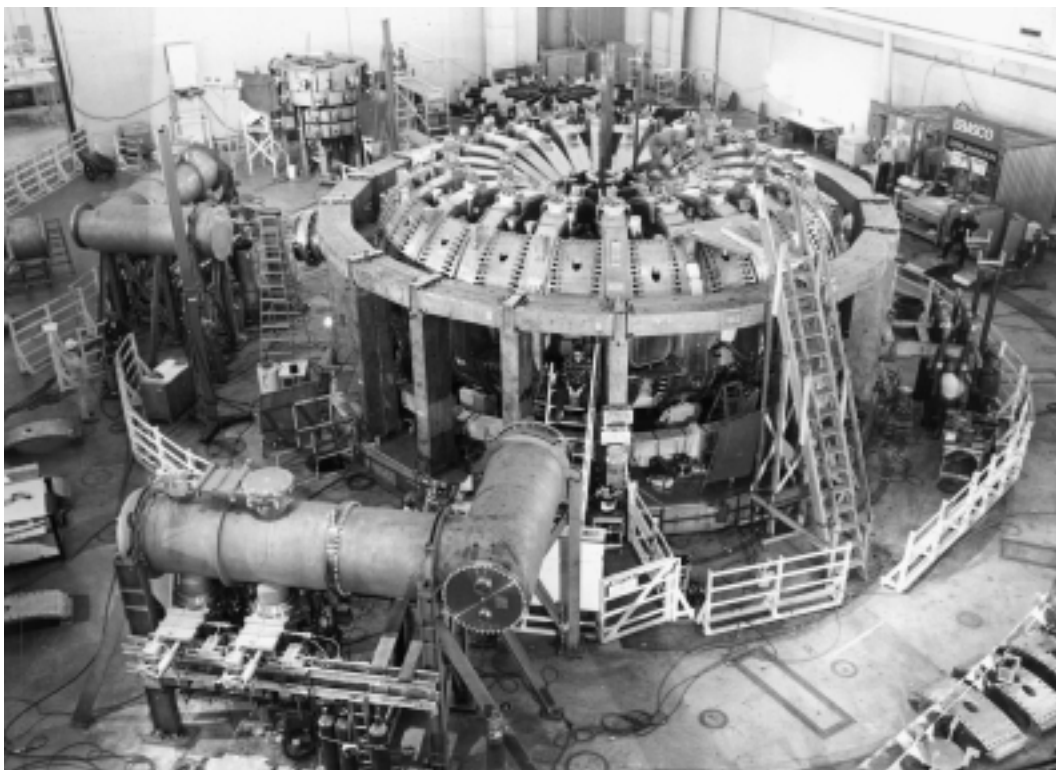
Even though the fusion program was forced out of engineering and into science research, there has been steady progress in magnetic and inertial fusion, decade by decade, in the quality of confinement of the plasma (measured in plasma density times time of confinement) as a function of plasma temperature (degrees K). The conditions for reactor-quality plasma are at the top right.

produce fusion. Here is where the fun came in, designing different apparatuses to test hypotheses about sustaining and controlling a fusion plasma.

There are many tokamak research reactors around the world, including some small ones in the United States, and there was a succession of increasingly larger tokamaks at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory. This increasing capability would have continued, if not for the budget cuts described below. Each successive reactor achieved higher temperatures and longer confinement times. Each reactor also made progress in solving the technical difficulties, such as heating, turbulence, and radiation (**Figure 3**).

The largest current device is an internationally sponsored tokamak, ITER (pronounced "eater"), to be built in Cadarache, France, with the aim of producing breakeven fusion power; that is, outputting more power than that required to create the fusion on a steady basis. The sponsors are the European Union, Japan, the Russian Federation, Korea, China, India, and the United States. The ITER's goal is to produce 500 megawatts of fusion power sustained for up to 500 seconds. ITER's predecessor, JET, the Joint European Torus) produced only 16 megawatts for less than a second.

ITER will produce net power as heat, but the heat will not be used to generate any electricity. Ned R. Sauthoff, project manager for the U.S. participation in ITER, estimates that ITER will be operating by 2016, and that commercial plants will follow by 2050. A commercial power plant would gener-



Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory

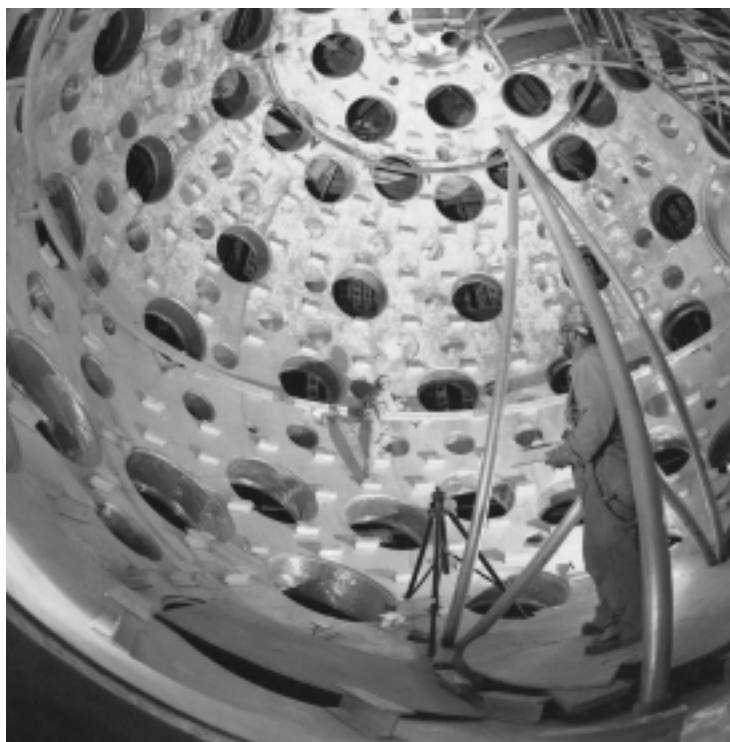
In a recent interview, Ben Eastlund said that he had proposed small tokamaks as the plasma supply for his fusion torch. Here, the TFTR tokamak at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory in December 1982. The follow-on research tokamaks planned in the Princeton program were not built.

ate about 3,000 to 4,000 megawatts of thermal power.

Inertial confinement. In inertial confinement, also known as laser fusion, lasers or electron beams are focussed on a small pellet of fusion fuel, igniting it in a tiny controlled fusion explosion (**Figure 4**). In contrast, in the hydrogen bomb, fission is used to ignite fusion fuel in an *uncontrolled* fusion reaction. The term “inertial” refers to the fact that the atoms in the target have to use their own inertia not to fly apart before they can fuse.

The basic idea is to rapidly heat the surface of the target so that it is surrounded by a hot plasma. Then as the hot surface material “blows off” like a rocket, the fuel is compressed. The target fuel core becomes extremely dense, and then ignites when it reaches 100 million degrees Celsius. As it “burns,” it produces many times more energy than the input beam energy.

The United States has a large laser fusion facility at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, the NIF or National Ignition Facility. Other inertial confinement laser programs are the OMEGA laser at the University of Rochester’s Laboratory for Laser Energetics), the Nike at the Naval Research Laboratory, and the Trident at Los Alamos National Laboratory. There is also a Particle Beam Fusion Acceler-

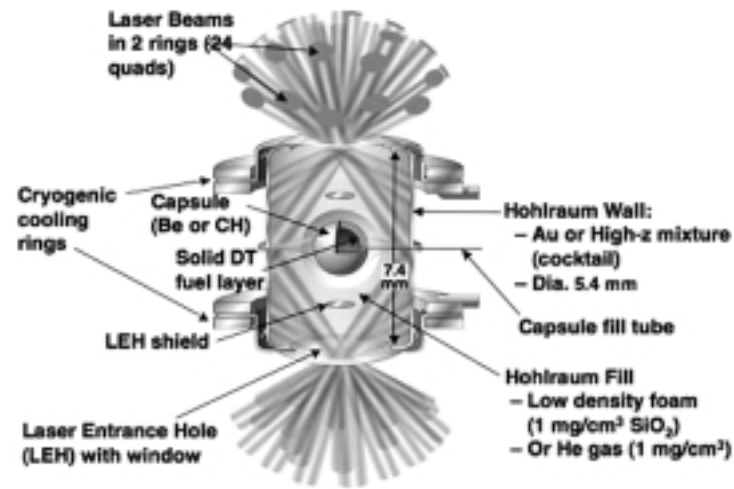


LLNL/Jacqueline McBride and Bryan Quintard

Inside the target chamber of the National Ignition Facility at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. The fusion fuel target is tiny, but the chamber is 30 feet in diameter and weighs 1 million pounds.

FIGURE 4

Inertial Confinement



Source: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

This schematic of the National Ignition Facility shows the array of laser beams focussed on the tiny pellet of fusion fuel (deuterium and tritium) encapsulated in beryllium and carbide. The laser beams compress and heat the fuel pellet in a billionth of a second, so that the deuterium and tritium fuse before the pellet flies apart. The term “inertial” refers to the fact that the atoms must have enough inertia to resist flying apart before they combine.

ator and the Saturn pulsed-power facility at Sandia National Laboratories.

All the inertial confinement programs provide support for the National Nuclear Security Administration of the Department of Energy and other defense programs related to nuclear weapons, as well as civilian energy and basic scientific goals. The weapons aspect makes them a target for anti-nuclear groups, who want to shut down the weapons program and anything else that has to do with nuclear, including fusion energy. The NIF also has university and industry collaboration.

NIF is the largest laser in the world, the size of a football stadium, and very powerful. The laser system equals 1,000 times the entire U.S. electric-generating power. Each pulse is very short, just a few billionths of a second, directed at a tiny target, 1 millimeter—the size of a BB-gun pellet. The experiments involve directing this powerful beam for just a fraction of a second at the target, and then studying the results.

What Happened to Fusion

The last 25 years of fusion research in the United States is a sad story; the fusion program became a victim of such severe budget cuts, that no engineering progress could be achieved, just research in scientific problem-solving. Yet, in 1980, fusion research had been progressing so well, with a wide variety of fusion devices, that both houses of Congress

passed the Magnetic Fusion Energy Engineering Act of 1980, which mandated, in the spirit of the Apollo program, that the United States accelerate the current magnetic fusion program (1) to put on line an engineering device by the year 1990, and (2) to put on line a demonstration reactor by the turn of the century.

The Act, Public Law 96-386, was signed into law on Oct. 7, 1980, by President Carter. The Act's purpose was: “To provide for an accelerated program of research and development of magnetic fusion energy technologies leading to the construction and successful operation of a magnetic fusion demonstration plant in the United States before the end of the twentieth century to be carried out by the Department of Energy.”

The Act specified how this was to be done, and the required funding: a doubling of the 1980 magnetic fusion budget in the next seven years, starting with a 25% funding increase in the fiscal years 1982 and 1983.

The Fusion Energy Foundation, launched by Lyndon LaRouche, Jr., in November 1974, was in the middle of the fight for fusion, and the Foundation's magazine, *Fusion*, which had a circulation of nearly 200,000, made “fusion” a household word in the years before the successful passage of the Fusion Act. It provided the public with an understanding of

the science of fusion and of the experimental progress with different species of fusion devices.

But, the funds specified in the Fusion Act were never allocated under the Reagan Administration. The Act remained on the books, but the Department of Energy relegated fusion to be a “science research” program only, not the engineering program specified in the legislation. Like the Apollo program, fusion drew the wrath of those who said it would cost too much—with no regard for the boon to future generations of perfecting a high-temperature power source whose fuel was obtained from seawater, and which had no waste products. These critics—including, since 1989, many “cold fusion” researchers, whose research is also not funded—then complained that fusion research had gotten X amount of money for years, without producing commercial fusion, so why bother putting more money into a “sinkhole.”

The overall problem is a profound ignorance of how a physical economy works, and, for a healthy economy, what percentage of public funds should be invested in scientific research to be a “driver” for the rest of the economy. Without such science drivers, the economy runs into a dead end. As the United States sank further into “services” instead of production, and chiseled and “privatized” the research programs of its national laboratories, universities, and other institutions, the nation largely lost the ability to discover new scientific principles, and educate new generations of students who



Fusion magazine made “fusion energy” a household word in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Here, Rep. Mike McCormack, a Washington state Democrat, addresses a Fusion Energy Foundation conference in Washington, D.C. in May 1981. The Magnetic Fusion Energy Engineering Act, which became law in 1980, was called the McCormack bill, in honor of its tireless champion.

could move the country forward.

Without a reversal of these anti-science, anti-prosperity policies, this country will collapse into Third World status, having to import technologies perfected elsewhere. We need a crash program to regain what we lost, and ensure that we implement the thrust of the 1980 Magnetic Fusion Energy Engineering Act in the next 25 years.

The scientific short-sightedness of cutting the fusion budget was magnified in 1999, when the United States decided not to fund its part of the international collaborative fusion effort, ITER, leaving the project to Europe, Russia, Japan, and other nations. (This decision was reversed in 2003, and the United States is now participating in ITER.) Where we stand today in fusion, is having a handful of U.S. research reactors, all inching along in national laboratories, universities, and at one private company (General Atomics), with a small core of experienced fusion scientists and a small number of younger students.

Creating a fusion reactor for a fusion economy is an example of a great project, planning for 50 years ahead, when most of the initial participants will no longer be alive. But what better inspiration for the younger generations, to work on perfecting a virtually unlimited energy source—instead of dung power.

The Fusion Torch Viewed Historically

The history of man’s development on Earth can be measured most accurately by the basic concept of physical economy developed by Lyndon LaRouche: the rate of change of

relative potential population density. How can human society sustain an increasing number of people per square kilometer of settled land area. The key here is the mastery of increasingly more complex technologies that allow a population to thrive, beyond the limits of the natural conditions of climate and geography. To do this, individuals have to increasingly *create* new resources, particularly energy resources, and more and more energy-dense technologies, in order for the entire society to prosper. In this way, the former limits to growth of the society are overcome.

The increase in the energy-flux density of available technologies is directly related to population growth. At some point in human history, there was no ore, because there was no energy available to turn minerals into anything other than the dirt and rock we found them in (except for the use of crude tools to fashion other crude but useful objects). The introduction of fire and the elaboration of its uses changed that situation, providing a multi-fold increase in energy density for smelting, turning zinc and copper into bronze, for example. Thousands of years later, another “rock,” uranium, became a powerful energy source.

With each advance in energy technology—wood, coal, oil, gas, uranium—there was a dramatic increase in human population, as man made use of increasingly energy dense technologies. (See Figure 1.) We indeed turned rocks, dirt, and other substances into energy resources. Ahead of us now lies fusion, created from a fuel of seawater, a trillion times more energy dense than its predecessors; and beyond that, who knows? Matter/anti-matter interactions? Or perhaps

something else that will force more “laws of physics” into well-deserved retirement.

The fusion torch is no surprise, then, when looked at as a link in this chain of events.

In May 1969, two researchers with the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Bernard J. Eastlund and William C. Gough, published a booklet, *The Fusion Torch: Closing the Cycle from Use to Reuse*, which described two uses for the ultra-high temperature plasmas that were expected to be achieved with commercial fusion reactors. The first was a fusion torch that would use the high-temperature plasma “to reduce *any* material to its basic elements for separation.” The second was “the use of the fusion torch to transform the energy in the ultra-high temperature plasma into a radiation field, to permit process heating to be done *in the body* of a fluid.” For example, heavy elements would be added to the plasma so that it emits X-rays or other radiation in large quantities to do work without the limits of a surface that would absorb some of the energy.

Their idea, conceived in 1968, captured the imagination of many, including the national press, which reported on the fusion torch with headlines like “Space-Age Science Would Atomize Pollutant Wastes” (*Washington Post*, Nov. 26, 1969) and “Drowning in Waste? Vaporize It by Fusion!” (*New York Times* March 15, 1970).

America's Untold Story

How the trans-Atlantic republican movement waged a continuous fight for freedom, beginning with John Winthrop's Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630.

\$19.95

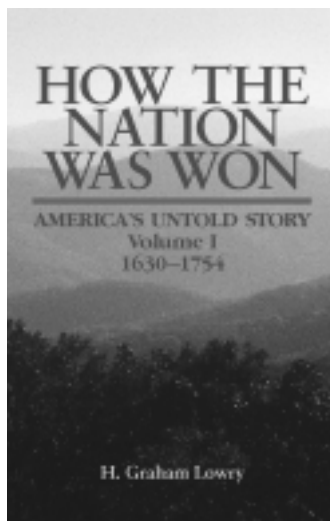
ORDER FROM

EIR News Service, Inc.
P.O. Box 17390
Washington, D.C.
20041-0390

Order by phone, (703) 771-1907

OR order online at www.larouchepub.com

Shipping and handling: Add \$4 for the first book and \$1.00 for each additional book. Virginia residents add 4.5% sales tax. We accept MasterCard and V



In the first application, the fusion reactor-produced plasma energy flux would be used for shock vaporization (the propagation of shock waves) and ionization of a solid, such as garbage or rock. Then, separation techniques would be used to “segregate the ionic species according to either atomic number or atomic mass.” Eastlund and Gough note that there were several possible separation techniques, including electromagnetic, quenching of the plasma flow, selective recombination, or charge exchange.

In the second application, trace amounts of chosen elements would be injected into the fusion torch plasma, allowing the control of the frequency and intensity of the radiation emitted. For example, the plasma could be made to output radiation in the ultraviolet range. Because ultraviolet radiation can be absorbed in water to a depth of about 1 meter, the ultraviolet radiation could then be absorbed into the working fluid, to sterilize or desalinate water in bulk, process sewage, or for direct conversion to electricity (through fuel cells). This method eliminates the problem of having to transfer heat from a *surface* to the body of the fluid, which limits the process heating.

Making the Plasma Work

Eastlund and Gough present detailed ideas and mathematical equations in their 1969 paper concerning the atomic composition of the plasma, its flow velocity, and energy losses. Region II in the torch diagram (**Figure 5a**) is designed as the area where any neutrons produced by the fusion source (Region I), especially with the deuterium-tritium cycle of fusion, are isolated by trapping them in a lithium blanket (**Figure 5b**). The resulting working plasma in Region III, like the plasma throughout the fusion torch, would have its density, temperature, and flow velocity controlled by methods that were already researched in 1969.

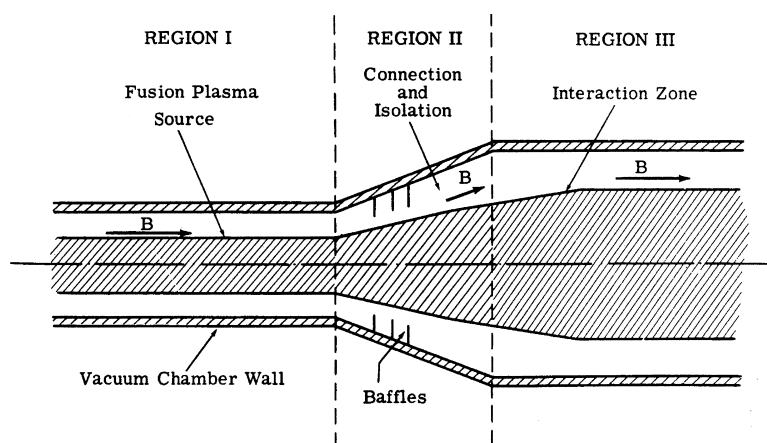
In their 1971 paper, Eastlund and Gough present a schematic for fusion torch recycling of solid waste, which they say would fit “quite naturally into the overall scheme” of then-planned solid waste treatment facilities (**Figure 6**). The solid wastes would be shredded, dried, and sorted, and then various combinations would be injected into the fusion torch plasma to be vaporized, dissociated, and ionized. The end products could then be separated out into specific elements for collection and recovery. The energy used to produce the plasma could also be recovered, in large part, because the system operates at such a high temperature.

The ionization of the solids occurs as the plasma energy is absorbed into the surface layer of the solid, producing a shock wave that vaporizes and ionizes it. This is possible only with an ultra-high temperature plasma, where the energy flux is greater than the shock speed in a solid and the energy needed to vaporize per unit volume. The resulting plasma that leaves Region III of the fusion torch would then be separated into constituent elements at lower temperatures.

Eastlund and Gough discuss several methods of separat-

FIGURE 5(a)

Schematic of a Fusion Torch

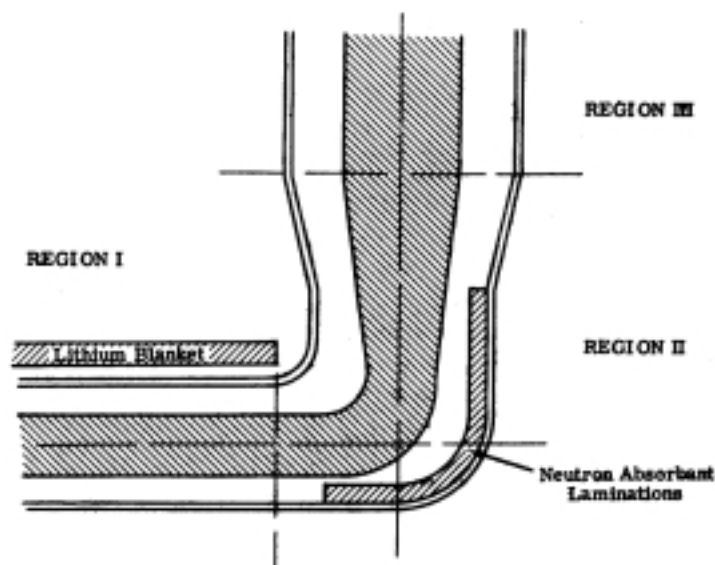


Source: Bernard J. Eastlund and William C. Gough, "The Fusion Torch: Closing the Cycle from Use to Reuse," Washington, D.C.: U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, May 15, 1969 (WASH-1132).

In this suggested configuration for a fusion torch, the plasma is generated in the first region, and is transferred through the second region, into the interaction zone where the plasma processing takes place. Region II is conceived as using just a part of the plasma produced in the fusion device, which is siphoned off and fed into the torch by adjusting the shape and intensity of the magnetic field.

FIGURE 5(b)

Refining the Plasma for the Fusion Torch



Source: Bernard J. Eastlund and William C. Gough, "The Fusion Torch: Closing the Cycle from Use to Reuse," Washington, D.C.: U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, May 15, 1969 (WASH-1132).

A lithium blanket in Region I and neutron-absorbent laminations in Region II, remove any neutrons present before the working plasma gets to Region III of the fusion torch.

ing the ionized solids into constituent elements, all of which could be handled in one recovery plant. Electromagnetic separation tops the list. In their 1969 paper, they note that the primary interest is in separating just a few elements with large mass differences. For example, reducing iron oxide ore (FeO_2) would require separation of iron (mass 56) from oxygen (mass 16). They note at the time that there had been advancement in plasma physics and beam handling, so that electromagnetic separation was more attractive as a technology.

Another separation technology noted, which Eastlund and Gough thought would have low capital cost and low energy requirements, is quenching, rapidly cooling the plasma flow, by injecting a cooler gas, flowing the plasma over a cold surface, or expanding the plasma flow. This would work with ore reduction, especially high grade ore with impurities; recovery of elements from eutectics (low melting point combinations), alloys, and low-grade metal scrap; and the elimination of plastic and paper waste products. This method of recycling could be used, Eastlund and Gough said, with "modified plasma technology" already available in 1969.

Selective recombination is another separation technique, where the temperature and density of the plasma would maintain conditions that would allow some of the elements in the plasma to recombine on the walls of the torch chamber, while others were "piped away." This method is based on the ionization characteristics of the species involved.

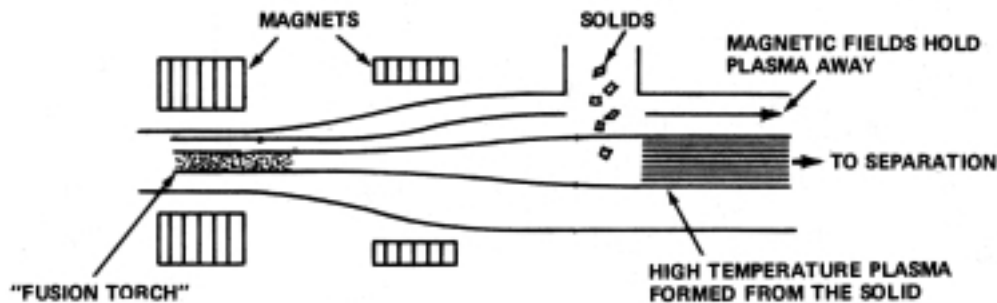
A fourth technique suggested in the 1969 paper is charge exchange. In this method, a beam of a gas would be sprayed at the flowing plasma stream from the fusion torch, and an atom or molecule in the injected gas would replace a selected ion in the plasma. The desired combination would be collected on the wall of the torch chamber, while the rest of the material would be magnetically piped away.

The method of separation would also depend on the state into which the solid was transformed by the fusion torch. Eastlund and Gough list four different stages: (1) conversion of the solid into a gaseous state, (2) the complete dissociation of the molecules, (3) raising the temperature of the gas to the point that some of the elements are ionized, and (4) raising the temperature of the gas to the point that all the elements are ionized.

The ability to transform the waste solids

FIGURE 6

Schematic of Fusion Torch Processing of Solid Waste



In this suggested design for Region III of the fusion torch, the fusion plasma, controlled magnetically, flows over the injected waste solids, ionizing them, so that they can be separated out into their constituent elements.

Source: Bernard J. Eastlund and William C. Gough, "Energy, Waste, and the Fusion Torch," Washington, D.C.: U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, April 27, 1971.

into the above states selectively, makes it possible to use a combination of methods to most inexpensively reduce solid waste into its constituent elements. For example, the major heavier elements in solid refuse (aluminum, copper, magnesium, tin, iron, lead, etc.) could be ionized at a temperature of 10,000 K, and separated out, while the lighter elements (carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen) could remain as neutral gases and handled chemically. Eastlund and Gough calculate that this partial ionization process would save 35,000 kw/h of energy.

Are there any problems in developing fusion and the ultra-high temperature plasma torch? Yes, of course there are. Plasmas are tricky to handle, a lot of energy is involved, new materials need to be developed. But these are the kinds of problems and challenges that can be solved—if one wants to solve them.

Where Do We Stand Today?

Gough and Eastlund conclude their 1969 report:

Ultra-high temperature plasmas are available *now*, although at a cost in energy. Little thought has gone into their potential use for industrial applications, nor has much imaginative thought gone into taking full advantage of the unique properties of fusion plasmas that will be available in future controlled thermonuclear energy sources. While not attempting to minimize the large amount of research both on fusion itself and on fusion torch physics, it is entertaining to speculate on the vision this concept provides of the future—large cities, operated electrically by clean, safe fusion reactors that eliminate the city's waste products and generate the city's raw materials.

The vision is there; its attainment does not appear to be blocked by nature. Its achievement will depend on the will and the desire of men to see that it is brought about.

So, where do we stand today? We don't have fusion yet, or the fusion torch. As Eastlund told the Fusion Energy Foundation back in 1975, the kind of research needed for developing the fusion torch was not going on. "What's required," he said, "is a commitment by a responsible funding agency to put some solid underpinning to the physics, chemistry, and technology" of fusion torch applications."

Thirty-five years later, the commitment to do this is still not there in the United States. But some of the technologies explored by Eastlund and Gough have been incorporated into lower temperature plasma torches that are now used in industry. Universities, the national laboratories, and many private companies have explored plasma processing, and make use of plasma torches. The plasmas are heated by microwaves or by passing a gas through an electric arc between two electrodes in a plasma generator. **Figure 7** shows the operating temperatures for the fusion torch and conventional methods of materials processing.

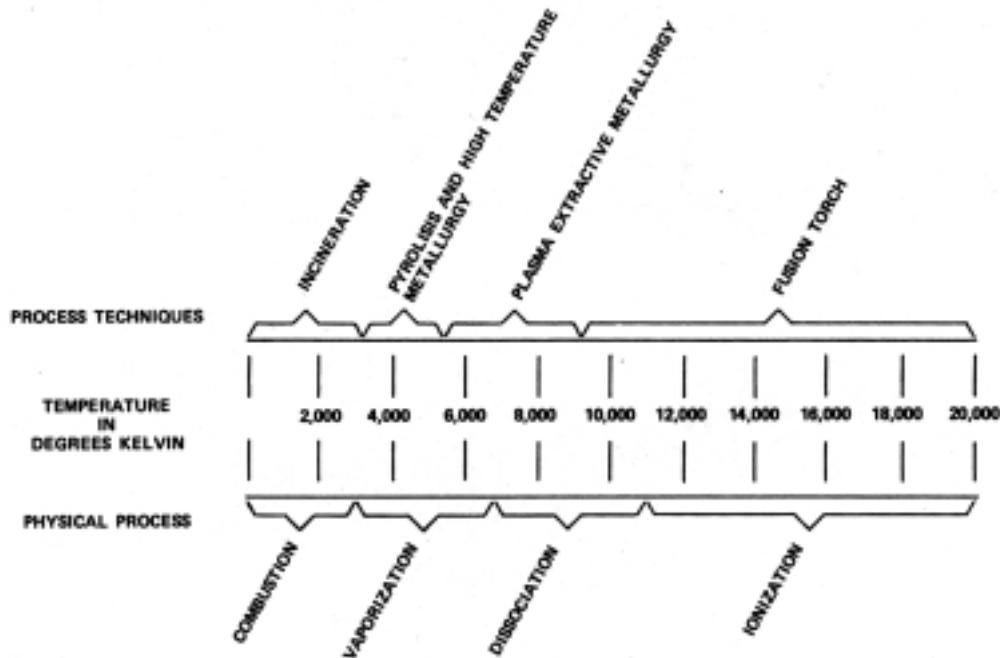
The Russians and others have used a low-temperature plasma torch process to produce steel from scrap metal. The East Germans and Soviets developed the process in the late 1960s, and commercialized it in the 1970s. At the time, their direct current argon plasma torch method reduced the cost of steel production by \$400 per ton, compared to conventional high-temperature electric arc furnaces. Also, it cut the noise level from 140 decibels to only 40 decibels. The argon plasma torch produced temperatures of 15,000°C, compared to maximum temperatures of 3,600°C for conventional furnaces using electricity for energy.

The Japanese have developed the Plasma Type Incinerated Ash Fusion System, with a demonstration plant in Chiba City to recycle incinerator ash and reduce solid waste.

Today, Ben Eastlund holds three patents for plasma processing techniques that could perform the tasks outlined in his 1969 article. Specifically, Eastlund has more recently proposed that his Fusion Torch/Large Volume Plasma Processor, or LVPP, be applied to the recycling of nuclear spent

FIGURE 7

Operating Temperatures for Incineration and Extractive Techniques



The fusion torch brings the temperatures available for processing thousands of degrees K above those for traditional methods of processing. With the fusion torch, ionization is possible, stripping the electrons from the atoms of whatever material is being processed.

Source: Bernard J. Eastlund and William C. Gough, "Energy, Waste, and the Fusion Torch," Washington, D.C.: U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, April 27, 1971.

fuel from civilian nuclear plants and tank wastes left over from the Department of Energy weapons program. The LVPP would use an ultra-high temperature plasma to extract the radioactive components from bulk waste products using a "dry" process, as opposed to conventional technologies that use acids or molten metals, and a prototype could be in operation in two years. On his website (<http://www.Eastlundscience.com>), Eastlund writes:

The Large Volume Plasma Processor can be used to separate the elements contained in the waste on an element-by-element basis. The non-radioactive elements can be released into the environment after ensuring there are no radioactive elements contained therein. The radioactive components would be recovered in a form suitable for conversion to industrial uses, severely reducing the volume of material slated for geological storage. Furthermore, because the 10,000,000 degree temperature of the LVPP can ionize any material, the uncharacterized nature of the material in the tanks does not present a problem.

The LVPP could significantly reduce the financial risk of proceeding with cleanup of the Hanford tanks. The "wet chemistry" approach requires the construction of large facilities that need to be financed up-

front. Years will pass before their operation can be assured as a success. Any problems, such as a leak, or explosion of a minor system could delay implementation and cost millions in clean-up payments. The LVPP, a relatively small system, immediately begins separating radioactive materials. The material is injected as a slurry, ionizes in 300 millionths of a second, and is separated in less than 25 milliseconds. Separated material can be removed as often as needed, continuously for many elements, to assure that there is never a dangerous inventory in the system. When the tanks have been cleaned, the LVPP can then be easily removed from the site. In fact, the tanks themselves might be processed by the LVPP.

The fusion torch, in the form of the LVPP or in other forms, has the promise of supplying the world with new resources and getting rid of our garbage and waste with no pollution. As Eastlund suggests just above, the fusion torch can even turn the radioactive waste containers into usable materials! What are we waiting for? Any true environmentalist who cares about the world should happily jump on the fusion torch bandwagon for 21st Century technologies, instead of crawling into the doom, gloom, and cold of the Stone Age.

Editorial

Whose War Is This?

Those who are sitting on the sidelines, nervously waiting for war to break out in North Korea or Iran, or hoping that it will not and Democrats will win the November elections, are sorely, perhaps disastrously, missing the point. As Lyndon LaRouche stressed in a memorandum issued Oct. 12, the war is already on. And unless the forces behind the puppet-Vice-President Cheney are defeated *now*, through efforts before the elections, there will soon be no civilization on this planet, for a rather long time to come. We quote LaRouche:

“In other words, the issue is not whether or not Cheney et al. will make use of the option of an ‘October Surprise’ sort of military assault on Iran. Nor is the issue whether Cheney might launch an attack some time after the election. The issue is not one or another possible incident; from the standpoint of Cheney and the forces behind him, the war is already in progress, and will not end until either one side or the other has won, or all succumb to the mutual destruction which the contending parties bring upon themselves. In fact, there is no possibility that the forces associated with Cheney could actually win; they are foredoomed by their own character, their own choice of objectives and courses of action. However, unless we win, civilization as a whole would lose.

“The present war began on the day President Franklin Roosevelt died; our republic’s traditional adversary, the neo-ultramontane imperial Anglo-Dutch Liberal system, declared war against our U.S.A. That war’s plan for destruction of the U.S. Constitutional republic was modeled upon the scheme used by the ancient Delphic Cult of Apollo, for the destruction of the Classical Greek civilization associated with the policies and famous poem of our own republic’s cynosure, Solon of Athens. The leading weapon of that assault was the same employed to induce Pericles’ Athens to destroy itself, the weapon of Sophistry typified by those casualties which we recognize as the Baby-Boomer component of the generation of Americans and Europeans currently found between the ages of about fifty and sixty-five years.

“As Adolf Hitler did, war often begins when the

force prepared to act falls upon a selected victim whose weakness, corruption, or exhaustion leaves them in condition of readiness for their own rout. Despite all the silly lies claiming an Israeli victory in Lebanon, Israel lost because the intended victim was not prepared to be routed. The Bush-Cheney forces have been defeated in Iraq as Napoleon’s forces were defeated in Spain. The Democratic Party lost the elections of 2000 and 2004, not because the poor wretch George W. Bush, Jr., represented anything a sane citizen could vote for, but because a hegemonic element within the Democratic Party was prepared to do nothing as much as lose. Bush won, only because Gore and Lieberman were fit to do nothing but lose, and were, in fact, committed to do precisely what would ensure their own defeat.

“President Franklin Roosevelt led the world to defeat over Hitler, because he was determined to mobilize the efforts needed to assure a victory against a Hitler who had been put into power by the leading bankers of the world, including leading bankers of the U.S. Eastern Establishment. We must learn that lesson, if we are to save our republic, and civilization generally, in face of the enemy behind the role of Cheney et al. today. Europe is not going to provide this leading role; only the U.S.A. could do so, as Franklin Roosevelt rallied allies in Eurasia and the Americas in the past.

“This was not a new kind of warfare against Solon’s Athens or our civilization today. Unfortunately, foolish people see war only when the invading hordes attack in military force, when it is often too late for the victim to mount an effective defense. With the death of Franklin Roosevelt, our republic became the target of a certain grand strategy, of which what we usually call warfare is only one alternative expression. . . .

“The lesson is, that those who go to soothsayers, seeking prophecies, are cowards, who tempt the predators to eat them. We must win this war to save this U.S. Constitutional republic. If we fail, our brave effort will raise the standard of honor around which future generations could rally. If we do not fight so, then our nation will cease to exist, mired in the putrid stench of its own self-inflicted disgrace.”