Books

Routing the ‘Beast-Men’

In April 2003, the LaRouche in 2004 campaign released a blockbuster pamphlet titled Children of Satan: The Ignoble Liars Behind Bush’s No-Exit War. Approximately one million copies of the pamphlet, in three separate editions, were circulated throughout the United States. One consequence of the mass circulation of the document was that Vice President Dick Cheney, the mastermind of the Bush Administration’s new national security doctrine of preventive nuclear war, and the architect of the Iraq invasion, became a target of public expose, ridicule, and, eventually, grand jury investigation.

By the early winter of 2003-2004, the Iraq war had turned into precisely the quagmire that candidate LaRouche had warned of. The failure of American search teams to find any weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, after months of work, raised new, and even more serious questions about the Bush Administration’s use of outright disinformation to justify sending American GIs into harm’s way, and exposing the Iraqi people to yet another, even more extreme form of brutality and genocide.

The bestial quality of the Cheney-led war drive unearthed a psychological dimension to the Iraq fiasco that could not be ignored. Investigators and historians, working for the LaRouche campaign, began digging deeper into the ideological roots of “Beast-man” Dick Cheney.

The Beast-Men: Cheney, Delay

The investigation began with Leo Strauss, the University of Chicago fascist philosopher, who trained several generations of American and European “intellectuals,” steeped in the tradition of Nazi ideologues Carl Schmitt and Martin Heidegger. Strauss had been identified in the original Children of Satan report, as the intellectual godfather of the entire neo-conservative cabal in and around the Bush 43 Administration, that practiced the art of strategic deception to promote perpetual wars in aid of their fantasies about an American Imperium.

By January 2004, the LaRouche in 2004 team was prepared to release a follow-up report, Children of Satan II: The Beast-Men. Now in its second printing, and with over 400,000 copies already in circulation, this entirely new document picks up where Children of Satan left off, identifying the major players—in both political parties—behind the perpetual war drive of Cheney and company.

In addition to an expanded profile of the role of Vice President Cheney in the Bush Administration “war party,” including his own Straussian roots dating back to his tenure at the Gerald Ford White House, the report also provides a devastating expose of Republican House Majority Leader Tom DeLay, the Texas Republican known equally for his crude and often abusive treatment of his House Republican colleagues, and his penchant for corruption and dubious campaign financing schemes.

Children of Satan II revealed, for the first time, that DeLay is, in fact, a pathetic figure, a victim of an abusive, alcoholic father, who was chosen to run for the U.S. Congress because, as a Texas state legislator, he was considered to be an intellectual lightweight, with a penchant for hot-tub parties. Once he arrived in Washington, DeLay was brought into a bizarre non-denominational religious cult, known alternatively as “the Fellowship,” and “the Family.”

The eight-page segment of the report on DeLay helped break the climate of terror surrounding the House Majority Leader, whose inner office is adorned with a replica of the Ten Commandment tablets, and a pair of bull whips. With the myth of DeLay’s über-mensch persona cracked, suddenly the dirt began to spill out about DeLay’s campaign finance schemes, and the suspect “lobbying” activities of several of his longtime aides. DeLay and these other men are now all under criminal investigation for a series of schemes, including illegal financing of the campaigns of many Texas state Republican candidates.

Soros and the Dope Democrats

In the original Children of Satan dossier, the authors exposed the Democratic Leadership Council as an outpost of neo-conservative penetration and sub-version of the Democratic Party. Children of Satan II identified another Trojan Horse operation on the Democratic side of the aisle, this one centered around mega-speculator and would-be dope legalizer, George Soros. Soros has poured millions of dollars into the Democratic Party in the current electoral cycle, claiming to anyone who will listen that he is devoted to removing George W. Bush from office.

Soros’s actual complaint against Bush is simply that the perpetual wars and destabilizations coming from the neo-con cabal inside the Administration make it tough on offshore speculators to make an illegitimate living. Soros is the furthest thing on the planet from the ideals behind the Franklin Roosevelt tradition of the Democratic Party.

In fact, as COS II reveals, Soros’s closest ally in the drive to legalize all drugs in the United States and around the world was the Democratic Party’s House Majority Leader, whose inner office is adorned with a replica of the Ten Commandment tablets, and a pair of bull whips. With the myth of DeLay’s über-mensch persona cracked, suddenly the dirt began to spill out about DeLay’s campaign finance schemes, and the suspect “lobbying” activities of several of his longtime aides.
globe, to ensure the free flow of narcodollars, is George Shultz, the Godfather of the Bush 43 Administration.

These are but several of the highlights of the LaRouche in 2004 study that make it a must-read. Adding historical and philosophical depth to the exposés that punctuate its early chapters, is a vital essay by candidate LaRouche, “Religion and National Security: The Threat from Terrorist Cults,” subtitled “What Ashcroft Would Prefer You Not Know.” The essay situates the current misdeeds of Cheney, DeLay, Soros, et al., in the long wave of Jacobin history, and poses some profound and fundamental questions about the nature of man as a creature in the living image of God.

Jeffrey Steinberg

Lyndon LaRouche’s “Religion and National Security: The Threat from Terrorist Cults” appears on page 4 of this issue.

What Religion Was Jesus?

If you answered Christian, or Catholic, you would be in the majority, and maybe very popular with your friends, but you would be wrong. You, along with anyone else seeking some understanding of just what is at stake in such seemingly well-intentioned phenomena as Mel Gibson’s The Passion of the Christ, would do well to read this book. For it is with disarming polemics such as this, that James Carroll begins a detailed inspection of the origins of anti-Semitism within the Roman Catholic Church. An old and trying theme, you might say, but, as anti-Semitism is a marker for what Lyndon LaRouche has identified as the “ultramontane” or Synarchist faction within the Church, Carroll intentionally or not has provided the thoughtful with a history of this virus.

Unlike many authors who simply seek to “dis” the Catholic Church, or the Pope, author Carroll takes us on a journey for the discovery of Truth. Carroll was ordained a Catholic priest, and at some point had a crisis of faith around questions such as these. But, as one with love for his “mother”—Carroll also often refers to his biological mother, whose faith, blind as it was, led him to fall in love with the Church as a boy—he seeks, not revenge, but an understanding of the “why” that ultimately caused him to leave the priesthood. His book, therefore, has the feel, not of a militant or penitent, but of a supplicant, searching for answers to very large questions.

The journey he takes us on is at once historical and geographical. Carroll has visited many of the locations mentioned in the book—the story often hauntingly returns to the (now German, formerly Roman) cities of Trier and Mainz—and these references help to keep the ancient history alive. Carroll also never allows the reader to lose the urgency of the matter, or fall into some academic stupor, since he constantly “refreshes” the debate with references to current events that pivot around these very questions.

Thus, the book opens with the simmering debate in Poland, which boiled over in 1998, over the beatification of Edith Stein, a converted Jew who was killed by the Nazis, and had just been declared a saint by Pope John Paul II. In the controversy that followed, things had grown so, that at one time the entire area of Auschwitz was ringed with crosses. The question (from the Christian side) was, “Why would anyone object to this simple construct of two pieces of wood?” While it was written before Gibson’s faith-baiting movie, the story Carroll tells serves to answer that question.

The Cross as a Weapon

For Carroll, the issue can, in part, be understood by remembering the Jewishness of Jesus. He takes us back to the time just after the Crucifixion, a time before there were Christians, and when there were simply Jews who either believed that the Messiah had come, or not. This was fertile ground, Carroll observes, not for the believers, so much as for their rulers, the Romans. The Romans, like any empire worth its salt, would look for just such “local issue” conflicts such as these, and encourage them as much as possible, thus using the local issue to mask the heavy hand of the Empire. Why does he understand this so well? “I’m Irish,” he says, “and the British have been doing this to us for hundreds of years!” So, while Carroll might fail to carry the issue of imperialism’s manipulation of religion through to the present day—although he thoughtfully probes into the social motives for anti-Semitism—he has no problem understanding that it was the Romans who killed Christ, as it is their like-minded sympathizers today who are again raising the cross as a weapon to put fear into the flock.

The naked cross is indeed the link that carries Carroll’s historical narrative up to the present. Theologically, it puts the emphasis on the human death of Jesus over His divine Resurrection. Of course, the Romans, empiricists that they were, had to drag a physical cross into the picture. The story is told by Eusebius, the first historian of the Church, of Constantine’s vision before the Battle of the Melvian Bridge, as he