



Pigeons Poisoned in C. Springs

Army to Expand in Southern Colorado

MATT BAER : Staff Writer

Last Friday around 2:30 senior Dan Baron-Brenner found an ailing pigeon, which seemed to have a broken wing, in front of Tutt Science Center on the sidewalk of Nevada Street. Belcrest Animal Clinic, located within ten minutes from campus, informed Brenner that the bird was in fact poisoned.

Brenner recalls, "It was on the ground flopping its wings. I thought it's wing was broken."

Brenner and friend, senior Hayden Jensen, attempted to save the distressed bird.

"I just picked it up and ran into Jackson House to get a shoe box. We put it into the shoe box and drove it in Hayden's car to the clinic," said Brenner.

Belcrest told Brenner that the pigeon suffered a seizure due to a poisoned corn pellet.

SCOTT HUTCHINS : Guest Writer

A forum held in the WES room of Colorado College's Worner Center on Tuesday, Sept. 19 discussed the proposed land seizure by Fort Carson that would create an expanded military maneuver site, upwards of

2.5 million acres, in southeastern Colorado.

Officially, the Army has announced its intention to expand the area up to a total of 418,000 acres. However, according to leaked documents acquired by news agencies this summer, the site could encompass as

much as 2.5 million acres, stretching from the Kansas and Oklahoma borders nearly to I-25—an area the size of Connecticut.

The proposed expansions to the existing site, which currently covers 260,000 acres and has been used by Fort Carson since 1983 to conduct brigade-size maneuvers, encompasses several small ranching communities, historic cattle ranches, and farms, as well as state highways and public lands.

"The majority of landowners are not willing to sell," said rancher Lon Robertson. "[They are] trying to get opposition and understanding" on this process before the Army is successful in gaining full approval to go ahead with the buyout of the land.

George Hutton, a resident of Fountain, saw the proposal differently. "[They're] selfish," he said. According to Hutton, the ranchers are "worried about me, [and] about losing their profit." Stressing that he only spoke as a citizen, he continued, "I know what sacrifice is," and argued that this opposition group sees their material sacrifice as greater than the sacrifice a soldier may make. "I'd rather have our soldiers trained here, so they can get used to live fire," instead of facing a live-fire situation for the first time when they are sent to battles abroad.

If approved, Fort Carson would see substantial personnel gains. If the expansion is successful, the base would gain 26,000 soldiers by 2008, and the establishment of a Division West Training Center would bring more than 200,000 National Guard troops to the area.

The meeting was a continuation of an effort that started at a meeting in Pueblo on May 13, where over 400 ranchers in strong opposition to the proposal showed up to tell Senator Salazar (D-CO) that their land was "not for sale,

period."

Juliette Mondot, a resident of Model who opposes the expansion and who is making a film about the process, stated, "We raise good cows, we raise good kids . . . my neighbors are food producers and they're just as important to the strategic national defense of the country [as a training ground for US soldiers]."

The Army has already accomplished three of the seven steps towards approval to go ahead with the expansion. Fort Carson has submitted the plan to the Department of the Army and received approval. Fort Carson is now assured to receive the moratorium for acquisition of the properties. The Army will then submit the plan to the Department of Defense for approval, conduct an Environment Impact Statement (conducted by the Army), and finally submit the plan to Congress.

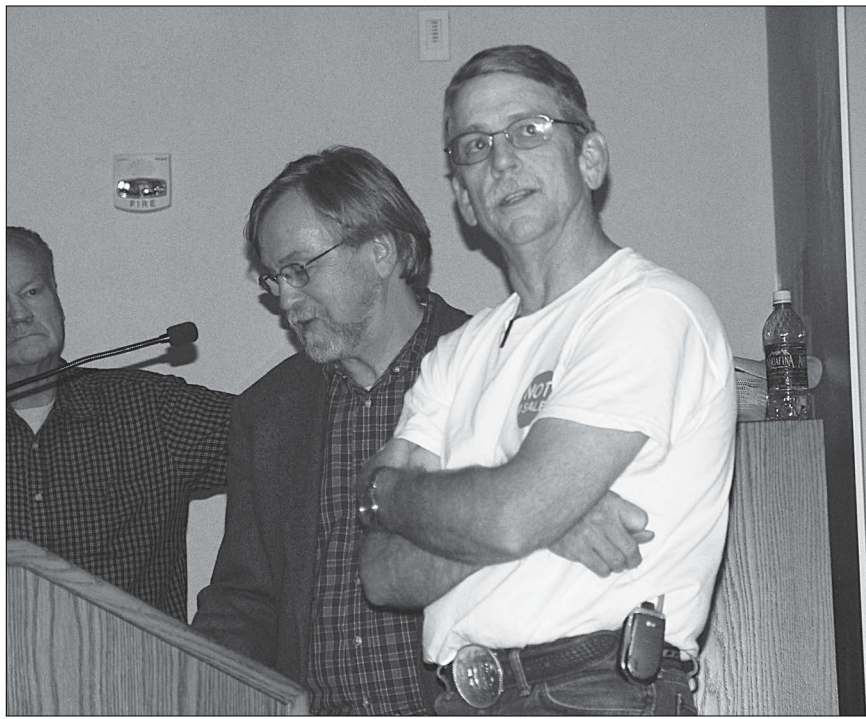
In the question and answer session following the meeting in the WES room, questions ranged from "Who's going speak for the insects, the animals, the water . . . all the living things on the land, if not us?" to "How would you respond to critics who say your group [PCOC] are exhibiting one more example of NIMBY [not in my back yard]?"

Leading the event were Bill Sulzman, a local activist, and Robertson.

According to Trinidad State College Professor Doug Holdread, who also helped lead the forum, the expansion would turn pristine, unspoiled, short-grass prairie and canyon lands into an Army-access only "light-fire maneuver site." Encompassing nearly the whole length of the Purgatory River canyon, Apishipa Canyon, and Picketwire Canyon, the site would subsume US Forest Service land and a large number of cultural artifacts dating from the last century to prehistoric evidence of dinosaurs.

In an effort to prove the significance of the situation, Holdread contended that the "land grab" affects a wide range of people and interest groups, making it a unique situation and one that should motivate dissent from a wide array of citizens who often have a scarcity of common concerns.

Mr. Hutton summed up his viewpoint with, "The Army serves civilians. Ask not what your country can do for you—but what you can do for your country."



JAY HOLSTEIN : Catalyst

[Top] Lon Robertson speaks against a proposed military expansion in southern Colorado at a forum for concerned citizens. [Bottom] Professor Doug Holdread speaks his piece at the meeting.

E. Coli Watch

NICK WILSON : Staff Writer

Sodexo Food Comany issued a nationwide ban on all fresh spinach products on Wednesday, Sept. 20, after 146 cases of E. coli infection were recently reported by the Center for Disease Control (CDC).

Boettcher Health Center confirmed there have not been cases of CC students obtaining an E. coli infection, although the first reported instance of an E. coli infection in Colorado was a CU Boulder graduate student.

"As soon as we heard about the E. coli outbreak, we immediately pulled all spinach products from our shelves," said Jessica Alford, Director of Operations for CC's on-campus Sodexo food service. While the advisory has warned consumers exclusively about fresh bagged spinach, not the frozen variety, Sodexo has removed all menu items containing spinach from Herb N' Farm and Rastall Dining Hall.

Though the exact cause of contamination has yet to be determined, Federal Department of Agriculture officials suspect that at some time during the packaging process the spinach came into contact with manure-rich fertilizer. It is also possible that the water used to rinse the fresh spinach had become

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COURTESY : BLACKFILM.COM
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E. coli Found in Spinach

contaminated.
 ¶ In stores throughout the country, fresh-bagged spinach is being pulled from shelves, while several major distributors are making widespread recalls of their bagged spinach products. Balducci's, FreshPro, and Natural Selection are among the largest companies to have issued such recalls, though none of the 146 cases have been specifically linked to consumption of these brands.

In response to the recent outbreak, Herb N' Farm has substituted cilantro for spinach as a dish garnish and now serves pesto made entirely with basil instead of the usual basil-spinach mix. Alford expressed hope that students would not respond negatively to the temporary menu changes.

This is not the first time Sodexho has pulled a food item from its menus. Two years ago, bean sprouts and green onions were removed due to similar concerns of E. coli contamination.

Sodexho will reconsider Spinach-based items for food preparation once the FDA releases a statement verifying its safety, but Alford indicated that it might take some time before students begin to see such products. It took close to a full year after E. coli concerns began before green onions and sprouts made their way back onto Sodexho menus.

Symptoms of E. coli infection may include painful diarrhea, vomiting, anemia, and kidney failure. Just over half of those who have become infected were hospitalized and later released, but 16 percent of those infected developed a type of kidney failure called hemolytic-uremic syndrome (HUS). The typical mortality rate from HUS ranges between 5-15 percent. Of those infected, 71 percent have been female.

Thus far, a 77-year-old woman in Wisconsin died and the CDC is currently investigating the death of a 23-month old girl from Ohio.

"Anyone who became sick after eating food made by a company called 'Natural Selection' probably got what they paid for," said senior Rohan Beesla.

¶ Pigeons Poisoned

Cindy Goldstein, a Veterinarian Technician at Belcrest put the bird on Valium and seizure medication in an attempt to drain the poison and save the pigeon. Goldstein came in on Sunday, her day off, to check on the bird and found that it hadn't survived.

According to Goldstein, "The poisonings happen all over town. We're not always sure who it is. Last year a homeowner's association in an upscale neighborhood was poisoning pigeons in order to clean up the mess the pigeons make."

The homeowners association was unavailable for a comment.

"Many people refer to pigeons as city rats and feel they bring in dirtiness," said Goldstein.

Brenner commented, "It's pretty horrible. There's just a bunch of people who are worried about their aesthetics. They are not dealing with it in a humanitarian way."

Goldstein echoed Brenner, "It's horrible. I can save the majority of



Daughter in tow, Cindy Goldstein, a Veterinarian Technician at Belcrest Animal Clinic, checks post surgery x-rays.

JACKSON SOLWAY : Catalyst



Goldstein stands with an after-photo of one of the birds the Clinic has brought back from the brink. The falcon now works in the Air Force Academy's aviary.

JACKSON SOLWAY : Catalyst

them. That's what keeps my chin up, but it wears on your psyche. As I'm trying to save these birds, there are people trying just as hard to get rid of them. People don't remember that pigeons are still birds."

Belcrest gets roughly twenty-five seizing pigeons per year and have had somewhere between fifteen and sixteen this year. That number reflects the birds discovered and brought in by people.

A major concern with the poisoning of pigeons is the effects it can have on other, more rare birds.

Freshman Jean Fryefield said, "Poisoning might not actually decrease the amount of pigeons because there are so many. In addition, it might really hurt some other parts of the environment."

Goldstein said that birds like the Paragrin Falcon, which makes its home on high-rise buildings in cities, catch pigeons in flight and then suffer the effects of the poison.

In cities like Denver poisoning pigeons is illegal because of the concern for other birds. The city of Colorado Springs has not made an ordinance to make poisoning pigeons

illegal.

In some areas around the world, poisonings occur to control the pigeon population.

In Texarkana, Texas last week pigeons began nose-diving into the pavement during a local festival due to poisoning from the roof of a bank. The bank had attempted to sicken the birds to keep them away.

In Venice, Italy, different methods are used such as: catching sick pigeons or introducing food infused with chemicals to sterilize the birds to slow down reproduction.

Fryefield said, "If it is actually a health problem, then you have to do something. I still think introducing foreign substances to any environment is dangerous."

Goldstein added that she feels these alternative methods to poisoning are much more humane and kind to the animals. She also added that in Colorado Springs poisoning pigeons is because of the "nuisance factor" rather than population control.

"Whatever I can do to stop this [the poisoning of pigeons]," said Goldstein, "There's no sense in it. There's no reason."

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Development of Wolf Creek Ski Area Draws Concerns

Despite students and community members not in favor of plans to change the small town of Wolf Creek into a resort, development will continue anyway

DYLAN FULLER : Staff Writer

Recently developed plans to build a "Village" at the base of Wolf Creek Ski Area have ignited worry that changing Wolf Creek from a small town to a busy resort would damage its quaint ambiance.

"It would turn Wolf Creek into Vail," said senior Will Harris. "It would completely change the feel of the town. South Fork is a tiny town, it's got no stoplights, not even a good restaurant."

CC skiers and snowboarders, environmental organizations, local community groups, and U.S. Senator Ken Salazar have all recently expressed concern over plans to build a Village at the base of the Wolf Creek Ski Area. The Village would house up to 10,000 people, and critics fear the development would destroy Wolf Creek's small-town atmosphere, spoil the local environment, and endanger an introduced Canadian lynx population.

The Wolf Creek Ski Area lies on Highway 160, between Pagosa Springs and South Fork. The mountain comfortably holds 4,400 skiers, and is known for its natural backcountry,

casual atmosphere, and short lift lines. "It's a gem in southern Colorado that nobody knows about," said Harris.

Senior Mike Myers, another Wolf Creek regular, expressed fear of a deeper loss. "It's a place that makes a sport that has become largely gentrified less so," Myers said. "When I was there last Thanksgiving, the administration had already changed drastically. The atmosphere is different; they've roped in their employees a lot more."

The proposed development has

"[Currently], Wolf Creek [ski area] is a gem in southern Colorado that nobody knows about."

Senior Will Harris

been under political and media scrutiny ever since Senator Salazar requested that the USDA Inspector General Phyllis Fong investigate Texas developer Billie Joe "Red" McCombs' allegedly illegal influence of the Forest Service's permit review process regarding the proposed Village.

In his May 16, 2006 appeal to the Inspector General, Senator Salazar stated, "No one, on either side of this controversial project, denies that the Village at Wolf Creek—should it go forward—will have a substantial impact on the people, communities and environment of southwestern Colorado. Because of the size and scope of the proposed project, it is incumbent upon government agencies and decision makers at all levels to conduct their reviews and base their findings and decisions on the best



GOOGLE EARTH

A birds' eye view of the Wolf Creek area.



WOLF-CREEK-SKI.COM

Wolf Creek, as it is today. Development will turn the area into a resort much like Vail or other commercialized ski areas.

information and science available, in an open and fair process, free of political influence.

On September 9, Inspector General Fong announced to Senator Salazar that the USDA did not find any evidence of illegal conduct influencing the Forest Service's decision regarding the Village. "Our interviews of key participants in relevant USDA deliberations and our review of related documents revealed no evidence that USDA/FS officials failed to comply with laws, regulations and Departmental policies related to this proposed project. Further, our review of relevant information found that the allegation of improper political interference in the development of the FEIS [Final Environmental Impact Statement] was not substantiated."

However, the investigation did not

satisfy everyone wary of the Village.

In addition to Senator Salazar's request, Colorado Wild, the San Luis Valley Ecosystem Council, and the San Juan Citizens Alliance processed an administrative appeal on May 30, in protest of the Forest Service's approval of two access roads to the Village, citing further environmental disruption.

On July 13, the Regional Office of the Forest Service denied the appeal and upheld the authorization of two entry roads through public land.

As of now, it appears development of the Village at Wolf Creek, along with its two access roads will continue.

The Wolf Creek Ski Area's legal representation, Michelle Aims, declined to comment on the proposed Village.

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J.B. Goes to the Movies and Gets All *Idlewild*

JOANNA BRADLEY : Staff Writer

In watching the new Outkast film *Idlewild*, directed by Bryan Barber, hip-hop can be hard for white America to swallow. So when Outkast—the musical collaboration of Andre 3000 and Big Boi—cut their sixth album in 2003, they coated it with a thick, sweet mixture of high production value, poppy beats, and singable hooks. And from Andre 3000, we get more digestible lyrics than we were used to in albums like Aquemini and Stankonia. Speakerboxxx/TheLoveBelow, their sixth album, was lauded as one of the best pop albums ever made, and it seemed as if Outkast had discovered a fool-proof formula to appropriate black music for white people. This year, they have teamed up with writer, director Bryan Barber and applied the same formula—this time under their real names: André Benjamin and Antwan A. Patton. Right from the opening credits, we watch the patented Outkast serum pour over the film: quick camera cuts, cool editing tricks, and an old blues song cut with a hip-hop flare all narrated by André's smooth voice.

The glaring problem with the latest Outkast project is that this time around, there is absolutely no substance beneath the gluey syrup, so what we end up ingesting is pure flash and glitz. It is as if, when creating the plot, Barber confused the words classic and cliché, all the while patting himself on the back for having rediscovered a tradition of storytelling that too many pseudo-indie filmmakers have abandoned in



COURTESY OF : www.blackfilm.com

André “3000” Benjamin stars with his bandmate Antwan Patton in the new movie *Idlewild*.

pursuit of something more original. He has, in fact, rediscovered nothing, and instead we are forced to watch one of the stalest, most recycled stories to flash across the screen in years. Rather than write his own dialogue, Barber seems to have collected all the most commonly uttered lines in the history of film together in one oppressively

unoriginal mass. Gems like “I’m gonna travel all over this world!” and “You were meant for more than this town. You got real talent,” do not begin to illustrate the excruciating boredom in watching two people stand in the pouring rain while music swells as they leap into a kiss that has been done so many times it might as well be Joan

Rivers and Rodney Dangerfield locked in a big smooch—that’s how much sex appeal lives in these scenes. None.

It’s not as though good acting is wasted on empty dialogue, since not one of the performances is even slightly interesting. André, as Percival, has interpreted what must have been Barber’s direction to underplay as an invitation to stare blankly at other characters while they deliver lines to him. He blinks—sometimes. This must be his way of expressing his character’s introverted nature. Yet, even when Percival is throwing up into a bucket his eyes have the glazed-over quality of a cow. Big Boi’s character Rooster is simply more brash and lively than Percival, so his time on screen is more interesting, but there is little to be said for the acting. Paula Patton, as Angel Davenport, Percival’s love interest, is saddled with the responsibility of delivering the worst lines of all, and she brings no positive energy to the role. Even Terrence Howard, our big hero from *Crash*, relies lazily on his signature voice-cracking and wavering, to let us know that he could blow at any minute.

The musical scenes in *Idlewild* are exciting and fun in the same way that music videos are: filled with color and gorgeous people dancing. Unfortunately, these scenes add up to a collective 15 minutes, and we spend the other 105 minutes listening to this inane drivel. It might be difficult to sit down and listen to a favorite Outkast album after having seen this disaster for which they are responsible, but it’s worth it to turn up the music and try to forget that they ever made a movie.

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TV on the Radio Hits the Scene

ADAM CAHAN : Staff Writer

Music group TV on the Radio transformed the Fox Theatre in Boulder from a venue to a physical manifestation of a memory last Tuesday. For those attending, it was surreal—it was like a dream. Watching lead singer Tunde Adebimpe strut and sweat out his distinctive vocal sound and falsetto croons, the audience could feel rock and roll finally coming full circle—back to its roots in gospel, blues, and soul. By both encompassing and surpassing innovations such as the heavy guitar chords of grunge, the eclectic and artistic attitude characteristic of indie rock and post-punk, and the beats and textures of hip-hop and electronica, TV on the Radio is showing America all that is right, and all that is wrong, with current pop music.

Originally a trio, composed of Dave Sitek on rhythm guitar, saxophone, and production, Tunde Adebimpe on vocals, and Kip Malone on lead guitar and vocals, TV on the Radio expanded to include a bass player/keyboardist and a drummer/wind instrumentalist after the success of the first album *Desperate Youth, Bloodthirsty Babes*.

The stage energy put out by Malone, Adebimpe and Sitek is nothing short of amazing. Opening their set with “Wash the Day,” a massive composition from the end of their new album *Return to Cookie Mountain*, they immediately took control of the venue. They then followed with an up-tempo shuffle version of “Wrong Way,” the first track off of “*Desperate Youth . . .*” By then the crowd was hooked—united—by the manic energy projected. On their third song, the dynamic caused the crowd to spontaneously form a mosh pit, with young men and women being



TV on the Radio

COURTESY OF : www.tgrec.com

pulled by an inexplicable force from all over the theatre.

After each song, the band stopped for a short break and Adebimpe thanked the crowd. Surprisingly, this in no way diminished the energy of the show, with each song effectively being its own timeless event. Each song gained its power not from tempo, or bass, or any of the typical adrenaline-inducing elements of rock (which is not to say that those elements weren’t present – they were), but rather from the overall musicianship and composition that was put into each of their soulful, spiritual, cynical, and melodic creations. The set ended with the single off of “*Desperate Youth*,” the anthem-esque track “*Staring at the Sun*.”

In performance, the vocal ability of Adebimpe was awe-inspiring. Not only did he sing soprano throughout the show, he also whistled into the mic, which was just as powerful and important as any guitar or vocal melody. Kip Malone produces wild stabs of guitar distortion and feedback, and has an impressive soprano voice as

well. Sitek has chimes hanging from the head of his guitar, which were put use throughout the set as well, and once they were heard, didn’t sound or appear out of place at all.

At heart, TV on the Radio could be a gospel band, with Tunde and lead guitar/vocalist Kip Malone both possessing powerful and consistent sopranos, allowing for intricate vocal melodies to be produced in live performance, and giving them a remarkable vocal texture that, on first listening to their albums, one might think is mainly the result of production effects and overdubbing. While TV on the Radio does make extensive use of effects, samples, and loops (produced mainly by Sitek), they remain a rock band, with each member performing their parts live on stage, responding to each other with palpable and aurally significant energy.

In performance and in the studio, they combine the cynicism and political awareness of Pink Floyd with heavy guitar and production textures, and the ultimately uplifting pop philosophy created by the Beatles

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and emulated by David Bowie. TV on the Radio has compiled the past fifty years of rock and roll, summarized and synthesized it, and has shown us

what the future of pop music will be. In short, they are the next big thing, baby. Check ‘em out.

Cigarette Companies Target New Markets

NICK HIEBERT : Staff Writer

As the Western World's progressive movement forges on and as political correctness becomes the global norm, the US tobacco industry is struggling to stay afloat. In order to attract a new customer base, cigarette companies have turned to more subversive marketing techniques, many of which violate government regulations.

Recent studies at the University of Indiana indicate tobacco companies have veered away from targeting the general population and concentrated on certain "susceptible" demographic groups: low income minorities, women, and children. Former District of Columbia Health Commissioner Reed Tuckson described the tobacco industry's current marketing practices as "the subjugation of people of color through disease."

The National Coalition of Hispanic Health and Human Services Organizations said, "The tobacco industry specifically targets Hispanic consumers because of the long-recognized economic value of low-income Hispanics and non-Hispanic blacks," and because "Hispanics tend to be much more 'brand-loyal' than their non-Hispanic white counterparts." It is also easier for tobacco companies to advertise in low-income neighborhoods because they run into less resistance from zealous anti-smoking groups.

The University of Indiana study also recognized "a higher concentration of tobacco advertising in magazines aimed at African Americans, such as *Jet* and *Ebony*, than in similar magazines aimed at broader audiences, such as *Time* and *People*." The Center for Disease Control substantiated this study in their 1996 report, finding that smoking rates among African-American males had doubled within a four-year period.

Women have also long been favorite targets for cigarette advertisers. For decades, cigarette advertisements have played upon women's social



ELIZABETH WOOD : Catalyst

Smoking companies, such as Camel, Marlboro, and Newport, target their advertising towards college-aged students in an effort to attract younger customers. Students can often be found lighting up outside of buildings around campus.

progression, often portraying women smokers as independent, glamorous, and physically fit.

"The tobacco industry's targeting of women goes far beyond advertising and marketing," said Carrie Murray Carpenter, a research analyst at Harvard's School of Public Health. Carpenter revealed in the June 2005 issue of *Addiction Scientific Journal* that the tobacco



industry undertook a major effort to identify gender-based differences in motivational factors, smoking patterns, and product preferences in order to promote smoking for women and girls over the last 20 years.

Over the past six months, the Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH) has taken an aggressive step to halt subversive cigarette advertising by conducting a rigorous investigation into cigarette companies' "deceitful" marketing techniques. The MDPH found out tobacco companies "have secretly and significantly increased the levels of nicotine in cigarette smoke between 1998 and 2004." The report further reveals the nicotine levels in three cigarette brands most popular among youth smokers—Marlboro, Newport, and Camel—have increased roughly 20 percent during the six year period, providing further evidence that tobacco companies continue to aggressively target a new generation to replace their older customers who have either quit smoking or died.

In August, as a result of the MDPH report, a federal court ruled cigarette companies would have to change the names of some of their biggest selling brands. The Court's ruling will require companies to abandon the adjectives "light" and "low-tar," which have served as powerful marketing tools for most of the major companies.

Now, more than ever, cigarette companies face a daunting marketing challenge—they must change the names of the brands without sacrificing their already dwindling patrons. In the wake of recent scandals like the MDPH report, cigarette companies are expected to increase their advertising budgets by billions of dollars in a frantic attempt to find new markets and new target audiences.

Coincidentally, Reynolds recently released five Camel "exotic" blend flavors: Dark Mint, Mandarin Mint, Twist, Izmir Stinger, and Crema.

Chai-Mocha ciggie, anyone? Pick your poison; it's all the same.

Nine Laureates Address Global Peace Issues

KRISTIN LADD : Staff Writer

Through the screams of 3,000 youths, a global call to action was initiated last Saturday, Sept. 16 by the largest gathering of Nobel Laureates ever assembled in the United States. Speaking to a sold out crowd in the Magness Arena on the Denver University campus, the Laureates, including the Dalai Lama, outlined ten goals to reach global peace within the next ten years. In the opening statement, PeaceJam founder Dawn Engle proclaimed, "Change can happen in our lifetime; we can make it happen."

The three-day-long conference was facilitated by the organization PeaceJam, a local Non-Government Organization based out of Arvada, Colorado, and founded by Dawn Engle and Yvonne Suvanjiuff. According to the website's mission statement "PeaceJam is an international education program built around leading Nobel Peace Laureates who work personally with youth to pass on the spirit, skills, and wisdom they embody. The goal of PeaceJam is "To inspire a new generation of peacemakers who will transform their local communities, themselves, and the world". The public address on Saturday rested on this foundation of transformation as Archbishop Desmond Tutu called out to America, "Take back your country!"

Tutu, who received the Noble Peace Prize in 1984 for his leadership

to find a nonviolent solution to the conflict of apartheid in South Africa, was one of the nine Nobel laureates to speak on Saturday in the global call to action. He began his charismatic and captivating speech saying "You people of the United States are wonderful people," and went on to list examples of how American citizens have overcome adversity through social movements, mobilization, and eventual change. He then said that the United States had taught his country many things, but mostly about the rule of law. "You taught us no government worth its salt can subvert the rule of law. We believed you," he said. "That's part of what you have as a gift for the world. Then how can you commit Guantanamo Bay?"

The speeches made by the Nobel Laureates addressed fundamental issues of human security, and stressed there was more to national security than the amount of weapons a country has. President Oscar Arias of Costa Rica, a Nobel Laureate since 1987, called for a broader definition of security. In a poignant and eloquently delivered speech, President Arias noted 3,000 people died in the attacks of September 11, but 4,000 children die each day because they have no drinking water, and 1.6 million people die each year from tuberculosis. In his call for broader security, he stressed the need for health and education. In addition he stated, "National defense does not always mean military defense." He

concluded his speech with, "Peace is not just the absence of destruction; it is the presence of construction."

The other Laureates made valuable contributions to the direction of the global call to action as well. Another Laureate, Rigoberta Menchu Tum spoke on the broken American system linking excessive materialism to exploitation and inequality in other countries. She believes that the system of materialism needs to end and humanity needs to be rebuilt.

His Holiness the fourteenth Dalai Lama spoke about the importance of religion. "Different religions are meant for different people. In order to have a variety of people, we need a variety of different traditions." He stressed that people need to show respect to other traditions and encouraged the audience to accept religion, to be sincere and respectful, and to take one's practice seriously and implement its teachings.

Jody Williams, who received the Peace Prize in 1997 for her work with land mines, closed the address. "Don't try to bring democracy to people you don't understand through the barrel of a gun and leave them with civil war." As the only American Nobel Laureate to speak, she asked the American people to stop "wasting their emotion" by being angry and to, "Stand up. Take action."

Despite the somewhat critical nature of the address towards US foreign policy and the current administration, each Nobel Laureate

Nobel Laureates' Global Call to Action:

Ten points to focus on in the next ten years

1. Equal access to water and other natural resources
2. Racism and hate
3. Global disease
4. Rights for women, children in roles as leaders
5. Social justice and human rights
6. Environmental degradation
7. Nuclear weapons and international arms trade
8. Disarming our armed consciousness
9. Moving away from military security towards human security
10. Eliminating extreme poverty

brought to light particular issues of great importance in relation to the restructuring of international politics and ways in which people can aid in eradicating inequality across the world. Another laureate, Miread Corrigan Maguir, urged

American citizens to "demand that your governments uphold your constitutions. Rights should not be compromised for our 'alleged' national security. We demand social justice!"

Strong Community Turn-out For Women's Soccer Game

Colorado College defeats Air Force Academy in overtime; key plays by junior Megan Currey aid win

TURNER RESOR : Staff Writer

Families wrapped themselves in blankets, babies slept in their rockers, and kids rolled down the grassy lawn Wednesday night as the Colorado Springs community turned out in droves to support the women's soccer team against the neighboring Air Force Academy.

The Tigers dominated both halves of the game. Quick passing and amazing ball control allowed the girls to test the Air Force keeper. Despite the Air Force team's worthy efforts, they were unable to score. The game went into overtime. After sitting in a circle for a short team meeting, the Tigers began overtime in top form. A minute and twelve seconds into overtime, freshman midfielder Kelly LaVoie arched a pass to junior forward Lisa Balsama, who was waiting just at the offside line. LaVoie forcefully delivered the ball into the net, just out of the goalkeeper's reach.

Junior center back Megan Currey explained how the Tigers finally won in overtime. "A lot of it was that we started out going after them," she said. "We played simple, quick ball and kept our composure." Currey, who had planned to play in the midfield Wednesday night, filled in for sophomore Molly Uyenishi, who was sick and unable to play.

"Megan Currey really stepped up," said junior teammate Wendy Farrens, who also demonstrated her solid abilities on Wednesday night. Farrens also gave credit to the team's defensive play. "The defense played an awesome



SAMUEL CORNWALL : Catalyst

The women's soccer team executed strong defense and slick offensive moves that contributed to their exciting overtime win against Air Force Academy on Wednesday, Sept. 20.



game."

The women played under the lights on Washburn field with noticeable joy. "We get great fans at night," said Farrens. "It adds that extra element that makes playing a lot more exciting." Currey added.

"I love the night games," she said. "They are a lot more fun than daytime games."

"The nice part of the night game is that the whole community can participate," said senior fan Adam Gibney, who tries to attend all of the women's home games. "I think people like it more; plus the Washburn field scoreboard actually works."

Senior class president Jessie Horn described the night games as "majestic."

"The nice part of the night game is that the whole community can participate. I think people like it more; plus the Washburn field scoreboard actually works."

Adam Gibney, '07

Wednesday night's game increases the girl's season record to 6-1, which includes two preseason games. The girls have two more home games coming up this weekend. They will play Stephen F. Austin University today at 4 p.m., and will host Sacramento State Sunday at 1 p.m.. The girls soccer team looks forward to continued support from their fans this weekend.

Washburn Field Lights Up For Men's Soccer

TURNER RESOR : Staff Writer

The CC men's soccer team shined under the spotlights of Washburn field last Monday, Sept. 18. The Tigers played host to Colorado Christian University, a Division-II team CC has beaten in the past.

The game was sophomore goalie Dave Khuen's first starting appearance since suffering a concussion during the first game of the season, when he slammed into an opponents elbow.

Just minutes into the game, two of the team's freshmen worked together to score the Tigers' first goal. Midfielder Jordan Reese worked the ball up to forward Trevor Cobb, who scored the first goal of the game and his first of the season. "You've got to give love to Trevor Cobb," said Khuen.

Late in the first half, the Tigers scored their second goal, thanks to sophomore Logan Boccard, increasing their lead to 2-0. It wasn't until later in the second half that sophomore Ben Beadle-Ryby connected with a corner kick, served by Reese, to score the third and final goal of the game.

The team experimented with a new formation on Monday, putting four players in the back, three in the midfield, and three up front. "It was

different for us, but we did well with it," said Khuen. The new formation, according to Khuen, gave the team the ability to depend on their strong defense to contain the opposing offense until the opportunity to score presented itself. "Once we turned on the pressure, they couldn't do anything," he explained.

Monday's 2-0 win was the Tigers' second shutout of the year and tenth in Khuen's college career. Khuen modestly gave the team credit for his flawless goal keeping. "Pretty much the whole team was playing really well; passing well; getting back well; shooting well," said Khuen. "I only got one challenging shot."

The Tigers are expecting a successful year. The team is "a lot more solid than last season across the board," according to junior central midfielder Pat Fagan. "We don't have a Pat McGuinness on the team," said Fagan, referring to the CC all-star soccer player who graduated two years ago. Still, "everyone on the team can play really well."

Monday night's game was one of three night games the Tigers will play on Washburn field this year. The next game will be tonight at 7 p.m. against Coe College.

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Improvement in Colorado Springs Calls For the Community's Help

KENNETH FARMER : Guest Writer

Colorado Springs serves as a paradoxical nest for Colorado College. Students commonly find themselves lamenting the conservative stronghold's fanaticism where Generic big-box retail dominates the landscape nearly as severely as Pike's Peak, but what about our immediate downtown surroundings? Is our criticism of downtown merited?

Students often denounce the downtown's superficial strive for big city status (the shores of Monument Creek aren't exactly Miami Beach), and instead yearn for the quaint, old-western town feel of, perhaps, Manitou Springs. Our pessimism often negates our appreciation of the area's assets, resulting in an apathy that perpetuates a mediocre urban center. As a prominent creative leader in downtown Colorado Springs, the CC community must utilize its potential to dramatically impact and improve our surroundings. Unfortunately, a short tenure in this city and at this school perpetuates an apathy that undermines students' potential to undertake grand, long-term endeavors in which the initial seeds of one's labor may not be brought to fruition until long after he or she has graduated to other lives in other cities. "We actually do act and treat people like we only live here part of the year...not that CC kids are rude, they just have an air about them that makes it obvious that they have tons of leisure time to take, take, take from the city and not give back," said senior J.T. Rogstad. An upcoming public planning forum analyzing redevelopment in downtown Colorado Springs offers a unique avenue for the CC community to voice their opinions and positively influence downtown's fate.

Cities throughout the country are striving to revitalize their downtowns by attracting the creative class, promoting sustainability, improving transportation alternatives, and rediscovering their natural amenities and public spaces. Colorado Springs' downtown revitalization is being spearheaded by the Downtown Partnership, a non-profit organization comprised of professionals from a variety of disciplines as well as concerned citizens advocating urban improvement. The Downtown Partnership's mission strives "to provide leadership to ensure that a vibrant downtown Colorado Springs serves as the civic, cultural and economic heart of the city."

The DP hopes to increase residential density, enliven the arts and cultural offerings, and improve retail and dining vitality through an incremental, street-by-street evolution catalyzed through the formation of a Downtown Development Authority. This emerging group will serve as a public-private partnership to create a more conducive climate for investment.

The Colorado Springs' metropolitan population, now 516,925, has grown over 150% since 1960, yet population density is very low, at 1,942.9 people per square mile. The city must curtail its greenfield sprawl by directing growth towards an improved urban core. Different people want and need different things out of cities. Contrary to the top-down, developer-driven, auto-oriented conurbation that has dominated our building patterns since World-War II, urban planning has recently become increasingly democratized through the *charrette*, a French term now used to refer to a public planning forum. A *charrette* creates a shared community vision formulated through collaboration between the involved and interested parties aimed at achieving consensus approval through compromise. For example, preliminary surveys of the



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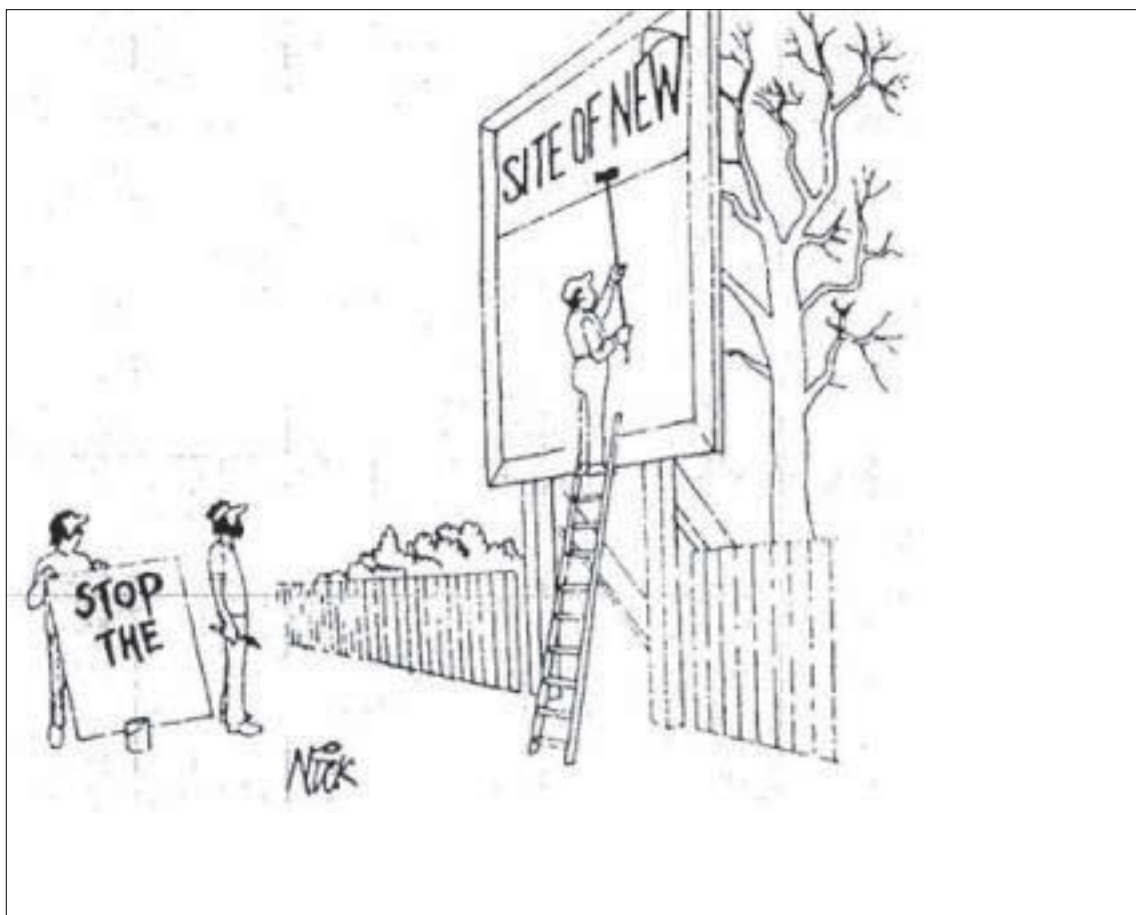
Downtown Colorado Springs, nestled at the foot of Pikes Peak, calls for innovative improvement from its residents. To help change the city, members of the CC community are invited to attend a public planning forum in Gaylord Hall on Sept. 27, 28, and 29, hosted by the local American Institute of Architects chapter and the Colorado Springs Downtown Partnership.

amenities and opportunities of a downtown. The redevelopment leaders are significantly concerned with and open to the CC community's ideas for improvement.

The *charrette* is being used as a prototype for a new interactive website for Cutler Publications. The site will provide opportunities for students to express their ideas and concerns for downtown, follow up on the *charrette*, explore links to successful revitalization efforts in other cities, and monitor future plans and events for downtown Colorado Springs.

“We actually do act and treat people like we only live here part of the year... not that CC kids are rude, they just have an air about them that makes it obvious that they have tons of leisure time to take, take, take from the city and not give back.”

Senior J.T. Rogstad



CHARETTEINSTITUTE.ORG

college show a desire for improved pedestrian and bicycle access, two-way automobile traffic flows throughout Tejon St., and improved parking downtown. These may seem to be contradictory motives, yet the *charrette* process allows the downtown users to weigh their priorities in hopes of formulating universally satisfying solutions. Parking could be concentrated on Tejon's periphery, consequently freeing space for naturally landscaped sidewalks with plenty of room for a bike lane, a public transit lane, and potentially even two-way car traffic.

The local American Institute of Architects chapter and the Colorado Springs Downtown Partnership will be hosting a *charrette* in CC's Gaylord Hall September 27-29. Unfortunately, this happens to be a block break, which means the majority of students will likely be away. Following in the footsteps of cities such as Seattle, Portland, and Chattanooga, Colorado Springs' revitalization efforts are targeting active, young people who are drawn to the concentrated

This is an exciting time to be involved in the downtown. The city's growth is attracting prominent national architects to leave their imprint on the city's future. The firm of Andres Duany, one of the main founders and leaders of the New Urbanism movement, created the master plan for a new mixed-use development, the Lowell Neighborhood, in southern downtown. Prestigious green architect and author of *Cradle to Cradle*, William McDonough, is spear-heading green-building efforts. President Dick Celeste said, "I believe that the Cornerstone will spark great excitement, especially in tandem with the renovation of the FAC. I also think our planned mixed use development of the north end of Tejon will be a boost to downtown."

The wheels of progress are beginning to turn in downtown Colorado Springs, and the CC community has an opportunity to play a pivotal role in shaping the area's future, but Colorado College must proactively seek to integrate rather than isolate ourselves in the revitalization process, otherwise we might find the same city twenty-years down the road.

STUDY ABROAD IN GERMANY!

It is still possible to participate in CC's spring semester program in Lüneburg, Germany during this academic year (blocks 5-8). There is additional scholarship aid available for this program, beyond that which your CC financial aid package already covers. The prerequisite for the program is completion of GR201 (or testing into GR202 on the placement test). In Germany you will live with a German host family and attend 4 CC block courses (GR202, GR314, GR305, and GR320) which are conducted on the campus of the University of Lüneburg. During the spring semester in Germany, field trips are planned (at no additional cost) to Hamburg, Berlin, Freiburg, and Vienna. The Lüneburg semester nearly fulfills the departmental requirements for a minor in German. Upon returning to CC, students need only one additional 300-level course to complete their German minor. This program is also open to qualified first-year students. If your schedule does not allow you to participate for the entire semester abroad, you can also enroll for one, two, or three of the blocks.

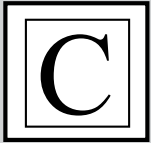
You can stop by the German Department office in 341 Armstrong Hall to pick up a Lüneburg brochure and an application form. For further information, please contact Prof. Richard Koc (x-6518) or Prof. Armin Wishard (x-6020) by phone or email: rkoc@ColoradoCollege.edu or awishard@ColoradoCollege.edu.

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How High Oil Prices Will Save the Planet

MAT ELMORE : *Opinions Editor*

Amid the fury of predictions and near-fanatical analysis of oil prices, there are two certainties that can be observed. Since the beginning of oil trade in the mid-eighteenth century, the price per barrel of oil has been in constant fluctuation. Although predicting short-term trends can be accurate through looking at seasonal tendencies and international relations, attempting to illustrate a reliable long-term picture of oil prices is pointless. The nature of the trade of this precious commodity has always deemed this impossible. The price per barrel hovers around \$70 a gallon, and while “experts” believe the price will fall until Thanksgiving, it is clear that the prices have been steadily rising since September 11th. The increasing price of this expensive necessity could not have come at a more perfect time. It inevitably streamlined the hybrid car movement and brought to the forefront (at least for a while) environmental issues and sustainable technologies such as wind and solar power. Renewable and environmentally-friendly technology had the capacity to introduce itself on a much larger scale and the rise of oil prices gave it that opportunity. These movements passed through a critical threshold in large part due to rising oil costs. They now have a permanent place in American political discourse.

Billionaire hedge-fund investor Steven Cohen stated, “Nowadays, no politico can afford to be perceived as anti-environmental.” This statement may have varying degrees of truth, but for the most part, it is becoming true. Even the Bush Administration, generally recognized as the worst environmental administration in U.S. history, has genuflected to the certainty of human-induced global warming. Although their proposed “solutions” are mere political waffling, the important thing is that they are addressing

the topic at all. There is a momentous change of opinion occurring in politics involving environmental issues, but these new attitudes expand much farther beyond the political world.

The Industrial Revolution changed the face of social, political, and economic thought forever. Co-author of *The Communist Manifesto* Friedrich Engels emphasized its significance by calling it “a revolution which . . . changed the whole of civil society.” It brought rise to a strong middle class and it significantly raised the standard of living for people in those nations that were industrialized. Capitalism and industrialization seemed like a win-win situation at the time, but the long-term effects of such an inefficient and destructive economic model are now apparent. In the beginning, natural resources were abundant and considered nearly “infinite,” while labor was the limiting factor in production. But now the tables have turned and

“Capitalism and industrialization seemed like a win-win situation at the time, but the long-term effects of such an inefficient and destructive economic model are now apparent.”

the natural resources are scarce while the availability of labor is at an all time high. Although some have recognized the innately harmful characteristics of conventional capitalism at the time, since day one of the Industrial Revolution, we have rapidly been eroding those natural resources that sustain our economy. The political world is clearly becoming more ripe for environmental debate, but the economic world will be forced to undergo a paradigm shift that will change the world forever.

Hailed as “The Next Industrial Revolution” by innovative economists and environmentalists, natural capitalism is the new face of business in the 21st century. Classical economics

does little to take into account natural resources and their increasing scarcity. Conventional capitalism reiterates this standard by emphasizing the need for economic growth and maximization of the GDP, while natural capitalism places the environment at the center of importance. The environment is central to this new economic model. Herman Daly, the former Senior Economist in the Environment Department of the World Bank, explained, “[the environment is] an envelope containing, provisioning, and sustaining the entire economy.” Those companies that do not begin the switch to this new form of capitalism will inevitably be overcome by the success of more efficient and renewable companies. Even behemoth corporations, such as GE and Ford, are reaping the benefits by wholly revamping many of their factories to become more worker-friendly, sustainable, and renewable—and they are saving millions in the process. This

new stage of capitalism is not a simple idea and is multi-faceted in every sense of the word. Because entire books have been written about the subject, it would be impossible to give an overview in an article, but it is worth highlighting a couple of the key concepts involved. Biomimicry is a science that is used to “imitate biological and ecosystem processes” in order to provide an unbelievably efficient, renewable, and waste-free industrial system. The human emulation of nature’s designs will never be as efficient as the ones found in nature, but in comparison to past industrial processes, this is more than a couple steps beyond what many thought was possible. Nature has had millions and millions of years to fig-

ure out the best design and that is why scientists are reaping the benefits by copying nature’s designs. The existence of things like velcro, the aeroplane, solar cells, and even self-grown batteries can all be attributed to some form of biomimicry.

It is too simplistic to say that the rise of oil prices was the sole factor in creating a more environmentally attentive society. Some suggest that the war on terrorism and the war in Iraq have caused much of this increase, but it does not really matter in this situation what caused it to happen, but that it happened at all. Environmental movements and innovations have been bubbling under the surface for tens of years, but it is clear that the temporary economic stress of increased oil prices will soon be overshadowed by the awareness those prices have created.

It would be hard for me to convince those who are scrapping pennies to drive to work everyday that in the long run, whether or not these high oil prices will turn into a regularity or this will be another brief blip on the history of oil prices, these skyrocketing prices were a blessing from the heavens. In the near future, the United States will discover the benefits of a more independent and renewable energy policy (for those that haven’t yet); benefits that have been appreciated by many European countries for years. Globalization of natural capitalism and renewable energy will yield benefits beyond what anyone can imagine. The general health of those around the world will increase, armed conflicts involving natural resources will be minimized (which are more common than not), and most important of all, we will be able to walk lightly on this earth once again. The world may have a long way to go, but we are witnessing the beginning of the next industrial revolution.

Israel Put to the Test After War and Political Fallout

SCOTT PETIYA : *Staff Writer*

The month-long war between Israel and Hezbollah ended in a stalemate, with neither side having achieved much of what it wanted. Israel did not get its captured soldiers back, and it could not destroy Hezbollah’s weapons or its fighting ability. All Israel got was a disturbing warning—the Israel Defense Forces are not invincible, and no longer capable of delivering the quick and decisive victories they did in the past. Hezbollah, for its part, will no longer have the unchallenged control of southern Lebanon that they had before, as regular Lebanese soldiers and UN peacekeepers move in. They did not get the release of Hezbollah and other Lebanese prisoners in Israel, which was their objective in capturing the two Israeli soldiers in early July. But, by surviving the onslaught of the superior Israeli army, they did get a enormous image boost in the Arab world.

The principal outcome of the conflict was the massive devastation of Lebanon. Estimates of the civilian death toll run from around 1,100 up to 1,600. Thousands of homes were destroyed, along with much of the civilian infrastructure. An IDF strike on a power station caused an environmental disaster, as thousands of tons of oil spilled into the Mediterranean, creating a slick covering over 100 miles of coastline and threatening the coasts of Turkey, Cyprus, and Syria. And even with a ceasefire in place, southern Lebanon remains littered with unexploded shells from IDF cluster bombs,

likely to cause further loss of life.

The war has exposed the fatal flaws of Israel’s policies in its conflict with Arab states and armed groups. With a powerful and sophisticated military backed by American aid, Israel should have been capable of mounting a limited, perhaps covert operation to free the two soldiers kidnapped by Hezbollah on July 12. That much would have been justified in response to the militants’ cross-border attack. Instead, Israel responded with massive retaliation, far out of proportion to the initial provocation. The escalation of the conflict came with a high cost: Hezbollah responded to Israel’s all-out assault by launching thousands of rockets into northern Israel, killing at least 40 civilians and causing 500,000 to flee further south. And when the fighting stopped, Israel had not achieved its major objectives.

The IDF’s attacks on Lebanon were also indiscriminate. The use of cluster bombs caused increased destruction and civilian casualties. On July 25, four unarmed UN observers were killed by an IDF airstrike on a long-established, clearly marked post, despite their repeated calls throughout the day urging the Israelis to halt strikes in the area. Five days later, an IDF bomb struck a three-story building in the village of Qana, killing at least 28 civilians taking shelter in the basement, many of them children.

The most revealing and disturbing things about the war, however, are the political conditions under which it took place, and the effects it had and could have had on the politics of the

countries involved and on the most important battle in the Middle East—the battle of perceptions.

The decision for full fledged war against Hezbollah was probably urged on by Israeli military commanders, since the conflict was the last thing that the government, elected in March, had expected or planned. Prime Minister Ehud Olmert campaigned on a plan for unilateral withdrawal from large parts of the West Bank, and his coalition partner, Labour Party leader and Defense Minister Amir Peretz, had hoped to shift some of the political focus toward domestic social issues. The military, however, already had its eye on southern Lebanon. On August 6, Seymour Hersh wrote in *The New Yorker* that the IDF had devised a plan for an aerial war against Hezbollah long before July, and had been consulting closely with the US military and the Bush administration. The administration encouraged the Israelis, believing a successful operation against Hezbollah could serve as a prelude to, and blueprint for, an American attack on Iran. The US wanted to remove Hezbollah as a force that could retaliate against Israel if Iran was attacked, and the Israelis believed that by targeting Lebanon’s civilian infrastructure, Lebanese Christians and Sunni Muslims would oppose Hezbollah (the opposite actually happened). Once Hezbollah was defeated, the moderate Lebanese government would be able to take full control of the south and could be held up as “a crown jewel of democracy in the Middle East.” With US backing for an attack “sooner rather than later,”

the Israeli general staff was only waiting for a provocation from Hezbollah which they could use as a reason to act on their plans. Since small clashes occurred frequently on the Israeli-Lebanese border, they didn’t have to wait long, and the soldiers’ kidnapping was enough to bring Olmert and Peretz on board.

A similar strategy, according to another Hersh article from April, was being concocted in Washington for Iran. The administration had concluded that diplomatic efforts to get Iran to halt its nuclear program were bound to fail, and that regime change was the only way to stop Iran from producing nuclear weapons. Hersh cited a government consultant with close ties to Pentagon leaders as saying that the military planning was based on the belief that “a sustained bombing campaign in Iran will humiliate the religious leadership and lead the public to rise up and overthrow the government.” Plans were being considered to use bunker-busting tactical nuclear warheads against Iran’s underground facilities. The Joint Chiefs of Staff, realizing the insanity of this option, sought to have it removed from the war plans, but were rejected by the White House (again, with Cheney in the lead, Hersh said later on CBS News).

What is one to think of the IDF’s plans for Lebanon and the Bush administration’s related plans for Iran? I would consider the best response to be the one given by the consultant who spoke to Hersh: “What are they smoking?”

The impact of the war on Israeli politics is also sobering. The vast majority of the public, left-wingers included, supported the war, and approval ratings for Olmert and Peretz soared. Once it was over, however, the government suffered a severe backlash of criticism for their conduct during the conflict and their acceptance of the UN ceasefire. The main theme found among Israeli critics was the government had held back too much, stopped the fighting too soon, and not allowed the military to do the job right. As a result, their efforts had all come to naught. The leaders ratings have now plunged to 20-30 percent, raising the prospect of a right-wing resurgence. As calls for Olmert and Peretz to resign are raised by critics, a poll showed that if a new election were held, the right-wing Likud party could overtake Labour in parliament. Members of Likud and other rightist parties are anticipating that they could form the next government, with Likud leader Benjamin Netanyahu returning as prime minister. This would be a disaster for the peace process and for Israel. Netanyahu opposes Palestinian statehood, opposed the withdrawal of Israeli settlers from Gaza in 2005, and encouraged a huge increase in the number of settlers living in the West Bank during his previous term as prime minister, from 1996-99. It would be impossible to move any closer to peace under a right-wing government. Such a government would focus only on military force for Israel’s security, a strategy that proved to be useless in Lebanon.