

# EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

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'Second Superpower' Jams Up the Works of Iraq War  
World Grain Stocks Plunge, Food Aid Needs Go Begging  
DNC Meeting Showdown: LaRouche Dems or Marc Rich Dems

## LaRouche Youth Movement: 'This Is Our Time!'



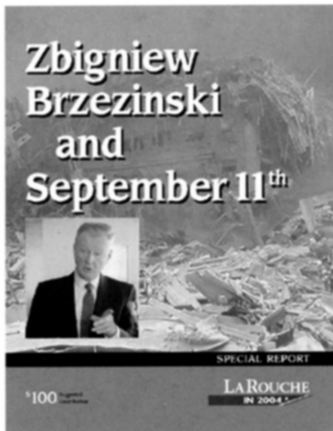
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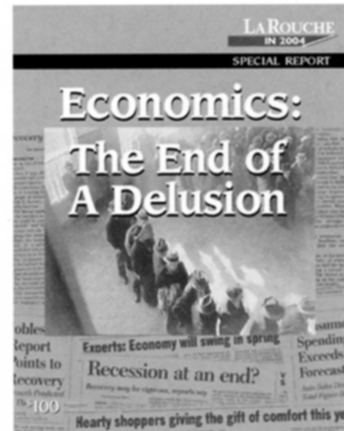
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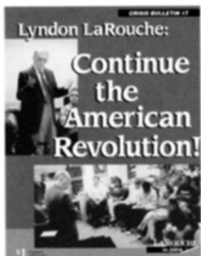
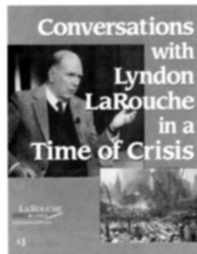
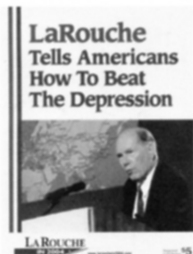
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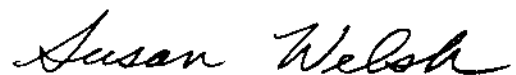
## From the Associate Editor

As all the world knows, millions of people are in motion against the threat of a U.S.-led war against Iraq. Even while President Bush vows not to be influenced by the mass protests on Presidents' Day weekend, public signs of fissures within his own Cabinet are emerging. The pace of events is moving with a speed that reminds old-timers (those of us over 25) of the breathtaking "Leipzig process" of 1989, whereby small candlelight vigils in Communist East Germany soon became the mass upheaval that brought down the Berlin Wall, reunified Germany, and led to the breakup of the Soviet Union.

The question posed to the masses of demonstrators now, as it was then, is the question of leadership. The heads of state of France, Germany, Russia, and China are standing firmly against war—in the cases of France's Chirac and Germany's Schröder, much more firmly than anyone would have expected just a few months ago. But who will supply the leadership at the highest conceptual level, needed to reverse the global economic and social-moral breakdown crisis? Who will define the policies required? And, most importantly, who will provide leadership to the people of the United States, when both political parties have shown themselves to be equally bankrupt? When only a few courageous Democrats in the Congress have so far dared to speak out against the war drive of the chicken-hawks in the Bush Administration?

That question was the subject of the Presidents' Day weekend conference of the Schiller Institute and International Caucus of Labor Committees. The keynote speeches by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and Helga Zepp-LaRouche are published in this issue, and address the moral and epistemological requirements for inspired leadership. We'll have more reports from the conference in future issues.

I think all those who attended will agree, that this conference was a unique, historic event. The emergence of the LaRouche Youth Movement as a force to be reckoned with, was evident to all—and is further documented in Jeffrey Steinberg's article on the Democratic National Committee, in *National*. Those youth, fired up to quickly master Lyndon LaRouche's "heavy ideas" and see him elected President in 2004, will spark the older generations into motion. If we do it right, the new "Leipzig process" will prove unstoppable.



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*LaRouche's banners fly in the Feb. 15 march against war in Paris.*



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Lyndon LaRouche summed up the situation on Feb. 15, when many millions of people were demonstrating against the war: "We have come to a point, that the war is still not prevented. But, we have seen the world move from a point of pessimism about an inevitable war, to a strong conviction, even from leaders of nations who had shown cowardice or wavering beforehand, who are now determined, on behalf of the human race as a whole: This war shall not happen!"

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War Can Still Be Stopped

## World Grain Stocks Plunge; Food Aid Needs Go Begging

by Marcia Merry Baker and Rock Steinbach

As of February, warnings and appeals are coming from international food agencies on the danger of world grain reserves falling, and on the lack of donations and pledges for humanitarian aid, even in the worst food crisis situations in the world. As graphically shown in **Figure 1**, we face “the largest drop in world cereal stocks in more than two decades”; so stated the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in its February *Food Outlook* report, which reviews end-of-year stock estimates for the past five years. A huge 19% drop is expected in grain stock levels from the 2002 crop year, to the end of the 2003 crop year. At the same time, urgent calls are coming from the UN World Food Programme (WFP) and the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), and other groups, for donations and pledges of emergency food aid.

For example, in the Gaza Strip, the need for food relief has shot up from providing for 11,000 persons two years ago, to over 750,000 today. In the Palestinian Territories overall, some 2 million, out of 3 million population, have been forced into food aid-dependency and terrible risk (see article, page 6).

But in the face of this, the principal donor nations (the United States, nations of Western Europe, Australia, Japan, and so on) are not making even their “normal” pledges; i.e., the *inadequate* commitments typical of recent years. And multinational contributions have also been cut back drastically.

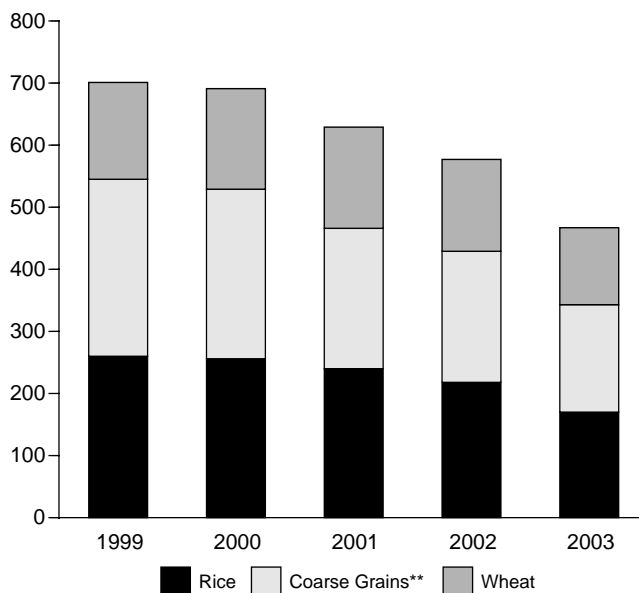
Therefore, it is best to clarify the two key points that govern the situation, before proceeding to review the scope of today’s crisis. Firstly, it should be understood that principal donor nations are holding back from making pledges and getting food into the relief-pipeline, *not because of the limitations of declining world grain stocks*, but rather because of governmental policy decisions.

What reasons are given? A characterization was made

Feb. 17, by Walter Fust, the head of the Swiss government’s Agency for Development and Cooperation, who said, “Some donor countries think they do not want to disburse money because they could be considered as looking at the [Iraq]

FIGURE 1  
**World Cereals Stocks To Drop 19% in 2003 (World Carryover Stocks)\***

(Metric Tons, Millions)



\*Refers to estimated volume of grain stocks at the end of the crop year.  
\*\*Coarse grains include corn (maize), sorghum, barley and others.

Source: U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization.

war as not being avoidable. And the other ones think that they cannot invest in something before it [an Iraq war] happens. And a number of countries do pledge money to commit support, but they don't do the disbursement in adequate time."

The second point to explore, is the following: What if adequate, timely aid pledges were, indeed, made? Would there not be insufficiencies of stocks—of grains and all other food categories? The answer is yes; however, a grain and food-producing mobilization—as the world has seen at other key times, such as in the United States during World War II—can and should be mustered successfully. There are models of how to proceed to provide backing to farmers (low-interest credits for inputs—seeds, fertilizer, chemicals; additional labor help, transportation and storage; discounted energy and fuel; etc.), to ramp up farm output. Additional food output can be thus "commissioned" as a matter of policy. All of this is just an essential, urgent part of the kind of emergency economic restoration program Lyndon LaRouche has been calling for in his infrastructure-building campaign.

### LaRouche's 'Food for Peace'

Specifically, an emergency food-provision approach was called for by Lyndon LaRouche as a revived "Food for Peace" policy in 1988, when the Schiller Institute formed an organizing effort by that name in September of that year. LaRouche spoke in Berlin in October, and in Chicago in December 1988, elaborating his strategic proposals for foreign policy and economic development—especially as regards the pending break-up of the Soviet East Bloc. LaRouche reiterated it again 10 years later, when then-Russian Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov attempted to mobilize a build-up campaign for Russian agriculture, beginning with poultry.

But instead of this, over the past 15 years, there has been an anti-food security policy forced into effect among nations—except for China—in the form of the worsening free trade and "global sourcing" of food, by cartel-dominated trade and political forces. High-tech family farms have been driven out of operation in much of the former farm-belts of North America, Australia, and other former agriculture powerhouses like Argentina. Infrastructure essential for farm output potential—water and land management, transportation, etc.—has not been built or maintained. When a drought hits—as it did in the grainbelt of Canada and the United States during 2002—there is little mitigating infrastructure.

Per capita, grain output worldwide has been *less* than consumption in each of the past three years, and this current year 2003—barring a "miracle" intervention to increase output, could see harvests again less than consumption levels—this time, by a whopping 111 million metric tons, according to the FAO's February forecast warnings.

This is the dire back-drop, from which to understand that the current appeals for food-aid should be met out of both humanitarian morality, and simultaneously, as a call to action to restore and build food output capability again.

### Emergency Food-Aid Appeals

On Feb. 7 in Rome, the World Food Programme, the principal food-relief coordinating agency worldwide, held a "Consultation on Resources" meeting, at which seven regional directors reported on the shortfalls of pledges for their areas. Regional Director Khaled Adly reported on, "Contingency Measures for a Potential Conflict in Iraq" and on food relief planning for Afghanistan.

Only 10% of the overall 2003 anticipated requirements of the WFP are covered by pledges as of Feb. 3. The value of donations to the Programme was lower in 2002 (\$1.806 billions), than in 2001 (\$1.902 billions).

Worse, in late January the WFP urgently warned that its food-aid "pipelines" for both the 21 stricken African countries, and North Korea, were drying up and would be empty by the end of March. The latest "2003 Overview" report by the WFP summarizes: "In 2003, over 78 million people will continue to depend on WFP's food aid to survive or to preserve their livelihoods. Over 4.8 million metric tons of additional food aid are needed to assist them. WFP requires \$2.4 billion to fully meet the needs of its beneficiaries."

Already, even minimal rations have been cut in several locations, for lack of supplies. Some of the recent announcements and appeals for food aid:

- On Feb. 10, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), the largest aid provider in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, announced that its emergency appeal for funding last December, has gone *completely unanswered*. Without support, life-preserving operations for close to 2 million people will grind to a halt.

- On Feb. 14, an urgent appeal for food aid for 1.2 million refugees in sub-Saharan and northern Africa was made by both the WFP and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. In a joint press release, the agencies specified that 112,000 metric tons of food, worth an estimated \$84 million, is needed over the next six months. Some of the refugees are already receiving only half of their monthly food rations. In Tanzania, for example, more than 515,000 refugees—from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo, had their corn (maize) ration cut in early February, for the second time since November 2002. Stocks of many commodities will run out by the end of March, unless more funding is supplied.

- On Feb. 15 and 16, a meeting was held in Geneva, of international aid experts and officials from donor governments, called together by the Swiss government in an attempt to break the funding deadlock for food donations.

- On Feb. 18, a meeting took place in London of representatives of the most important donor nations to the Palestinian Authority, to confer on how to meet the rapidly increasing needs. The meeting was convened by Norway, the world's leading per-capita contributor of humanitarian aid. It chairs the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee set up according to the 1993 Declaration of Principles between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, to see to "temporary" transition needs, and now faced with being an ongoing relief operation.

# UN: Starvation Threatens The Palestinians

by Dean Andromidas

The Palestinian population of the West Bank and Gaza Strip faces starvation unless international aid is mobilized by the end of March. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), the largest aid provider in the region, announced on Feb. 10 that an emergency appeal issued last December has gone totally unanswered by all traditional government donors. The principal reason is the expected war against Iraq, and the fact that governments have been forced to focus on preparing for the humanitarian catastrophe which, it is feared, will result.

The UNRWA announcement underscores the criminal situation which now exists in the Palestinian Authority, where Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon and his generals are doing as they please against the Palestinian population, as the world debates the drive for a new Iraq war. UNRWA warns that two-thirds of the 3 million Palestinians living under brutal occupation face starvation.

In an official statement released on Feb. 10, UNRWA Commissioner General Peter Hansen warned, "We are scraping the bottom of every barrel and stretching every dollar we have, but without immediate donations our emergency operations are going to grind to a halt. The cutbacks come at a time when the uncertain regional situation makes it ever more imperative that we maintain a lifeline to the refugees in the territories. And yet the paradox is that our emergency funding for the year may be threatened because donors are holding back to see what is needed in Iraq. The uncertainty on the political front in the West Bank and Gaza means that this is no time to allow humanitarian efforts to stall. . . . The tensions are too high and the need too great."

## Two-Thirds Are in Extreme Poverty

In December, UNRWA made an appeal for \$94 million to fund emergency programs, particularly food, shelter, and health care. The massive destruction being caused by Israeli military operations, closures, and curfews has all but destroyed the Palestinian economy and infrastructure. Over the last two years of the conflict, UNRWA has been forced to expand its operations, to meet the dire needs of the population. For example, in the Gaza Strip, it provided food for only 11,000 people two years ago, but now supplies no less than 750,000 people, more than half of the Gaza Strip's population. Now the assistance should double again, because the current

high level of malnutrition is now comparable to that of war-torn Congo.

Already UNRWA has been forced to cut the size of the ration packages it gives to 120,000 refugee families in Gaza, while in the West Bank, 1,600 emergency staff are to be laid off and the payment of refugee hospitalization is being stopped. Pointing to the Israeli military's brutal demolition of houses, the release warns, "Urgent humanitarian operations, including the rehousing of refugees made homeless by Israel's military, will have to be cancelled just as demolition operations are escalating. In Rafah in the south of the Gaza Strip, 79 shelters were completely destroyed in January alone. Supplies of food, tents, and cash to those made homeless cannot continue unless donations are forthcoming."

The UNRWA release states that despite its efforts to help alleviate some of the "worst effects of the violence, curfews, and closures on the West Bank and Gaza Strip . . . two-thirds of the population is living in dire poverty, thousands have been made homeless by demolitions or injured by fighting, and malnutrition rates for children have reached crisis levels."

The \$94 million aid program calls for the following:

**Emergency food aid:** Latest figures show that 22% of Palestinian children are suffering from acute chronic malnutrition. Four out of five children suffer from deficiencies in the intake of iron and zinc, causing anemia and weakening the immune system. UNRWA wants to launch its largest-ever food security program to cover two-thirds of all refugees in the occupied Palestinian territory—220,000 families. This is a total of 1.1 million people, or one-third of the entire population. But even this program is only designed to provide 1,600 calories a day. The vast majority of these refugees are unemployed, with no sources of outside income.

**Emergency job creation:** The current level of unemployment stands at over 50%—some say 70%—because of the closures, which are "the root cause of Palestinian poverty and malnutrition." UNRWA hopes to provide 1 million man days of work at \$12 a day for skilled workers, including teachers, medical personnel, and laborers.

**Emergency shelters:** There are now 5,500 refugees whose homes have been destroyed by the Israeli military. This is in addition to the 400 houses destroyed in the Jenin refugee camp alone.

**Emergency health program:** Israeli military operations have created a health emergency, creating a demand for healthcare which has increased by 60%. UNRWA wants to increase its medical staff by 300 people and fund purchases of extra medicines and health supplies and the establishment of mobile clinics.

**Emergency education program:** The Palestinian educational system, which had been among the best in the region, has been crippled. Students have lost at least one month of school in the past year, and universities have been closed since the beginning of the current term. Because of the continuous military operations, house-to-house searches in the middle of





*During UNRWA Commissioner General Peter Hansen's January inspection visit to Rafah in the West Bank, he saw the widespread destruction of even large, multiple-family buildings, and visited families needing food aid—now more than half of the entire Palestinian population.*

the night, and curfews that can last many days at a time, Palestinian children are suffering from tremendous stress and the effects of violence. This has led to a collapse of test scores, among other problems. UNRWA needs funds to enroll 40,000 children in Gaza alone, hire an additional 190 teachers, and establish special education programs.

**Emergency relief and social assistance:** To deal with the thousands of victims from the conflict, UNRWA wants to be able to provide cash payments to those who have lost their homes and jobs, and provide shelters for the disabled. UNRWA hopes to supply school clothes, shoes, bags, and stationery for 70,000 children from impoverished families.

### **Israel Took Palestine's Taxes**

The \$94 million UNRWA needs is a small sum when one realizes that the Israeli government, in Roman Empire style, is holding close to \$500 million it collects in taxes on goods that are imported and must come through Israeli ports and entry points. These taxes are the primary source of Palestinian revenues and Israel illegally refuses to turn these funds over to the Palestinian Authority.

The real crime is that UNRWA is being forced to come to the aid of the Palestinians in the face of the Class A war crimes being perpetrated by Sharon and his generals. Israel has now re-occupied almost the entire West Bank, and those areas it does not fully occupy, Israel has under total siege, controlling every person or commodity that enters or leaves. Under the Geneva Conventions, Israel, as the occupying

power, is responsible for the well-being of the civilian population, including providing food. Israel is forcing this responsibility on international humanitarian organizations, while claiming to call itself a "democratic state in the Western tradition." It is currently committing war crimes comparable to those committed by Yugoslavia, for which its former President Slobodan Milosevic is on trial in The Hague.

The tolerance for these war crimes has reached the point where Israeli military officers freely describe to government television interviewers, how they are conducting a campaign of collective punishment—a Class A war crime—against the Palestinian civilian population. An Israeli lieutenant colonel involved in the military operation currently targeting Hebron, told Israel's Channel One TV, "Using tanks was meant to create a new order here, so they understand our intentions. . . . The economic burden [on the residents] is not an accident or coincidental, but part of a long-term process. . . . This is meant to apply pressure on the residents of the city to regurgitate the terrorists."

This same phrase was used in an interview on the same channel a few days before, and was the object of a formal complaint to the Judge Advocate General by the Gush Shalom organization, charging that this constitutes collective punishment.

The United States could force these war crimes to stop. Yet the U.S. Congress on Feb. 12 passed Resolution 61 by a vote of 411-2, praising Israel's "dedication to democratic ideals" and pledging American support for a "secure Israel."

# Save the Airlines, Re-Regulate Now!

by Anita Gallagher

The major U.S. air carriers, led by bankrupt United Airlines, are heading into a meatgrinder of destruction—the only difference in their fates, being which one is first on the conveyor belt. This destruction of the nation's essential transportation infrastructure must be stopped at once, by a sweeping change in national policy—re-regulation of air travel for the general welfare—to save the airlines from internecine, gladiator-style combat, where asset strippers harvest the carcasses.

Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche warned in an Aug. 24, 2002 webcast, “We are losing our rail system, the last vestige of it. We are also in the process of crippling, and virtually destroying our air traffic system. . . . If this were to occur . . . then the United States ceases to be an integrated nation. . . . It is no longer a unified, efficient national economy.” Yet an airline representative on Feb. 19 told *EIR*, after being briefed on the reregulation of the airlines, “I’ve never heard anyone suggest that before.” LaRouche’s approach must be taken, before time runs out for the airlines.

## The Specter of United’s Liquidation

“Vultures Are Circling United Airlines,” reads Neil Weinberg’s headline in *Forbes* magazine on Feb. 18. “UAL’s [United Airlines] Chapter 11 reorganization may just turn into an outright liquidation. Lenders, lessors and competitors are ready to pick up the pieces.” Similarly, *Fortune*’s John Helyar wrote on Feb. 2, “Absent progress, United could soon begin a spiral from Chapter 11 [bankruptcy protection] into Chapter 7: liquidation.”

Since filing for bankruptcy on Dec. 9, United has been in negotiations for \$2.56 billion annual givebacks from its unions. It is also presumed to be shedding lease costs by renegotiating 309 (about two-thirds) of its leased planes, as well as its real estate leases; planning another 6% capacity cut in 2003, and shutting down maintenance facilities and ticket reservation offices, among other measures. Other airlines are lining up to self-destruct in the same mode: For example, American Airlines spokeswoman Tara Baten told *Fortune*, “Anywhere United might get a cost advantage on us, we will try to pursue savings in that area as well.”

But, truth is stranger than fiction for the “true believers” of the cost-cutting doctrine: It has not worked at United, nor anywhere else. In 2002, the major airlines lost over \$9 billion. A leading cost-cutter, Continental Airlines CEO Gordon Be-

thune posed the paradox in *USA Today* Jan. 21: “We’re beating the hell out of the competition, but we’re still losing a ton of money.” Industry revenues were off 20-25% from the “recession” year 2001, says Dave Swierenga, chief economist for the Air Transport Association. Despite the huge cut of 80,000 jobs and 10% in industry capacity, industry costs are only down by 5%, according to *USA Today*’s Dan Reed. Swierenga doubts such large savings are possible: “I’ve never known of any company that cut its costs by that much without cutting its revenues by as much or more, cancelling out the benefit.”

The airline industry case thus parallels that of state governments cutting their budgets, only to find their revenues had dropped even faster. A recent study by Families USA found that every \$1 million cut in Medicaid spending would cause \$3.4 million to be lost in business activity. Or, one could look at the “consolidation” of the steel industry—a goal often set for the airlines: With the sales of LTV Steel, and the sale of Bethlehem Steel to asset-strippers like Wilbur Ross, steel production is reduced, wages and pensions are lowered, and the “legacy” health benefits promised to retirees and their spouses, abandoned. But the companies are *still* not earning a profit. The pensions of US Airways pilots have been reduced 75% through US Air’s bankruptcy proceedings, and the pensions of United’s retired pilots are now threatened.

United is asking its union workforce to give back 34% of its wages and benefits each year, for \$2.56 billion in savings; American Airlines has asked its unions to give back 25% of wages and benefits, to save \$1.8 billion (while Moody’s downgraded the bonds of its parent, AMR, to junk status); Delta, where only the pilots are unionized, has asked its pilots to reopen their contract well ahead of its 2005 expiration for large givebacks. Northwest, the fifth-largest airline, says labor must contribute much of the \$1.5 billion a year in additional cost cuts the company needs. One union representative fears all the major airlines will soon be bankrupt, and replaced by low-budget carriers with pay scales and labor schedules thrown back to the 1960s.

Even Southwest Airlines, the only major airline to turn a profit last year, had its flight attendants picketing at Love Field in Dallas Feb. 14, over demands that they work longer hours with fewer breaks. On Jan. 9, the CEOs of major airlines appeared before Sen. John McCain’s (R-Ariz.) Transportation Subcommittee, pushing for binding arbitration to stop any airline strikes.

Now, fit the airlines’ finances into the real financial picture. As LaRouche stated in his Feb. 15 speech, “The Aftermath of January 28th,” sometime between Spring 1999 and Spring 2000, the United States “had already entered what is a terminal collapse of the world’s present monetary-financial system”—a hyperinflation; and, for monetarists, “the alternative to a hyperinflation is a hyper-deflation—a collapse beyond belief.” LaRouche’s alternative is a New Bretton Woods financial system, and a Federal Super-TVA to restart produc-

tion, on the model of Franklin Roosevelt's Reconstruction Finance Corp. Revenues of airlines and other firms and government entities will continue to drop like a stone without productive job creation.

### The Same Old 'Song'

But, instead of support for LaRouche's candidacy to generate a recovery, the airlines are instead trying to court diminishing numbers of fliers, whose incomes are also falling.

Glenn Tilton, United's CEO, is on a national tour to sell employees on a plan to hive off 30% of United's business into a no-frills airline that flies point-to-point, like competitors Southwest Airlines, Jet Blue, and Air Tran (the reincarnation of the notorious ValuJet), instead of using the hub-and-spoke system. "The mainline United Airlines would be getting smaller, and we would create a separate operation" offering flights nationwide," Tilton said. United estimates that it competes with low-cost carriers on 72% of its domestic routes.

Airline Pilots Association spokesman Paul Whiteford attacked the idea of a new carrier "gutting out the airline," along with the Airline Flight Attendants, since employees of United's low-cost carrier would work at pay scales comparable to Southwest's. However, on Feb. 17, United's largest union, the International Association of Machinists (IAM) District 141 (ramp workers) head Randy Canale wrote union members that such a low-fare operation "could prove to be the only viable alternative to a competitively irrelevant, shrinking UAL" (United's parent). In his letter, Canale also warned, "The union has repeatedly reported that UAL must dramatically reduce its costs, including labor costs, in order to survive bankruptcy. Yet some members still fail to grasp this simple, obvious truth—we all must sacrifice, or UAL fails." Meanwhile, the unofficial slogan among some IAM members is "Highest pay till the last day."

Third-largest Delta Airlines will launch its low-cost carrier, Song Airways, on April 15, which will serve the Northeast and Florida, where low-cost Jet Blue has cut into one of its major markets. Delta, Continental, and United have all tried, and failed, at low-cost subsidiaries in the past; American Airlines is also considering a low-budget carrier.

Without the measures LaRouche has proposed, the airlines will die. The fallout will be extraordinary. Boeing is basically writing off the year 2003. In the third quarter of 2002, it wrote off \$250 million of unpaid lease income. Its \$11.5 billion lease exposure, at a time 1,500 planes are parked in deserts, is huge. Many non-aviation corporations were ad-



"The State of U.S. Transportation Today," the above drawing by Peter Breughel the Elder might ironically be retitled. The "consolidation" of the nation's airlines by bankruptcy is going on simultaneously with the breakup and destruction of the physical air-travel system. The remaining airlines are trying to "help" each other into bankruptcy and liquidation.

vised by their accountants to buy planes to get the double tax benefits of depreciation and interest on loans. Banks CIT Group and Morgan Stanley have \$3.9 and \$4.8 billion exposures, respectively, while seemingly unrelated companies, such as GE, Walt Disney, and Pitney Bowes also have large exposure. American Insurance Group (AIG) alone has \$24 billion in airplane leases. In the past month, more than a dozen companies have announced that their earnings will be reduced by hundreds of millions of dollars because of lost lease income from U.S. Airways and United Air Lines.

Globally, at least \$1 billion has been lost on airplane leases in the past year, according to Jeremy Kahn of *Fortune*, and \$20 billion or more could be lost in the current conditions, he estimates. It is actually much worse.

The fallout from dying airlines on cities is enormous. Paul O'Connor, executive director of World Business Chicago, said: "United is our fundamental infrastructure for connecting with the rest of the world, and it establishes our ability to serve as an operational center for companies in North America." That whole system is at stake, he told the *Washington Post* Jan. 30. To take another snapshot, United represents a whopping 63% of the airline traffic in Denver, another of its hubs.

Once again, it's as LaRouche said: Without air traffic infrastructure, America ceases to exist as an integrated nation, and an efficient economy. It's time to re-regulate, and reorganize the financial system.

# Water for Development By Nuclear Desalination

by Hycham Basta

As momentum builds against a Middle East war, the crying need for economic development in the region—which will necessarily entail dealing with its grave shortage of water—has put the LaRouche “Oasis Plan” squarely back onto the agenda. The International Conference on the Use of Nuclear Power in Desalinating Seawater, held at Marrakech, Morocco during Oct. 16-18, was a significant step toward realizing that plan.

With specialists attending from 35 countries, this three-day meeting was organized by the Association des Ingénieurs en Genie Atomique du Maroc (AIGAM), the World Water Council (Conseil Mondial de L'Eau—CME), and the World Council of Nuclear Workers (Conseil Mondial des Travailleurs du Nucléaire (WONUC). Industrialists, engineers, and researchers presented their work, notably on how nuclear power can be applied to desalinating seawater. Several of the speakers expressed the view that desalination through nuclear power has become a “viable, realistic option,” given how serious the situation of water supplies has now become, worldwide.

According to Mekki-Berrada, the AIGAM's Chairman, desalination is a solution “both for the present moment, and for the future of mankind”; he added that nuclear power is an inexpensive, non-polluting, and accessible solution.



*Nuclear plants which desalinate seawater are already in use in several countries; this unit is under construction at the Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Plant in India. It will desalinate 6,300 cubic meters of water daily.*

Why nuclear desalination? It is the solution for developing countries.

## Desalination Against Underdevelopment

The Moroccan Secretary of State for Scientific Research pointed to how unevenly water resources are distributed over the globe, and described the policy of “vigilance and foresight” his country has adopted in this respect. Although the planet's water resources are gigantic, being estimated at 1.3 billion cubic kilometers, they are unevenly distributed. The oceans represent 97.41% of these reserves, while the rest is accounted for, essentially, by glaciers and rainfall. Only 0.4% of the world's 135,000 cubic kilometers of freshwater resources are, in fact, accessible.

Freshwater as such is still more unevenly distributed, since fewer than ten countries account for 60% of the world's water resources (particularly Brazil, Russia, China, and Canada). While resources are thus limited, demand has increased steadily, owing to progress, rising living standards, and demographic growth. But drinking water is, de facto, rationed—it is estimated that 1.4 billion human beings lack drinking water, and hundreds and thousands of women and children spend the day looking for water. This scarcity adversely affects food production, and condemns the inhabitants of arid areas to misery and underdevelopment.

There is a solution: Seawater can be desalinated. The industrial process has been mastered for some time, and indeed no longer presents any technical obstacles as such. The two commonest techniques are distillation, and reverse osmosis. In distillation, seawater is caused to evaporate, either through solar radiation, or by heating in a cauldron. Only the water molecules escape, leaving the salts and non-volatile substances behind, in the form of concentrated brine. To procure drinking water, all one need do then, is to condense the water vapour. With reverse osmosis, one first filters and disinfects seawater, so as to remove any particles in suspension, and micro-organisms. The ensuing brine is then driven under pressure through a semi-permeable membrane, which lets through the water molecules alone.

The major drawback to both systems, is that their cost in terms of energy is high, nor is the equipment notably efficient, as the quantity of energy required to heat, or compress seawater, is very large relative to the volume of freshwater put out at the other end. These methods for producing freshwater have accordingly been rather marginal. Only countries that suffer from a severe shortage of freshwater but are otherwise very wealthy, such as Kuwait or Saudi Arabia, have taken to desalinating seawater for drinking purposes.

As of today, world desalinating capacity stands at about 30 million cubic meters per day, with 10,000 desalinating stations, half of these being located in

the Middle East. Although investment costs have tended to fall, they remain prohibitive nonetheless, roughly three to four times the cost of exploiting natural freshwater resources. To give only one example, the Persian Gulf states have already spent more than \$100 billion to build and maintain desalinating plants, while in Libya, wheat is grown with desalinated water—but at eight times the world market price.

### Nuclear Desalination: A Virtual Secret

To avoid future conflicts, not to speak of those that are already upon us, such as the Israeli-Palestinian clash over water supplies, we must move toward new and less costly solutions, particularly for the purposes of irrigation and recycling. Nuclear power could thus be an elegant approach to dealing with the stiff cost of traditional desalinating techniques. The technical feasibility of using nuclear energy for desalinating seawater has been shown by the plants now operating in Kazakstan and Japan—although the Western press has been remarkably quiet about this.

For the last 27 years, the BN-350 reactor at Aktau in Kazakstan has been producing almost 135 megawatts of electricity, as well as 80,000 cubic meters of drinking water per day. Some 60% of the energy thus produced has been used to produce heat to desalinate seawater. In Japan, ten or so desalinating stations, coupled with electricity-generating PWRs (pressurized water reactors), have been turning out between 1,000 and 3,000 cubic meters of drinking water per day.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Options Identification Programme for Demonstration of Nuclear Desalination, as well as the international symposium on nuclear desalination of seawater held in South Korea in 1997, have done much to encourage national and inter-regional programs for nuclear-powered desalination. The IAEA held a Cairo seminar in 2001, on the promise of small and medium-sized nuclear reactors to produce both electricity and drinking water.

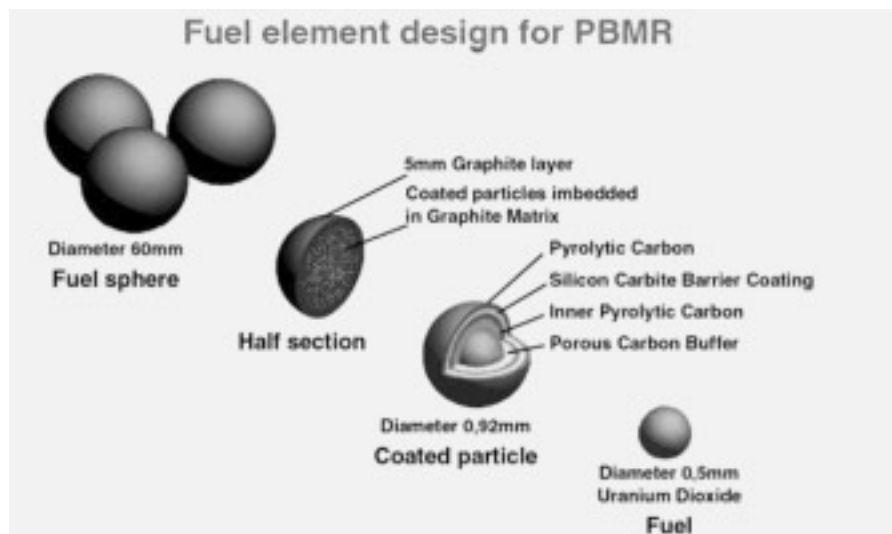
The Marrakech conference confirmed the great possibilities offered by nuclear power. The only real obstacle thrown up against desalination with nuclear energy is, in point of fact, the extremist anti-nuclear attitude harbored by certain circles. There are financial constraints; but nuclear-powered desalination has been accused of all sorts of ills by those who are putty in the hands of anti-nuclear grouplets. Industrialists have become increasingly reluctant to push for nuclear power.

International organizations like the IAEA or the WWC and other sponsors of the Marrakech conference, do enjoy broader credibility to deal with the freshwater shortage.

### The PBMR: The Answer?

Although at the present time—and all the more so since the Chernobyl disaster—the general public may be fairly skeptical as to the widespread use of nuclear power in generating energy (for heating, electricity, etc.), a new nuclear concept is currently being developed in South Africa: the Pebble Bed Modular Reactor (PBMR). In 1993, the South African energy agency ESKOM, anticipating rising energy demand in the early 21st Century, as well as a drop in its ability to generate cheap electricity, promoted research into a new generation of high-temperature reactors. These had been developed by Germany in the mid-1980s. In 1996, ESKOM bought a licence for building such reactors, thereafter improving many of their elements.

Dr. Nicholls, CEO of PBMR Ltd, indicated at the Marrakech conference that although desalination had always been a secondary consideration in the original development of the PBMR design, discussions with other potential customers have led to an evaluation of the merit of the PBMR for desalination: “This evaluation has been very positive. The PBMR size (400 megawatts thermal and 165-plus megawatts electrical power) linked to its Brayton cycle, leads to a good desalination product.” He explained that linking the PBMR with a reverse osmosis (RO) plant would not require any additional circuit, and that with power consumption for the desalination process of only 13.8 MW out of the total 165 MW output, such a plant could produce about 77,760 cubic meters of water



*The Pebble-Bed Modular Reactor’s fuel consists of self-contained and shielded pellets a fraction of an inch in diameter. A kernel of uranium fissile fuel is coated with its graphite moderator, then surrounded by layers of carbon compounds which contain the products of the fission reaction within the fuel kernel. Only the heat escapes.*

daily. Dr. Nicholls added that the total maintenance cost (including membrane replacements for the reverse osmosis) would be 2.25% of capital cost per annum. He concluded that “the PBMR is very well suited to combined desalination and electrical production, without impacting the fundamental design.”

A PBMR unit is comprised of two essential elements: the reactor—where thermal energy is generated by a nuclear reaction—and the energy-conversion unit, where thermal energy is converted into mechanical work, and then into electric energy, by a thermodynamic cycle and a generator. The PBMR reactor is a gigantic hollow steel cylinder, six meters in diameter and 20 meters high. Its cooling system is helium-based. For reaction control, a graphite cylindrical rod occupies the central axis of the steel tube, and moderates the chain reactions. The reactor’s core (3.7 meters in diameter, 9 meters high), is located within the graphite rod itself.

The core’s central part contains about 185,000 graphite spheres. The outer shell contains roughly 370,000 fuel spheres. Each such sphere, which resembles a billiard ball, is made up of uranium enriched with 8% U-235, surrounded by carbon or graphite. Gaseous helium filters through the central graphite rod and cools down the reactor core.

The second part of the PBMR is the energy-conversion unit. The heated helium which has recovered the reactor core’s caloric energy is compressed during the so-called Brayton thermodynamic cycle.

The question is often posed as to why one should adopt this novel line in high-temperature reactors (HTRs), when there are already perfectly good standard reactors. It so happens that the PBMR is the standard-bearer for a new generation of advanced nuclear reactors. Seen from the vantage point of a developing country, these HTRs present several advantages relative to standard reactors.

First is the Pebble Bed’s passive security system: helium is a remarkably stable and chemically inert cooling gas. The graphite used for the fuel spheres remains stable at temperatures of up to 2,800°C. This preserves the fuel elements’ initial configuration throughout the chain reaction, and protects the reactor core from meltdown. Lastly, thanks to the carbon envelope surrounding the fuel particles, which serves to isolate radioactive radiation, radioactive waste can be stored far more easily, than in pressurized-water reactors, and it can be done on-site.

The second advantage is quick proliferation of power, with non-proliferation of the materials used in manufacturing atomic weapons; e.g., by extracting plutonium from the waste. The Western world is thus more likely to look favorably on the spread of nuclear power throughout the developing countries, with the HTR. Where a standard thermal, hydro-electric or nuclear power station takes at least eight years to build, leading to a risk of over-capacity, such HTRs can be built in two short years.

High-temperature reactors such as the PBMR also have

greater operating flexibility: The modular concept allows mass-production, and new modules can be added on to the primary unit, so as to fine-tune supply to demand within the briefest of time-spans. This can be important during a cold spell for example, when demand soars.

The PBMR allows one to generate, free of charge, surplus thermal energy, which can be used to supply seawater desalinating plants. Compared to other energy generators, the PBMR is relatively cost-efficient: It works out at something like \$1.3 million per megawatt, whereas, in South Africa, a thermal reactor costs \$900,000. Although the gap would seem to be substantial, it dwindles in the long term, owing to the high cost of mining and moving coal. Lastly, use of PBMRs, relative to coal-burning reactors, would significantly reduce the greenhouse effect.

In addition to shareholder approval, approval to continue with the construction of a demonstration PBMR module is subject to a series of milestone reviews by the South African government, the successful completion of the environmental impact assessment process, and the issuing of a construction license by the National Nuclear Regulator. Assuming a favorable outcome of all these approval processes by March 2003, preliminary construction activities could commence by late 2004.

## Energy Deregulation Has Failed in Ontario

by Richard Sanders

The credit ratings of Ontario’s electrical distribution companies—formerly parts of Ontario Hydro—were downgraded on Jan. 31, 2002 by Dominion Bond Rating Service, “because,” said Dominion analyst Nigel Heath, “of the restrictions put on them as a result of Bill 210, in particular the cap on the distribution rates that’s been put in place.” Canada’s energy “privateers” had been hoping for an annual return of 9.88%, but because of the provincial government spending freeze, they will now earn 6.6%. In November 2002, following a growing consumer revolt over soaring electricity prices after the generating market was deregulated, Ontario Premier Ernie Eves capped retail hydro-electricity rates and distribution rates.

The downgrading will make it more difficult for the utility to raise badly needed funds, and threatens rate increases to the consumers, losses to the distributors, and/or bankruptcy.

How did what used to be the third-largest nuclear utility in the world—with about 15,000 MW installed capacity—end up in this dilemma? Ontario Hydro used to be Canada’s largest crown corporation (essentially publicly owned), with

a revenue in 1990 of just under 6 billion Canadian dollars, and 32,000 employees (General Motors Canada has 43,000 employees). This represented an enormous potential. If combined with aggressive industrial exports, as proposed by LaRouche associates in Canada decades ago—building floating CANDU nuclear reactors for export to the rest of the world—Ontario Hydro could be of immense benefit to the entire world. Cheap energy from nuclear could make a bid to reduce poverty in the world—or even eliminate it. So we thought.

## Enter the Mad Utopians

But Zbigniew Brzezinski's crowd, who got President Jimmy Carter to go for a policy of "controlled disintegration of the Western economies," did not intend to allow such productive capacity to continue to exist. "Out of the blue," in 1992, Maurice Strong was appointed to head Ontario Hydro. Strong was a bona fide utopian kook, but also cloaked as a diplomat, a financial speculator, and a billionaire. He is today the second in command at the UN, a top advisor to James Wolfensohn of the World Bank, an associate of Britain's Prince Philip in the Worldwide Fund for Nature—and perhaps worst of all, a close friend and advisor of Al Gore, with whom he partnered an "environmental" scam called Molten Metal, Inc., which was exposed during the 2000 American Presidential election. Strong is the perfect match for Prince Philip, who once said that he would like to be reincarnated as a deadly virus to help with the world over-population problem.

Strong immediately set out to wreck Ontario Hydro. Toronto's daily *Globe & Mail*, on May 24, 1994 listed some of Strong's "accomplishments" as head of that great utility. "He deserves praise for his performance to date. . . . Hydro's work force is one-third smaller than in 1992, having shed 10,000 full- and part-time employees. The utility cancelled \$24 billion in capital spending which had been planned for the next decade."

Strong told *National Review* on Sept. 1, 1997, "Frankly, we may get to the point where the only way of saving the world will be for industrial civilization to collapse." As head of the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, he pronounced, "The concept of national sovereignty . . . is a principle which will yield only slowly and reluctantly to the new imperatives of global environmental cooperation. It is simply not feasible for sovereignty to be exercised unilaterally by individual nation-states, however powerful."

By 1995, Strong had softened up Hydro for the picking by the privateers, especially since the "Common Sense" (Thatcherite) Conservatives had just won Ontario's provincial election. Now that Hydro was trimmed down to about two-thirds of its former employees, with its capital budget eliminated, the privateers could come in and get their booty.

In August 1997, Ontario Hydro announced it would shut down seven of its nuclear reactors within the next year, the biggest nuclear shutdown in world history. This would in-

clude four reactors each of 515 MWe at the Pickering "A" nuclear station, just east of Toronto, and three 848 MWe reactors at the Bruce "A" nuclear station on the shore of Lake Huron near the town of Kincardine. Ontario Hydro had previously shut down one reactor at the Bruce "A" station in 1995, and was at the time also planning to shut down Canada's last remaining heavy water plant at the Bruce site.

## Privatization and Breakup

On Oct. 29, 1998, Ontario's Conservative government passed a law to split up Ontario Hydro and "open the electricity market to competition," in the phrase now made notorious by Enron et al., in 2000. By 2000, the Hydro was split into five parts, in preparation for the sell-off—Enron was said to be one of the prospective bidders. And on Dec. 12, 2001, outgoing Provincial Premier Harris announced plans to sell the province's electricity distribution grid as of May 1, 2002.

On April 19, 2002, Justice Arthur Gans of the Ontario Superior Court ruled the "Hydro One" privatization illegal, in response to a lawsuit against by two unions: the Canadian Union of Power Engineers and the Communications, Energy and Paperworkers. Subsequently, on June 12, Provincial Premier Ernie Eves cancelled the sell-off of Hydro One (the electricity transmission grid), which had been scheduled for that month. But on May 1, in spite of the ruling, the electricity generation market was "opened to competition." In a month, prices fell below the pre-open market price of 4.3¢ per kilowatt-hour.

But during the Summer of 2002, demand for power reached record levels amid unusually hot weather, as Ontario Hydro was shutting its nuclear units. Bills jumped up 25%, with 100% "spikes." On Sept. 9, the "market supply regulator" of Ontario's deregulated grid implemented a 3% voltage cut. In October, the legislative opposition began almost daily attacks on Eves' government over personal hardship caused by high prices. Eves proposed measures in November to protect consumers from rising Hydro bills: a freeze on rates (until 2006), and rebates (totalling about \$700 million Canadian) to residents and small businesses who were paying more than the government rate cap.

The gullible public might heave a sigh of relief at these caps, but the problem will not go away. Because of the ruthless stripping down of the Hydro by Maurice Strong, its once-abundant capacity—on whose surplus the New England states of the United States relied decades ago—is no longer enough for peak power usage in the province. Capital will have to be invested. The energy "pirates" who bought the distribution networks to cash in on big rate increases, Enron style, may go bankrupt—but does that mean Ontario will no longer need electricity?

What is now the provincially-owned generating utility, OPG, plans to reopen the four Pickering nuclear units, and the British company which now owns the Bruce generating complex expects to re-start two of its four idled reactors.

## LaRouche Youth Movement Unleashed: 'This Is *Our* Time'

by Susan Welsh

The LaRouche movement met in Reston, Virginia on Presidents' Day weekend, preparing members to take leadership in a world exploding with revolutionary change. About 750 people—more than 200 of them youth—attended the semi-annual conference of the Schiller Institute and International Caucus of Labor Committees (ICLC), in the midst of the worst blizzard to hit the U.S. East Coast in 40 years.

As the meeting convened on Feb. 15, many millions of people were demonstrating around the world, against an Iraq war. The evening before, the United Nations Security Council session, hearing the reports of the UN inspectors in Iraq, had erupted in opposition to the Bush Administration's war drive.

Six months ago, Lyndon LaRouche had stood alone among world policymakers, insisting that this war was *not* inevitable. Many agreed that a war would be foolish, even catastrophic—but impotence and cynicism resigned them to what they considered an unstoppable juggernaut. Thanks to LaRouche's persistence and many flanking initiatives, others finally began to glean that war really could be stopped. The LaRouche Youth Movement played a vital role in this shift, circulating millions of leaflets and other literature issued by their candidate's 2004 Presidential campaign committee, lobbying state capitols, and organizing on the campuses on five continents.

### 'A Sense of Immortality'

The central focus of the conference was the youth movement: the spark that will make victory possible, for the ideas that LaRouche and his supporters have fought for, over more than three decades. Every effort was made (successfully) to raise the funds to make sure that every youth member in the United States could attend, as well as delegations from Germany, France, Peru, Mexico, Australia, the Philippines, and other locations.

In his keynote speech, published below, LaRouche laid out the strategic picture of a bankrupt world economy and a morally destroyed nation; he elaborated the qualities of leadership required in this period of danger and great opportunity, most





*Young people attending the conference listen intently to an answer to a question posed to Lyndon LaRouche, in the dialogue following his keynote.*

particularly the requirement to reject the tyranny of “popular opinion,” and to be governed instead on the basis of the Platonic principles of creative discovery.

“The most important thing,” LaRouche explained, “is to produce, among young people, when they are entering maturity, a sense—a true, deep sense—of immortality.” If the younger generation, the “no-future generation,” can grasp that sense, then they in turn can inspire their parents’ generation with a true sense of historic mission for humanity. We can then proceed to put the economy through bankruptcy reorganization, implement a New Bretton Woods, build great infrastructure projects such as the Eurasian Land-Bridge, the Super-TVA, and the exploration of space: a real future! “I think we’ll find,” he concluded, “the world is ready for us. It’s ready for us to play a leading role, once again.”

Helga Zepp-LaRouche’s keynote speech on Feb. 16, also published below, presented “The View From ‘Old Europe,’” using the works of the great poet and playwright Friedrich Schiller to show how a beaten-down population can be elevated to the plane of the sublime, through Classical art. As one young member of the audience exclaimed later, “Helga, I think that you are restoring the soul of the United States, in the same way that Schiller restored the soul of France by writing *The Virgin of Orleans*, after Voltaire had destroyed its soul by writing attacks on Jeanne d’Arc and Leibniz.”

The conference featured an evening of music, poetry, and drama, “A Celebration of the Beautiful and Sublime Life of Marianna Wertz,” a leader of the LaRouche movement who passed away last month; an afternoon of open

discussion with the LaRouches; and a panel presentation of “pedagogical exercises” by leaders of the youth movement, “Shattering Axioms, Fighting for Our Future!” All these presentations will be published in future issues of *EIR* and/or *New Federalist* newspaper. The two-day public meeting flowed into a business session of the ICLC on Feb. 17, and then a cadre school with youth participants, in which the LaRouches developed more fully the array of “big ideas” presented at the conference.

### **Descending on Capitol Hill**

By the morning of Feb. 19, the nation’s capital had more or less dug itself out of two feet of snow—and Capitol Hill was hit by a new “avalanche”: A militant force of 125 members of the LaRouche Youth Movement arrived for an ear- and earth-shattering demonstration, with such chants as, “When you’ve run out of cash, and you’re digging in the trash, LaRouche’s Super-TVA will save your hungry ass.” They then divided up into ten squads and flooded the Congressional office buildings with organizing delegations, hitting the offices of 50-75 Congressmen, with campaign literature and discussions on the war, the economic crisis, immortality, and the nature of man. Organizers reported, “Having international youth really added an element that is generally missing, which is more of a world view on the crisis outside the United States, and most importantly, how Lyn’s leadership is resonating throughout the world.” This was also the first time that the East and West Coast youth contingents had intervened together in this way, as a unified body, and participants vowed, “This is just the beginning.”

# In the Aftermath of January 28th

*Following is Mr. LaRouche's keynote address to the Presidents' Day Weekend conference of the International Caucus of Labor Committees and Schiller Institute, in Reston, Virginia on Feb. 15. The session was chaired by Nancy Spannaus, and Mr. LaRouche was introduced by Schiller Institute Vice Chairwoman Amelia Boynton Robinson.*

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## Nancy Spannaus

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... This is the "youngest" conference of the LaRouche movement we've had in quite some time—say, probably, decades. And, that's good, because we have a revolution to make in very short order. Ours will be a republican revolution, even greater than that of 1776, when a group of young whipper-snappers, such as Alexander Hamilton, John Quincy Adams, and James Monroe, responded to the leadership of the octogenarian genius, Benjamin Franklin. Of course, we have our own octogenarian genius in Lyndon LaRouche. And therefore, our revolution will be all the greater.

I expect this conference will be a turning point in the minds and lives of many of you, as you turn your attention to posterity and against the fear of immortality. And, in that respect, I want to note, that, sadly, one month ago, our movement lost to immortality, one of its longtime members: Marianna Wertz. Marianna was the wife of our beloved colleague, Will Wertz, vice president of the Schiller Institute, and a major spark behind the Schiller Institute's activity. I'm very pleased that we were able to honor Marianna's wish, by bringing out a reprint of Amelia Boynton Robinson's autobiography in time for this conference. And I'm told that Amelia will autograph copies tomorrow.

In the meantime, we will be having a tribute to Marianna and the way she lived her life, this evening. But right now, I want to present to you, the woman who will introduce our keynote speaker, Schiller Institute leader and Civil Rights heroine, Amelia Boynton Robinson.

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## Amelia Boynton Robinson

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I always look forward to these conferences. And since all of my life, especially adult life, I have been working with young people: They are my heart. And, I feel that the only way we're going to be able to make progress, is to stick with our leader, and back our leaders, that are the best in the whole world.

We know what is going on now. We realize that this world,

this universe, is millions of years old. We don't know how many millions. But, when we find artifacts, where they have been excavated, and they show human beings who have been in this world millions of years ago, we had better take a second thought; and realize that we can go along with other civilizations, if we follow the leader, the leader that God has given us, the leader who is not just another one—one who has been endowed with a different type of just ordinary living—a leader, who is one that is an economist, a scientist, and one who really knows the road.

So, if we follow—God makes leaders. They don't just jump up and be a leader. God *ordains* them to be leaders. So, we have to save this world. And if it is to be saved, it will take the leaders of the Schiller Institute, and the members and people, who will work with us. Looking at the sign [over the podium]: "This Is *Our* Time." This is *our* time. And, if we don't realize that time passes, and if this is our time, we can not wait, and say, "We'll see what's going on." Because, if we just go on, and accept what is going on, we all will find that we are slaves. Slaves to the system. Slaves that we criticize other countries, whose people are not free. Slaves to ourselves, because we'll be like the people back there, in the time when I worked under the United States Department of Agriculture: Where people were afraid to think for themselves. Why? Because they thought that had to go along with the system. And, we would find ourselves in the same condition, if we don't work together.

And, I heard Lyndon LaRouche say, "We can save this world." And I believe that it can be done. But, no one person can do it by himself. It takes people. It takes dedicated people. It takes people who realize, that nothing is impossible with God. I think of what we are doing, going through now, and how the information we are getting from those who are inspecting Iraq. And I think of our President, who circumvents every thing that seems to be a light.

And, I think of a story, that I heard, because the President always says, that "we're going in, come Hell or high water: We're going into Iraq." It reminds me of a story of a woman, who had a son. She thought a whole lot of this son, but he had go into the Army. Finally, this group of soldiers came to the town. And she notified the whole town, to turn out. "My son, Micky, is in the Army. And Micky is going to be marching with the Army!" And finally, they came in. And, as they came in, they were in step—"right, left, right, left." Finally, she looked around and she saw Micky. And she said, "Oh! There goes Micky! Everybody's out of step, but Micky!" When they said, "Right," Micky would put his left foot out; and when they said, "Left," Micky's right foot went out. "Everybody's out of step, but Micky!"



*Amelia Boynton Robinson introduces Lyndon LaRouche on Feb. 15. “God makes leaders,” she said. “They don’t just jump up and be a leader. God ordains them to be leaders. So, we have to save this world. And if it is to be saved, it will take the leaders of the Schiller Institute, and the members and people, who will work with us.”*

Everybody’s out of step, but our President—I’m sorry to say.

So, we have a leader. We’re going to follow him. *And we are going to turn this country around;* the attitudes of those people, who are Chicken-hawks. And we are going to do it, because we are going to follow a leader, who needs no more introduction. But, I would say, when we get together, when we work together, for a common cause, we will do like I have said before: Those people, who figure that they can destroy the world. They can do what they want. They have left out love. They have left out understanding. They have left out communication. And they are on the outside of the circle. But they have drawn a circle, and they think that they can control the whole world. And I think of what I have said before. And that is: “They drew a circle, and left us out. Heretic, rebel, a thing to flout. But love, the Schiller Institute, Lyn and Helga, have drawn a circle that’s so large, that it has taken them in, with Love.”

I present to you the man who has the spirit. He has the message—Lyndon H. LaRouche.

[Terry Jones of Chicago then brought the audience to sing the Civil Rights-era spiritual, “O Freedom!”: “O Freedom, O Freedom, O Freedom over me./ And before I’ll be a slave./ I’ll be buried in my grave./ And go home to my Lord, and be free!”]

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## Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

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Over the past six months, or so, up until about a week ago, even a few days ago, I was hearing from people in leading positions throughout the world, more and more: “This war

must not happen. But, it can not be stopped. Therefore, you have to go along with it.”

And, as the time passed, there were ebbs and flows in the moods—pessimism, optimism, modest optimism. But, they persistently, again and again: “This war—it’s terrible! It must not happen. *But, it is inevitable!* It can not be stopped! *Don’t get in the way!* Prepare to do something later. The United States will be discredited. Bush will be discredited. Wait! Wait! Be smart! Don’t fight them, now!”

I didn’t agree. And I shall deal with that subject, of agreeing or not agreeing, to such things, here, today.

But, the point happened, as you observed, a couple days ago, now in the United Nations: You saw nations, which, in point of fact, represent the overwhelming majority of the human race, saying, directly, or echoing the sentiments of other nations: “*It shall not happen.*” And, if there are 100 million people in the world, as a whole, of the 6 billion, who actually want the war, I have difficulty to believe that. A very small number actually believes in this war. And, only a few very bad people actually wish it.

So, we’ve come to a point, that the war is still not prevented. But, we have seen the world move from a point of pessimism, about an inevitable war, to a strong conviction, even from leaders of nations who had shown cowardice or wavering beforehand, who are now determined, on behalf of the human race as a whole: *This war shall not happen!*

A great lesson. It reminds me, of course, and it should remind you of Abraham Lincoln, who, on one occasion, said, that “you can fool all of the people some of the time,” and over the past 40 years, we’ve seen a lot of that. “You can fool some of the people, all of the time”—and we see that today, especially in Washington, and in stock-brokering circles.

“But, you *can not* fool all of the people, all of the time.”

Sometimes this fact requires great patience on the part of people. Sometimes, the patience is stretched over generations. Great injustices prevail; unnecessary great wars happen, repeatedly. But, nonetheless, sooner or later, again and again, the people realize: They can not be fooled all of the time.

We have now come to the point, that fooling is at the vanishing point. We have not yet had a victory. We must take strength from what we’ve accomplished thus far, to find more energy to win the victory, which still eludes us. But, we should take strength from what we have accomplished so far, in seeing the majority of the human race express, directly and indirectly, its determination that what we fought against *shall not happen!* And therefore, having come this far, this close to victory, it’s time to examine the basis for our near-victory, to adduce that principle of victory, and to consciously apply it now, to make our victory total.

In the recent period, since I delivered a State of the Union message on the 28th of January—I had to deliver it, because nobody else was going to do so; the President couldn’t make it to deliver it—I issued two reports on a fairly large scale, especially to Democratic National Committee circles, and others: one, a response to Democratic Party leaders, the candidates for nomination, to the war situation, and we find, that all of them have failed. They either acceded to Bush, on the question of the war; or, they admired him on the question; or, they opposed it, in two cases, with one case saying nothing—just opposing it; and the other case saying, they would regret it occurred. But, there was no leadership from these candidates, of the Democratic Party, or other spokesmen of the Democratic National Committee, against this war.

Then I wrote a letter—after exposing that—I wrote a letter to the Democratic National Committee, which is now available to you,<sup>1</sup> in which I outlined some of the things which I will expand upon here and lay out here.

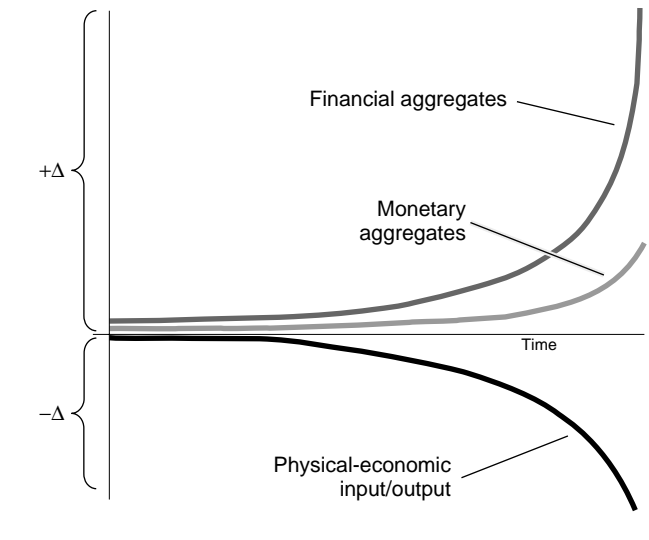
### The Descent Into the Consumer Society

Let me start with some diagrams, which we have again. The standard Triple Curve [Figure 1]. What I want to emphasize is, what has happened to us, especially during the past 40 years. To get a picture of what Lincoln’s aphorism means, that “you can fool all the people most of the time, some of the people all of the time, but, not all of the people all of the time.” This is a picture, in general, which you’ve seen many times from me. This is what’s happened to the U.S. economy, and much of the world economy, since 1966, since the U.S. budget of the year 1966-1967 fiscal year. What has happened over this period, up until about the year 1999-2000, is depicted thus: First, at the top, there’s been a growth of financial aggregates, at the same time there has been a decline in per-capita actual physical output, in the U.S. economy and other economies. That is, the economy has been shrinking, while the

1. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., “An Open Letter to the DNC: The State of the Political Parties,” *EIR*, Feb. 21, 2003.

FIGURE 1

### A Typical Collapse Function



money value of the economy, has been increased, as measured in financial terms. This growth of financial assets, has been driven by an increase of monetary pumping, by the Federal Reserve and other financial institutions, monetary institutions.

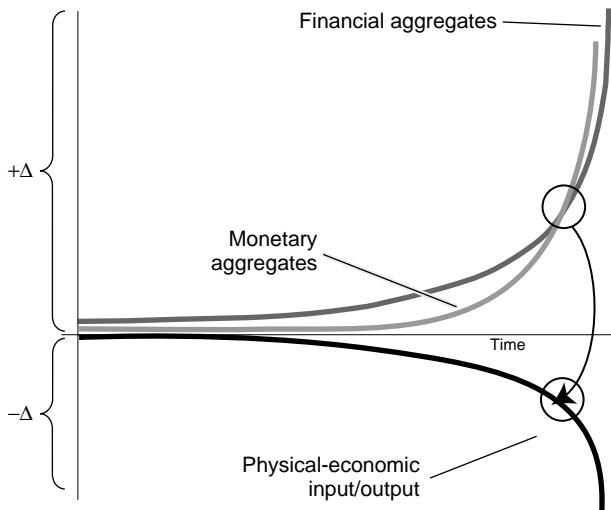
So, they’ve been pumping money into a collapsing economy, to increase the price of a diminishing product of the economy as a whole.

Let’s take the next one in the series [Figure 2]. Now, you come to the following: There’s a turning point, in September of 1998, in the U.S. economy. In August of 1998, Al Gore’s agreement, or his deal with Boris Yeltsin, then the President of Russia, the 1996 agreement, to pull a giant swindle on the world—including some criminal types that Al was involved in, with Golden ADA and things like that. A part of this, apart from looting Russia by Al’s friend Marc Rich—whose lawyer was Lewis Libby, who runs the office of Vice President Cheney, now. They came up with another swindle, called the GKO bonds. It was a swindle, a pure paper swindle, which involved hedge funds in New York and elsewhere. The whole financial system was about to collapse in August of 1998, when this hedge-fund collapse on the GKO Russian bonds occurred.

At that point, the President of the United States, in that period, together with his Treasury Secretary, indicated—and the President publicly, in an address he gave in September in New York City to the New York Council on Foreign Relations—the need for reform of the international monetary-financial system. *He did not do it.* Now, I’ll let him tell you, in his own words, in his own time, why he didn’t do it. It has to do with a stalker in the basement of the White House. And a scandal, which was done to prevent him from even threatening to do it.

FIGURE 2

**The Collapse Reaches a Critical Point of Instability**



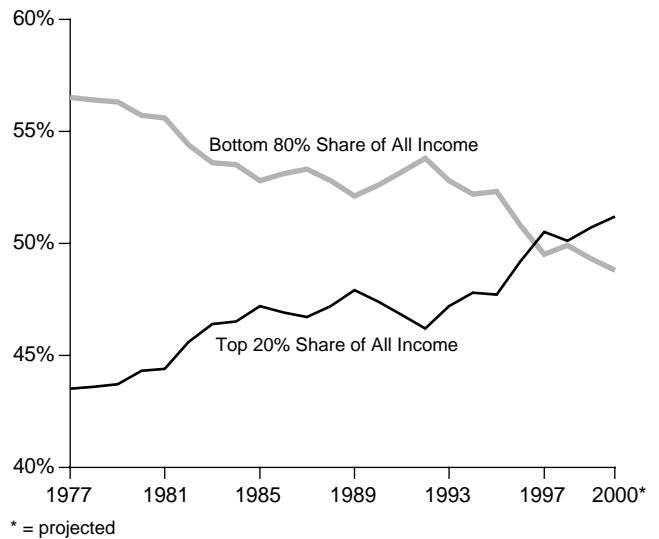
As a result of that, in October of that year, 1998, there was a Washington monetary conference, of various nations coming in tiers and teams, and they adopted a policy. The policy was based on the fear, which I expressed at the time, and which they felt, that the Brazil currency was about to have a blowout, similar to the so-called “Asia crisis” of 1997, and the Russian bond crisis of 1998, to happen by about February of 1999. So, these fellows met together with George Soros, and his type—the drug-pusher that is; the swindler-drug pusher. And George recommended to them a policy that they called a “wall of money.” That is, a great increase in the amount of money being dumped into the system—printed by governments, or central banking systems, or similar methods—to try to prevent the collapse from occurring.

Now, let’s go back to the chart. What happened is, early in 1999, we began to pick up indications, that at least at that time, the amount of monetary aggregate being pumped out of the Federal Reserve System and similar institutions, *exceeded* the amount of financial assets they were rolling over or bailing out by that method. Now, this kind of thing had occurred previously, most famously in June of 1923, when an increase of printing of reichsmarks by the German central bank, the Reichsbank, resulted in what became the hyperinflation of Germany of June 1923 to November 1923—the famous hyperinflation of Germany.

Again, we watched this. And then, in the Spring of 2000, I was convinced that this was not an episodic development, as a result of the “wall of money” policy, but this was a long-term development. That meant the United States economy had entered into a crisis phase, as I indicated in that Summer of the year 2000. And, on that basis, I had made warnings, in the Presidential campaign of that year, of this problem. And,

FIGURE 3

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



Sources: Congressional Budget Office; EIR

before “43” was actually inaugurated—that is, George Bush II, or the Empress Bush II—I indicated what was going to happen to the economy, under his Presidency. And, it has all happened! As I shall indicate.

So, the United States, as of that point, as of no later than this period between the Spring of 1999 and the Spring of the year 2000, had already entered what is a terminal collapse of the world’s present monetary-financial system: That is, the amount of money that must be printed, to keep the financial system from collapsing, is greater than the amount of financial value being propped up by that mechanism. That is the classical mechanism for a pure hyperinflation.

The alternative to a hyperinflation, is a hyper-deflation—a collapse beyond belief. The greatest financial collapse in modern history is the alternative, if we simply let the system go this way.

All right, now, let’s go a more detailed picture of this: what happened to the income of people in the United States, over this period from 1966 to the present [Figure 3]. Over the period—and you’ll see another figure on this, from 1977, the day that Brzezinski became President of the United States, until the year 2000—the lower 80% of the family-income brackets of the United States, have been sinking, while the share of income of the upper 20% of family-income brackets was increasing.

Let’s go to the next chart [Figure 4], to explain what this means. Now, what’s happened is, that the lower 80% is getting less income, than the upper 20%, but a catastrophe has occurred in the upper 20%. In the lower half of the upper 20%,

FIGURE 4

### After-Tax Income of Upper 20% Is 11 Times Greater Than That of Lower 20%

(Billions of dollars)

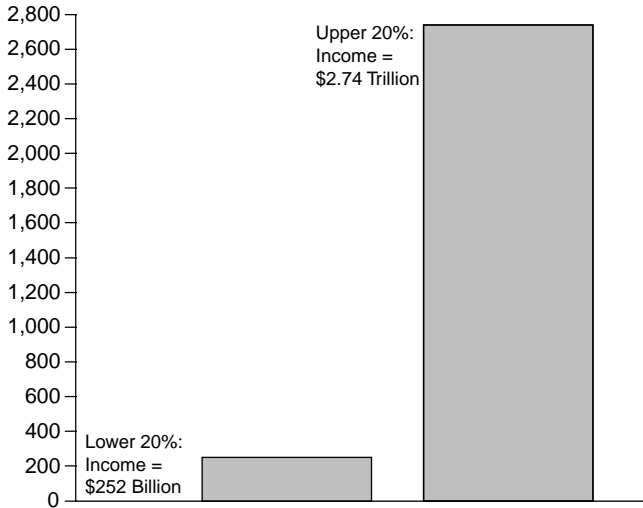


FIGURE 5

### Lower 20% of Households' Share of National Income Plunges



Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce; U.S. Congressional Budget Office; EIR.

since the year 2000-2001, the people who were making money (they thought), on the so-called “Information Age,” have lost billions, trillions. Many of them are wiped out. You see it on the highway from Dulles Airport to Washington, D.C. It’s a ghost town, waiting for the deputy sheriff there to show you around the ghost town.

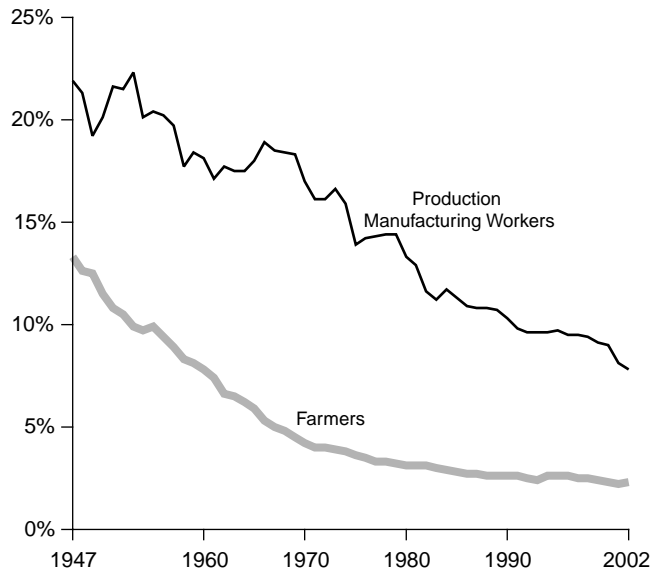
All right, now, look here [Figure 5]. We’re going to 1977. Brzezinski has been made the acting President of the United States, and Carter gets out there and delivers the messages. But, look what happened until 1982—look at the collapse, of the U.S. lower 20% of households of the United States! A catastrophe hit people in the lower income brackets, as a result of loss of agriculture, particularly marginal agriculture, the loss of manufacturing jobs, and similar kinds of occupation. And it stumbled along like that, and it’s now taken, in the most recent period, a further drop.

Next one [Figure 6]. You see, again, just a picture of what’s happened, the collapse in the number of production workers, people actually producing, manufacturing, farmers.

All right, next one [Figure 7]. Now, here’s an interesting thing: I called attention to this at the end of 1983. And in the beginning of 1984, I delivered a nationwide network television broadcast, in which I featured this. I reported then, that the Federal Reserve System and the Commerce Department, and some other folks, had introduced a piece of fakery they called the “Quality Adjustment Index.” And, what they were doing was concealing the actual collapse of the economy—it was a political move—by what they called, adding “quality adjustment factors” to try to explain away the rise in prices

FIGURE 6

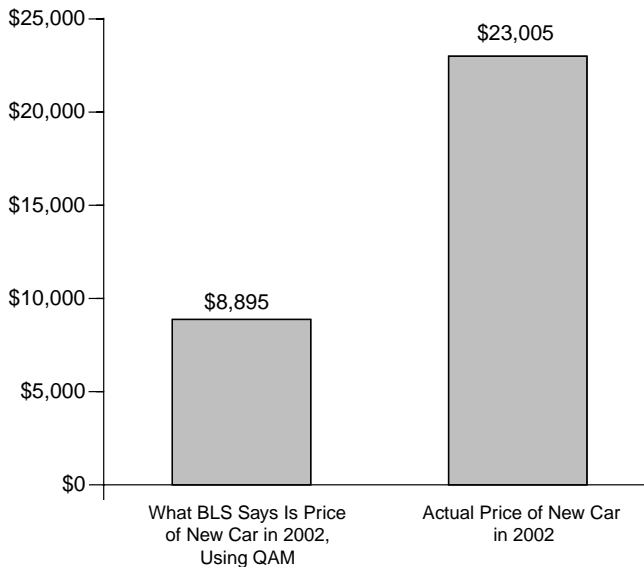
### Manufacturing Workers, Farmers' Share of Labor Force Plummet



Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; EIR.

FIGURE 7

### BLS Fakery in Price of New Car



Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; *EIR*.

and the collapse in the quality of automobiles, vehicles, and other things people were buying.

So, what this has done, as Richie Freeman and the staff have pointed out, is that the mean price for an automobile—a new car, \$23,000 approximately in the U.S.—is actually equivalent, without this fakery factor, to a \$9,000 (approximately) price tag today. So, when you’re paying \$23,000, you’re getting, in terms of 1984 dollars, you’re getting \$9,000 worth at most. So therefore, the report on inflation in the United States, has been faked, by this method, consistently, over the past period since 1983-1984. Next [Figure 8]—the same picture, but seen from a different standpoint.

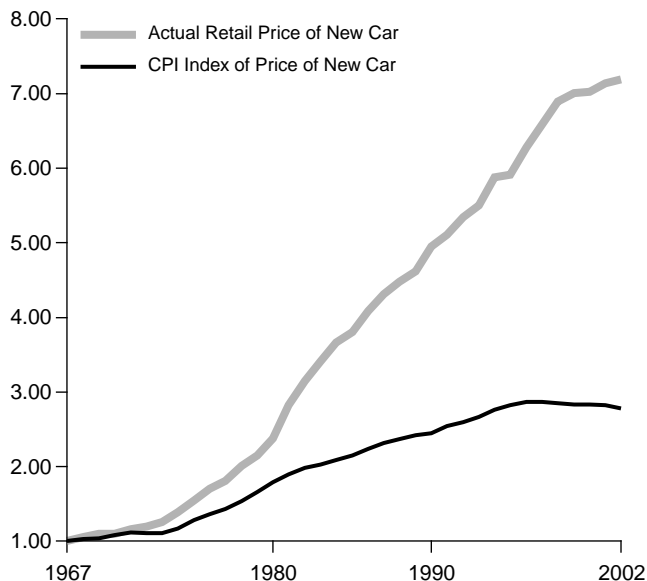
And then, next, finally [Table 1]. Here’s a picture of what’s happened to the labor force: We have gone from a producer society, to a consumer society. We live by looting the rest of the world. We destroy employment, productive employment, in our own country. Look, for example—workers, about half; farm, half. But, then look at “working physicians”: What happened to your health care? How was it looted?

So, what you’ve seen, is this transformation of the United States, from, with all its faults, the world’s leading producer society, in terms of physical output per capita and per square kilometer, of the planet, up until about 1964, about the time that the Vietnam War began. And, the degeneration of the United States, into an imperial society, which lives, not by producing wealth at home, but lives by looting the rest of the world, using the imperial military and financial muscle of the United States, to force other countries to feed us, on a slave-

FIGURE 8

### Government Understates Inflation of New Car

(Index, 1967=1.00)



Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; *EIR*.

TABLE 1

### The U.S. Productive Labor Force

	Percent of U.S. Labor Force, in 2002	Percent of U.S. Population, in 2002
Manufacturing Workers	7.8%	3.9%
Farmers	2.3%	1.1%
Working Physicians	0.5%	0.2%

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; *EIR*.

wage production budget.

So therefore, we’ve come to the point, where that system is now in a fatal collapse. It’s a systemic collapse. The system, in its present form, can never be saved.

### My Record in Forecasting

Now, these facts that I’ve just summarized, with aid of these charts, for you, are facts that were essentially available to anybody who cared to look, since 1954, when I began studying this as an economist, looking at the effect of Arthur Burns’ influence on the policies of the Eisenhower Administration. The first recession that I forecast, which I came in rather close on—I said it was going to happen in February and it did; I made the forecast in late 1956, and it came in February 1957—was a result, strictly, of what I showed at

that time to be Arthur Burns' policies. We had changed the character of our policy, in this monetarist direction.

Remember, Arthur Burns is the guy who invented Milton Friedman out of mud. Milton Friedman was studying accounting at a New Jersey accounting school. And through some misfortune, he fell into the hands of Arthur Burns, who was then a leading influence and a professor at Columbia University, and a strong influence on the economic policies of the Eisenhower Administration. And he converted this lump of mud, into a University of Chicago economist. He never became a successful economist, but he got a tremendous reputation—wasn't worth anything, but he had it, you know?—one of those things.

So, the system has been being destroyed, systematically, since about the time Kennedy was assassinated, and similar things happened in various parts of the world. The fact, that it was going in that direction, I've been talking about all these years! Saying, "if this continues; if this continues; if this continues; if this continues"—and I've never been wrong. Now, this is not a test of my particular genius, because anybody who had used their heads, and looked at the same facts I looked at, which are commonly available facts, would have to come to the same conclusion.

But, what was wrong? Why didn't they see it? All these professors of economics at universities; all these government officials: Why did they offer—all these years, when it was apparent as early as 1954-1956 they were headed in the wrong direction—why did nobody speak up? And say, "Let's go back to the system we had before this," the Roosevelt system? Because of what is called "popular opinion." "You can't go against popular opinion!" "You can't put the toothpaste back in the tube!" Well, I proved you can do it! And, I told people at one conference, exactly how you put toothpaste back in the tube. Very simple operation, to anyone who knows the elements of production.

But, we've been saying, all these years, "You got to go along with popular opinion." "You can't go against the news media." "You can't go against public opinion." "You can't hurt people's feelings, by telling them, they're stupid."

So, we went this way. And, as Abraham Lincoln said, "You can fool all of the people, some of the time," and for 40 years, they were doing a pretty good job of it! And, people were fooled. Fooled people are called "fools." Unfortunately, these fools also voted! These fools also took over top positions in our leading corporations. These fools made the policies of our state and Federal government. We have been royally, gloriously fooled. And, as Abe Lincoln said, it just goes to show, "You can fool most of the people, some of the time." And it's been done—again.

## The Drive for War

So, what we're coming to, is the tail-end, or the fag-end, of a process. No longer can people continue to be fooled about the economy. The way they try to fool them about the economy these days, is they try to start *a war*—in Iraq;

a war against Islam; a crazy war. A war which is in violation of all morality. No person can advocate this war, and consider themselves a moral person: It can not be done. There are standards in warfare, especially in modern civilization. The issue of "justified warfare" is a clear issue. The issue of what is "unjustified" war, is clear: Preventive war is known to be an evil, for which people go to the gibbet, in places like Nuremberg trials! And, despite that, people are advocating "preventive war" again, as Bertrand Russell had advocated preventive nuclear war, back in 1945-46, publicly. The Bertrand Russell, who's responsible for the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. He was called a "pacifist," because the dead are very peaceful—especially the radioactive dead.

So, this has been the problem. The problem is our morals, our economy, have disintegrated, our culture has disintegrated, because people allowed themselves to be fooled—most people, most of the time. And only a rare bunch of people have not been fooled. Most said, "Watch your rear-end; watch your back. Don't go against popular opinion. You gotta listen to popular opinion."

Then, there's another side to this thing: How are people fooled? How do you become a fool. You say, "Well, I can't be concerned with these big things. I've got to think about my local constituency. I've got to think about my neighborhood; my township; my special constituency, my glitch." Right? "I can't be involved in big politics. We gotta start at the base, y'know what I mean? *The base!*" At the bottom, that is. And, when you dig at the bottom hard enough and long enough, where do you end up? Deeper at the bottom! Which is what's happened to people who do that.

## A Classical Tragedy

So, what we're dealing with here, is known in Classical art, as "Classical tragedy." The United States, the people of the United States, in particular, are a Classical tragedy. Now idiots, who don't know how to teach, or who do know how to mis-teach, will tell you that tragedies involve the failures of leaders. Society is these nice, honest, poor people—people of popular opinion—who are misled by leaders who betray them. "But, the people are always right! But there are these conniving leaders, who betray them!" Not true! Not true. Who elected these leaders? *Who* elected the leaders you voted for? The ones that betrayed you? *You* did! You elected them, by either voting for them, or not voting. You elected them, by not using your head, about what you were doing, in your choice of vote, or your choice not to vote. You probably sat out there as a populist, saying, "I never vote. I don't want to be responsible for what happens to this government."

So, the problem here, is tragedy is always the people. And, all the great Classical tragedians have emphasized that, the ones that were any good. Except, in some schools, they try to convince you that's not the case. But, the cause for the collapse of humanity is always "popular opinion." Like the ancient Roman Empire. The rottenness of the ancient





*A demonstration in Moscow on Feb. 15. "We have seen the world move from a point of pessimism, about an inevitable war, to a strong conviction, even from leaders of nations who had shown cowardice or wavering beforehand, who are now determined, on behalf of the human race as a whole: This war shall not happen!"*

Roman Empire, was the rottenness of popular opinion, *vox populi*, the opinion of the people.

Now, I'm not saying that people are naturally rotten. They're not. I'll say quite the contrary. But, people *behave* as if they were naturally rotten, and that's how we get into these messes, called "tragedies." And then, the people, who have become rotten in this sense, select leaders, who will not be offensive to their *rottenness*. Leaders like Lieberman: owned by organized crime. Leaders like Senator McCain: owned by organized crime. Gore, if he knows who he's owned by, is actually owned by organized crime—international Russian-related organized crime.

So, people elect people, who are owned by organized crime! The entire crowd that is running the war policy of the Bush Administration, now, are people who are owned, outright, by well-known, international, organized crime, *such as Marc Rich!* Such as the Lansky mob! Such as the Bronfman mob; such as Max Fisher, so forth and so on. This is the mob! These are the criminals! They're just too wealthy to put in jail. (Or, they'd probably take over the jail, and run it.)

All right. But, people vote for the choices of these criminal types! The politicians who are *owned* by them—like McCain. McCain's family wealth, comes from the Bronfman family. The Democratic Leadership Council was created by organized crime! Gore was an influence for international organized crime, called the "Russian Mafiya." And so forth, and so on.

But, why did this happen? There were other leaders; there were other people on the scene. Why weren't they elected? Some were, once in a while. But, why were these guys elected? Because, the people voted for them. The people voted

for them. Or, the people thought, "I have to go along with the local newspaper." "I have to go along with the local television show, The mass media." The people allowed themselves to be corrupt.

### **The Corruption of 'Popular Opinion'**

And, this is a large part of human history: Is empires, nations, cultures, which destroyed themselves, by selecting leaders who conformed to their choice of cultural standards. This is what's destroyed the United States, from the inside. We moved away from the standard of public opinion, which we developed under the leadership of Franklin Roosevelt, in getting this nation out of a hopeless Depression, and saving the world from domination by Adolf Hitler. Now, Roosevelt was not a perfect man—and who can claim to be perfect? But his leadership was the difference, which organized a movement, inside the United States, to rescue the United States from a terrible Depression; to rescue the world from Hitler, and what that represented; and to bring the United States from a Depression, in 1929-1933, to emerge from the war, as the *only* world economic power—as really the only world power—with the highest level of productivity in this planet.

And then, we began to destroy, what we had built. I was there, I saw it. I know exactly how it happened. I saw the corruption of the people; I saw the corruption of the people around me, who had been pro-Roosevelt, who would not put up with this. But the minute the so-called right-wing turn came in the United States, in '45-'46-'47, people who I thought were human, went the other way. And they became the parents of the Baby Boomers. And, that's what happened to our society.



Abraham Lincoln: "You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time; but you can not fool all of the people, all the time."

So, we get to a point, where my experience is unique, in the sense, that I have been fighting against this so-called leadership, of parties, government, and so forth, for some years. And, I've been right on these issues. And, looking back today, to what happened over that period, it was known I was right. I was *right*, when I said what was going to happen with Carter, in 1976, if he were elected, under Brzezinski's direction. I was *right*, at what was planned for Bush, when they were running him for President, in 1979-1980. I was *right*, on the issue of Mondale. I was *right*, on the other issues. I was *right* in the year 1992; I was *right* in 1996; I was *right* in 2000. And, events show it, clearly, right now. But, why? Why? Some people agreed with me, no question about that. But why were we so few? Why could the people not see themselves, going into the pit, as I had described it, over the past period since 1996? Why was I not listened to? *Because of popular opinion!*

### A Moment of Opportunity

Now, God works in mysterious ways, as they say. And, we have to understand this, and we have to arise, out of the "little me" view of history. The progress of humanity, has been a progress of degradation, cycles of degradation, followed by those crises in which man has come to his senses, and taken a step upward. And then, often, after that, man has,

again, slipped back into degradation.

The classic reference for this, is a letter written by Solon of Athens, the man who freed the Athenians of a horrible system, who, in his older age, after travelling in various parts of the world—Egypt and elsewhere—returned to Athens, and found them becoming depraved again. And, he wrote this letter, which is actually a letter which inspired, in large degree, the Founders of the United States: a letter on the concept of the republic. Just as Plato's *Republic* was the basis, was the *initiative*, actually, for conceiving of what the United States was founded to become.

So, what's happened in history, is that, from time to time, in moments of crisis, there has emerged a leadership, which has been capable of addressing a people, who realize, "We've been wrong." When the people come to a time, when they realize, "We've been wrong, popular opinion has been wrong"—as popular opinion about money should have been proven wrong to a lot of people recently—they're convinced, we're in a crisis. The danger of great, senseless wars, sweeping over this planet, convinces people that something is wrong; that drastic change is occurring.

You can say, that what you saw, reflected in the Security Council, this past week, on the question of the Iraq war: You saw something approximating a revolution, in nations, governments, which you would have thought several months earlier would *never* have had to courage to stand up, as they stood up, then. They didn't do a perfect job, but they stood up. A revolution is in process, in this world. Whether it will succeed or not, is not clear.

But, in times of great crisis, such as that brought onto humanity by the past 40 years in the United States, you come to a point, where humanity has the opportunity to rectify its error; where people become awakened, as Lincoln said, to a point, where you can not fool all of the people all the time, any more. We are in such a period. We've come to a time, when it is no longer possible, to fool all of the people. Therefore, this is one of those great periods in history, a period of *opportunity* for change. It is not an automatic pulsation of change; it's an opportunity for change. And, in such periods, the fate of mankind depends largely upon a handful, or a relative handful of leaders; always has. And, there's a reason for it.

### The Sense of Immortality

And therefore, I would say—to get to my point here, crucial point: Mankind is born good, the best thing ever invented in the universe. But, he does not necessarily mature too well. And therefore, we become susceptible to "childhood diseases" of humanity among adults. We become corrupt, like bad children in a schoolyard. And like a schoolyard tyrannized by bullies, we create a corrupt society in that schoolyard, or that society. Then, a time comes when people no longer put up with that tyranny. And they recognize it as *wrong*, and they're open to the *possibility of changing it*, of



*Owned by organized crime (clockwise from top): Sen. Joe Lieberman (D-Conn.), Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), Al Gore, Vice President Dick Cheney, Cheney's Chief of Staff Lewis Libby, and mafioso Marc Rich.*

changing the rules. We've seen that a few times. But then, they often *lose* that opportunity, and slip behind.

For that reason, so far, the history of humanity has depended upon leadership. For example: In Christianity, the exemplification of such leadership is the person of Jesus Christ. That's the image of the need for leadership: To take a broken humanity, which found itself in the age of Tiberius—and Augustus before him—under the *rule of evil*. Under the rule of an evil, which had taken over the society of the Mediterranean region. And, in this evil, someone came, as a leader, as a model of leadership, and sacrificed their life, in a manner described by Socrates, in Plato's writing on Socrates: to sacrifice their life willingly—not to flee from death; but, to stand in place, and put their life on the line, *for the sake of future humanity*. That is a leader!

Nothing else is a leader, in a time of crisis. As we remember Martin Luther King, in this connection, in his address. He stood, and *died*, not for just African-American people: He died for *all humanity*, in the image of Christ, which inspired him.

Or the beginning of modern European civilization, which was made possible by a little girl (not so little, but a girl): Jeanne d'Arc. Jeanne d'Arc refused to flinch, in her mission. And her courage, in going to be *burned alive* by the Inquisition, inspired France to create the first modern nation-state,

and inspired, to a great degree, the Renaissance, launched from Italy, which created modern society, and brought us out of the darkness of the Middle Ages.

It is always the kind of leadership, which is exceptional, and which has a certain specific quality, a quality which is called, "a sense of immortality." And, that is what it takes to become a leader, effective leader, in times of crisis.

What happens? You have people like Bill Clinton, for example: I don't have any enmity against Bill Clinton; he's a very good guy. His choice of girlfriends is not always too good, but—. He's a very bright guy. He's performing a useful role, still, some of the time, anyway. But, the point was: He flinched. He flinched; he does not have, at least not yet, that sense of immortality, which is required to become a leader, in times of crisis, such as this one.

Now, what is this mysterious quality of leadership, which, for the Christian, is typified by Christ? Typified by the case of Socrates? Typified by the description of the case of Socrates, by Moses Mendelssohn? Typified, in our time, by Martin Luther King's martyrdom, for humanity? And the fact, that nobody was there, in a top position, to pick up the role of leadership, that he represented, the moment he fell?

What is this mysterious quality of leadership? Where does it come from? How does it work? What has it got to do with the Youth Movement?

## The Nature of Man

What is the nature of man? I'm talking about man—human rights; human nature. What is the nature of man? Man is certainly not a pig—much as we sometimes suspect it, in some cases. No, man has—there's something different about man, absolutely different from any other form of animal life. What is it? It's exactly what you don't get, in the mass media today. You don't get it in your primary, secondary schools or universities. So, you come out of these universities, out of these secondary schools, with no comprehension, whatsoever, of the most important subject of all: What is the difference between man and a beast? No conception whatsoever. What is the difference? Very simple, but not so simple. I've dealt with it many times, but it should be dealt with again, because the lesson has not yet been learned, and we sometimes have to keep teaching the lesson, until it *is* learned.

As human beings, we have what we call “sense perception.” Some people call it “knowledge.” It's not knowledge. What you detect with your senses, is not necessarily true. And most of what you detect with your senses, you find out *is* true. So therefore, how do you know anything? Some people make that argument: You don't know anything, you only have opinion. How do you know anything? Well, what are your sense organs? Your sense organs are part of your physical organism, living organism. Do you know what happens outside your skin? Do you have any sense of what happens outside your skin, directly? No! None. What you know, is what the outside world stimulates, in your sense organs. And, if you try to extrapolate from that, and to assume that what you sense, with sense-perception, is the real world, you get into a lot of trouble.

So there, in the course of time, we discover that we gain knowledge of a world, outside the senses. Take the case, that I've often illustrated: gravity. Did you ever see “a gravity”? Did you ever taste one? No; it's a universal principle, discovered by Kepler, in a very specific way, as reported in his 1609 *The New Astronomy*. You can never smell it; you can never touch it; never see it. It's a universal principle. But, you can *prove* its efficiency.

Or, take another principle: the principle of least action, which was first made clear by Fermat, and then developed by Huyghens and Leibniz, into a principle of universal least action. Can you see it? Can you smell it? Can you taste it? No, not at all! But, it exists! You can know it; you can use it. It is a power in and over the universe. Therefore, you know this, because you are able to prove, that, being guided by this principle, *rather than simply by your senses*, you are able to increase man's power in and over the universe. That is what you *know*.

Now, no animal can do it. Mankind, by discovering principles of this type, universal principles—or approximations of universal principles—by a method described by Plato, in his collection of dialogues, called the “Socratic method” or the “Platonic method”: By these methods, mankind is able to discover universal principles and their application, to such an

effect that we increase the human power, over nature, per capita and per square kilometer.

If—for example, if man were a higher ape, which some of our politicians do resemble, in a certain respect (or, maybe not so high), then the human species, under the conditions existing on this planet during the past 2 million years, would never have exceeded several million, very poor quality, individuals—shallow, shoddy, shaggy, whatnot. Short-lived. We now have over 6 billion human individuals, on this planet. That's some orders of magnitude. *That* is a reflection of the difference between a human being and a monkey: It's precisely the ability to discover and apply universal principles, and *to share their discovery with others*, so that society changes its behavior to increase mankind's power in and over the universe.

Now therefore, we have another quality of mankind: We're born, and we die. That's another quality. Now, how do we put these two things together? Through social relations, and through the discovery and transmission of universal principles, we are able, as people used to think like that, that one generation can sacrifice, to bring its children's generation and its grandchildren's generation to a higher condition of life. Therefore, by sharing knowledge and transmitting it, we bring humanity from a poorer state to a higher state. We liberate mankind from oppressive conditions, and bring it into a more noble condition. And the most noble thing we do, is, as is said in the New Testament, on the question of the talent: We use the “talent” of mortality, which is given to us. We invest it, by expending it in such a way, that our lives *mean something to those who have gone before us, and to those who come after us. Therefore, we have spent our talent wisely.*

What we can do, that accomplishes that, is to share in the discovery of universal principles. To *relive* the great discoveries, made by people thousands of years before us, to transmit these discoveries, as in education and other means, to our contemporaries. And, to share this to future generations, and also to transmit to them, the knowledge of how to continue this process, of increasing man's power in and over the universe.

## The Issue of Leadership

Now, the issue here, of leadership, is this: If you are such a person, who locates your identity, in the past and future of humanity, then you are a reflection of what humanity has given to you, in terms of this kind of knowledge; and, you are an embodiment of what the rest of humanity will *receive* from you, in the future, you have a different sense of identity, than if you think in terms of what pleasures and pains you are going to enjoy within the realm of your mortal life. People who are concerned only with their neighborhood, their immediate pleasures and pains, are not capable of leadership! Because, they can all be *bought*. They can be bought by the sense of pleasure, within the confines of mortal life. Pleasure and pain can buy them all.

Whereas, if *you* see yourself as an instrument of past humanity, and an instrument of future humanity, and see your



*Jeanne d'Arc's courage in her carrying out her mission made possible the Renaissance, bringing Europe out of the darkness of the Middle Ages. Here, her statue in Washington, D.C.*

mortal life as a *link* between the past of humanity and the future of all humanity—they can't touch you! They can't touch you. Which is what Martin was saying, in that last speech. *They can't touch you!* They can take your life away from you! They can kill you! They can starve you! They can imprison you! *But they can't touch you!* Because, what you *are*, can not be touched, in that way.

So therefore, you have to have a sense of immortality, as Jeanne d'Arc did. Jeanne d'Arc had a sense of immortality. They couldn't touch her! They said, "We're going to burn you alive!" They couldn't touch her! She was burned alive, and she changed history—the way she intended to! She performed her mission, for humanity. And, that is the sense of immortality. This is called, in Classical artistry, the "sublime."

The tragic, is the person, who is confined to mortal life, as such. The person who thinks, "Only what I enjoy and feel in mortal life is important." Such people can be *bought*, by *pleasure and pain*. Those who find their reality, not in the pleasure and pain of mortal life, but in the *ideas*, which they express, as bearers of what was given to us by previous gener-

ations; and what they are giving to future generations: *They can not be touched*. They can be trusted. Anybody who does not think that way, *can not be trusted, because they can be bought*. Like many of our people are bought, these days.

And therefore, the most important thing—and this gets to the issue of the youth movement: The most important thing, is to produce, among young people, when they are entering maturity, a sense—a true, deep sense—of immortality. That is done, precisely, by forgetting all the things that are normally taught—just put it to one side. You can come to know things much better, a much quicker way, and better, by reliving the acts of discovery. The great acts, for example, of scientific discovery, of physical science: Relive those acts, performed by great people before you. Re-enact that! Re-experience it! Don't talk about Archimedes: Re-experience *what happened in his mind*, as he made a discovery! Don't talk about how to interpret art! Live it! Experience the process of composition of the art. Experience *doing it!*

Don't interpret it. Don't put on a costume, like Lawrence Olivier, the worst actor, probably of the last century. He'd say, "Look at me! Look at me! Look at me!" No great artist says, "Look at me." A great artist says, "*Don't* look at me. Experience what I'm doing. Experience what I'm doing. And, then be surprised, if you see me standing, this humble person, on the stage afterward, after I've done it. Because I'm only a *vehicle* of this; what you see, is the vehicle. I'm doing it!"

So, what we must do therefore, is inculcate in our people a sense of this "intimation," as poor Wordsworth said, "of immortality." The intimation of immortality comes from this sense of love for all humanity. The kind of thing that is attributed to Christ: love for all humanity. And, by doing things, which are necessary for all humanity.

Think of people in the past, for example, who have suffered: You can't touch them; you can't reach them, as mortal people. You can't go back to them and shake their hands. What you can do, is you can understand the meaning of their life, the struggle of their life, and how to bring to realization, that which they should have desired, as a consequence of their having lived.

You can't touch the future otherwise, except by the same method: You touch it by participating in scientific discoveries. You touch it, also, by Classical art, true Classical art; in which, the question is, is getting inside this process of the mind: How does one person communicate a discovery of principle to another mind? That's Classical art, as I used the case often, of this case of the cupola of the [Cathedral of] Santa Maria del Fiore, in Florence, where you have the principle of art, the great principle of all great sculpture, Classical sculpture, which is the principle of least action, which is the catenary principle, which was expressed in the ability to construct the cupola, under those conditions. So therefore, you have the unity of science, and the unity of Classical art, in one, single act. And the communication of these ideas, is a matter of art. And thus, we enjoy these things; they become an art-form for us. Whereas we think of Classical science as man's individual

relationship to the physical universe, we should think of art, as the same concept applied to man's relationship to *man*, in developing and conveying ideas about the universe, and ideas of cooperation.

## A Great Moment

So, what we've come to is: We've come to a time of great tragedy, of great potential tragedy, and great opportunity. We've come to a time—as typified by the events of the past week in the United Nations and elsewhere—where mankind is shaken. We find people moving, as they have not moved for a long time. Governments and others, who you thought would never have given up on this, who you thought would have capitulated to the inevitability of a war. And even though the war has not yet been stopped, we have an affirmation from humanity, from implicitly the majority—the great majority of humanity, saying: “*This war shall not be allowed to occur!*” That is a great moment.

We, therefore, must realize, we are in such a time. We're in a time of great tragedy, and a challenge of awakening of humanity, in a way which has not been possible in recent times, the past 40 years, perhaps. And therefore, the question is, can we bring to this situation, where the opportunity for change is here: Can we bring the spark of true leadership *into* this process? My view is, from study of history, as confirmed by some of the reactions of young people who have been

working with us in recent years: We can do it. But, the *key* thing to do, is, you've got to inspire the young, who wish to become that, to become an instrument for humanity.

And, you've got to use their sense, of being an instrument for humanity, to take the old fogeys, called their parents (those under 50, hmm?), and convince them, too, to join the movement, to make sense out of the lives of Baby Boomers, who mostly don't know what their lives are about.

You know, a typical Baby Boomer, about 55 or 60, is saying that, “We have children, Mamie.”

“No, that was your other spouse's child.”

“Oh. Yeah. What'd we ever want to do that for?”

And, the young people today, who are the children of these marriages, or so-called marriages, say, “Yeah, we wonder, too.”

And therefore, what we have is, we have a Baby Boomer generation, which has lost its connection, largely, with humanity; which, if young people can get this sense of what leadership is, as I've touched upon this today, and can inspire their parents' generation and others, with a sense of what that leadership is; and if we, in the United States, in particular, can show that *we* represent, the continuity of this nation, its true historic mission for humanity, I think we'll find, the world is ready for us. It's ready for us to play a leading role, once again. And, we who have been the dirtiest, can become among the best.

# Bridge Across Jordan

by Amelia Platts Boynton Robinson

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# The View from ‘Old Europe’

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

*This keynote address given on Feb. 6 to the Schiller Institute/ICLC annual Presidents’ Day weekend conference, by the founder and Chairwoman of the Institute, moved from the revolutionary moment of huge worldwide demonstrations against an Iraq war, through the great importance of Friedrich Schiller’s life and work as a model for those who want to act for the good and the beautiful, in such revolutionary moments. Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche was introduced by Amelia Boynton Robinson, Schiller Institute Vice Chairwoman, who emphasized that the Schiller Institute is the organization assisting the “least and most humble of humanity” to do something for betterment, “to leave footprints on the sands of time.” Mrs. Robinson welcomed all the young people present, urged them to recruit others, to organize to vote, and to run for office.*

*Helga Zepp-LaRouche’s presentation was punctuated by readings from some of Schiller’s works, by Will Wertz; these readings are set off in boxes in this publication. Subheads have been added.*

Well, thank you, Amelia. You are a sweetheart, and my beloved mother.

I will present to you, today, a view from the “Old Europe,” and I’m doing it very proudly. The good news—and for some, the bad news—is that, yesterday, in Europe, the largest demonstrations ever, occurred, with 3 million people in Rome; 2 million people in London; 500,000 in Berlin, which is the largest demonstration which took place in Germany in post-war history; and similarly large demonstrations in many other cities. In Rome, all traffic had broken down—no buses, no subways, were possible. And even places where it does not sound like so much, like Sweden with 30,000; this is the largest demonstration which took place in Sweden since the end of the Vietnam War. And it, for sure, is the largest demonstrations which ever occurred before a war broke out.

Now, I think this is, from my standpoint, excellent news. And I can imagine that some other people feel like Rumpelstiltskin right now, not knowing exactly what they should do. They always have the choice of going the Rumpelstiltskin way.

But, what happened on Friday [Feb. 14] in the UN Security Council, already represented a historical watershed. And I think it demonstrates what Schiller said in the beginning of his historical writing about the *Revolt of the Netherlands* against the Spanish rule: That there is hope, when people unite



*“I think this means the danger is not over, but it is an unprecedented alliance. And the Bush Administration and Blair face the dilemma: What to do now? And we know from all our contacts in Europe, they were not expecting this; they were not prepared that this would happen.”*

for a just cause, and a good plan, and that they can stand up even against the biggest tyranny and biggest despots’ plans. And what they can accomplish by uniting together. And, that is what Amelia was telling everybody, travelling to many places in the world: that people should unite together, and then there would be hope.

Now, if you read the U.S. media, that is obviously not exactly the view you will get. Lyn tells me, that this morning, the reports about the demonstrations were playing them down a lot. But, this is a revolution! I mean, when has this ever happened—that before a war breaks out, millions are taking to the streets. And, in the United Nations Security Council: When has it ever happened, that there was an unprecedented alliance of France, Germany, Russia, China,



*LaRouche Youth Movement organizers in the huge Feb. 15 demonstration in Paris; their large banner reads “War against the IMF.” “But, this is a revolution! I mean, when has this ever happened—that before a war breaks out, millions are taking to the streets?”*

India; and many small countries dared to speak up.

So that actually, if you look at it, who is left? It’s the United States; maybe Great Britain—this will be decided this weekend, at the party day congress in Glasgow of the Labour Party; and Spain. But, 80% of the Spanish population are against the war.

### **Can’t Go to War Based on Lies**

Well, I think this means, the danger is not over, but it is an unprecedented alliance. And the Bush Administration and Blair face the dilemma: What to do now? And we know from all our contacts in Europe, they were not expecting this; they were not prepared that this would happen.

So, we have a couple of weeks’ time to turn this around. The first date we should be absolutely focussed on, is the 1st of March, because this is the date, so far given by Powell, to review the situation. But, I think you will see, that in this period, the resistance internationally is growing. Not only because of Lyn’s leadership, but because many, many forces in the world basically say, “No! We don’t want this war.”

The Pope actively intervenes in [many] ways: He met with [Deputy Prime Minister] Tariq Aziz from Iraq. He’s intervening actively in many places, but also, 40 top church figures from all over the world. The Non-Aligned Movement: They will have a conference on the 20th of February, where the main subject will be Iraq. They have invited the OIC, the Organization of Islamic Conference, which is 53 states—representing the majority of the world right there; but also, in Africa, unprecedented resistance is being voiced, and also in Latin America.

I normally don’t like the political views of [German Foreign Minister] Joschka Fischer. But I must say, he did a good job, and when people do a good job, one has to note this: He made, at the Wehrkunde—the annual conference of the NATO forces in Munich—he had a yelling match with [U.S. Defense Secretary Donald] Rumsfeld, and shouted at him, “There is no case! There is no case for this war!” Blix and El-Baradei, the two inspectors, came back in the recent round, and said, “There is actually no evidence, that Iraq has weapons of mass destruction.” And nobody can say, that there is an immediate threat. Nobody can say, that Iraq, in this period—in the next year, two years, five years—could launch a war. This was clearly stated, by all the former UN inspectors: Scott Ritter, [Hans] von Sponeck, even this Australian [Richard] Butler, who used to be a raving anti-Iraq spokesman, they all basically said, “There is no case.”

And, you remember that first it was supposed to be Sept. 11. Then they couldn’t prove that. They said, “Okay, let’s shift to ‘weapons of mass destruction.’” When they couldn’t prove that, they said, “Okay, but maybe the al-Qaeda link.” But that link does not exist. Everybody who has looked into the situation knows, that there is actually bitter tension and opposition between the fundamentalist al-Qaeda networks and the very secular Saddam Hussein regime, which used to execute imams and such people. So, it does not exist.

So therefore, what everybody says is, “Okay, maybe Saddam Hussein is not a nice person. And maybe Iraq is not the perfect place on Earth. But whatever problem exists, it can be solved with diplomatic and political means.”

This is already the overwhelming evidence. But, then, it





*“What is the secret of this ‘evil’ German-French alliance, which you hear in the American media? It’s a beautiful thing. I’m very happy about it, because the Elysée Treaty, which was concluded by Adenauer and de Gaulle 40 years ago, was a historical work,” and now is potentially resumed in resistance to an imperial war.*

turns out—and you will hear more about this—that the famous Powell speech in the United Nations, on the 5th of February, was based on a fraudulent report, which British intelligence not only snuck, somehow, into Powell’s speech, but that it was a 12-year-old, ancient student thesis. But now, it turns out that the whole thing is a complete concoction by a combination of the “chicken-hawk” network, using some contaminated Israeli networks. So, the whole basis is actually a complete fraud! And the world should go to World War III, based on a fraud? I think this needs to be out in the open!

Now, the most senior, and very respected British parliamentarian, Tom Dalyell, had, three days ago, an intervention in the British Parliament, where he accused Blair of lying to the British population. And, tumult broke out. He was actually dismissed for one day from the Parliament. But, as I said, this will all be debated at the Glasgow Labour Party Day this weekend.

But, the point Lyn made, emphatically, and I think this is the first thing people should think about: You can’t go to war, based on lies! Now, when the whole world says this, and the Russians have made very clear, that for historical reasons, they have extremely good intelligence in Iraq, and they said, “There is no threat; there is nothing in Iraq, which can not be handled politically and diplomatically.” The German Interior Minister, Schily, said there is absolutely no connection between Iraq and al-Qaeda. Now, that is the first thing: There is no case!

### **Those Who Know War**

It’s a pretty good reason. The second reason why “Old Europe” is so emphatically against the war, and why so many millions of people are taking to the streets, is because, contrary, obviously, to the foolishness of these war-party chicken-hawks in the United States and Great Britain: They

know what war is! We have experienced two world wars.

And, even though I was born after the war, I have very vivid memories from discussions with my mother, my other relatives, and they told me many, many stories. You know, what it meant, again and again, when there were bombing alarms, to go into the basement; to sit there, not knowing if you would get out; not knowing what the street would look like, which house would be there the next day. Reports from people going to the front, and, after one week, the young husband had already been killed, leaving a young mother with two children in a bombed-out city. People don’t want this any more! They don’t want war! War is not a means of solving problems!

Now, if you look at what happened to European families, there is almost no family, which has not been touched in the most severe form, by the First World War, by the Second World War. I was riding in a train recently, and discussing with somebody, and an old woman came, and because of the discussion going on, she participated in the discussion. And, she said she was over 90, and how this present connection between the Depression and the war danger, how this was bringing up memories: how she had lost her husband; how her parents had lost their relatives in the First World War. And, I just want to tell you, people in Europe don’t want war—not because they’re evil, or because they’re anti-American or something like that, but because *they know what war is!* And, they don’t want it! And, I think it’s very important that you understand this. Because the media portray Old Europe, as if we, all of a sudden, would have turned anti-American. Nothing could be further from the truth than that!

Because the situation is so dramatic, and the older generation has been traumatized. And, even if we, who have been born after the war, didn’t experience it directly; but when you hear it from your parents, from your grandparents, it becomes



*“And, I just want to tell you, people in Europe don’t want war—not because they’re evil, or because they’re anti-American or something like that, but because they know what war is!” Bombed out Frankfurt, Dresden (inset) destroyed by firestorm bombing. Today again, the British firebombing of Dresden is being debated as a war crime, in Germany and France.*

part of the cultural matrix of yourself.

So, because the world is so appalled by what is going on, there is right now a big debate, in Germany, but also in France, about the firestorms in Dresden. Somebody who is a very famous author on the Holocaust, and other such questions (and therefore, nobody can accuse him of being one-sided), just wrote a new book, where he goes in detail, through the firestorms in Dresden and other cities—which, actually, when it happened, was as bad as Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Because, when you have a fire-blast, and you have one-, two-, three-quarters of a city under complete fire-blast, there is equally no escape like if you are hit by a nuclear bomb! And, right now, there is a debate, that that firebombing actually represents a war crime, in the same way, as other things have been discussed in this way.

This is why, even in the “New Europe,” people are not for this war. Cardinal Glemp, who is the Primate of Poland, came out with a statement attacking the Polish, saying that he personally has experienced the horrors of war, and therefore, this should never happen again, and therefore everybody should support the Pope.

Now, there was just the 60th-anniversary reunion of German and Soviet survivors of the Battle of Stalingrad. These are all men in their 80s, and one of them, Vasili Orlov, said, “I’m so happy to see that Germany and Russia have the same position on the looming war against Iraq. We, as veterans, do not want to see a new war. There has been too much killing already.” Now, just to remind you, what the Battle of Stalingrad was: The German Sixth Army went to Stalingrad with, initially, about 300,000 troops. And they attacked Stalingrad in the late Summer 1942. Then the battle dragged on, and they were not prepared for the Winter—a known phenomenon of people who invade Russia—and when the Soviet Union, despite the tremendous hardships which they had suffered at

that time already, mounted a counteroffensive, in November 1942, with 1 million. By February 1943, the Sixth Army had to surrender, and only 90,000 were left alive. All of them were captured as Russian prisoners of war. And, only 6,000 came back after the war had ended—so, 6,000 out of 300,000.

[German Chancellor Gerhard] Schröder sent a message to [Russian President Vladimir] Putin, and he said: Stalingrad was a great tragedy, and therefore we must work together so that it never happens again.

### War Could Cause Genocide

In the same way, what is the secret of this “evil” German-French alliance, which you hear about in the American media. It’s a beautiful thing. I’m very happy about it, because the Elysée Treaty, which was concluded by Adenauer and de Gaulle 40 years ago, was a historical work, ending the so-called “blood feud” between Germans and French, which had actually, over 500 years, again and again, led to wars, and especially in the 20th Century, had pitted Germany and France in two world wars against each other. So, Adenauer and de Gaulle said, “Look, let’s stop that. Let’s work together that we have a friendship between our two countries, where we’ll *never* have war again with each other. And furthermore, where we will coordinate all important issues, which have bearing on the future and existence of our countries, especially foreign policy and such questions.”

I just was in France, and we had a beautiful celebration of this 40 years Elysée Treaty anniversary, together with Jacques Cheminade. And we pledged, that we will work together, German and France, not only for our own purposes, but that our two countries become a force of *good* in the world, and take a mission. Because, de Gaulle said, correctly, the French are not just a people of grass-eating cows, who fill their bellies; but, they have a mission. And so does Germany have a mis-

sion. And we agreed, that we will work together to make the Eurasian Land-Bridge and Eurasian integration a reality, so that no small country in Europe should be afraid of this German-French collaboration, but they should benefit from it.

Now, when George Bush, on the 1st of June last year, spoke in front of West Point Military Academy, he said, "America has military strength that can not be challenged by anyone. And we will keep it this way." Well, it can not be challenged, and therefore, they have no business to go to Iraq, because if it can't be challenged, then it can't be challenged! Condoleezza Rice said that never again, will the United States allow any other power to get close to U.S. military might.

Now, that is what everybody knows, and indeed, this military power of the United States is unprecedented. No country in the history of mankind was ever so powerful, so equipped with such powerful, modern weapons. And, that is why the Pope, Old Europe, Russia, China, and all these other countries who are opposing the war, say, "If you compare the potential threat from Saddam Hussein—down the line maybe, even if one is generous; even if it would be a threat two years from now; five years from now—compare that threat, in the light of the incredible military power of the United States, with the incalculable consequences the war would trigger."

And, let's be absolutely, crystally clear: If this war would start, the whole region, from the Maghreb—that is, Northern Africa—to Indonesia, and in between—Pakistan, India, Iran, North Korea, China; this whole region, Central Asia, parts of Russia—would explode. There is no way how it would be just Iraq. It would be the trigger point.

[Pakistan President Pervez] Musharraf, who is a pro-American general, one could say, said, that if the war happens, Pakistan will be next on the list! Now, why? Because he knows perfectly well, that he could not probably stay in office much longer. And if you had Islamic fundamentalists taking possession of nuclear weapons, which Pakistan has—well, then I'm afraid, between India and Pakistan, things would really explode.

Now, there is another aspect, not only that it threatens to throw the world into a dark age. The effect that it would have on the world economy. It could just be the final blow, not only for the world economy, because of oil prices, and all of this. Even some idiots calculate that if you occupy these oil fields directly, and Iraq alone would produce 4.5 million barrels a day, then the income from that would help you to pay for the cost. I mean, these are just insane calculations.

If you look at it in reality, it would cause genocide, in the Third World. Because, industrialized countries may be able to pay high oil bills, but if you are a country in Latin America or Africa, which happens to have no oil, this would mean the death of many people; and it is exactly that, that the head of South Africa [President Thabo] Mbeki said, in a dramatic appeal. He said, "If this war occurs, all development in Africa will stop." [Former South African President Nelson Mandela, who's normally a very balanced person, said: If this war occurs, it constitutes genocide, because of the effect it has on

the developing countries. The Nigerian *Guardian*—again, a paper which is normally very moderate—says: If the United States does that, they open themselves to charges of ulterior motives. They are sending a dangerous message to the world. And they put into question the legitimacy of democracy, because if its superior representative behaves in this way, then all of democracy will be disappearing.

## The Shadow of Nuremberg Tribunals

And I think this is a serious argument, people should think about. If the United States would leave the United Nations process, and go unilaterally into this war, it would mean a complete breakdown of international law. What therefore is at stake, when we look at the situation, is the entirety of the present world order, the Western alliance, the unity of Europe, international law as it has developed since the Peace of Westphalia Treaty in 1648; it would totally throw out the UN Charter from 1945.

And, it opens another question: because, pre-emptive war is not allowed.

Preventive war is one thing. If you know that Canada has its missiles ready and they could hit Washington in eight hours, you are allowed to preventively attack Canada to prevent that from happening; because then you are in a defensive posture, even if you start the war.

But, the pre-emptive war is something quite different. A pre-emptive war is a war, which is trying to eliminate that a country, "potentially," "eventually," "down the line," becomes a threat. And that is very clearly, according to international law, a war of aggression. And that was the issue at the Nuremberg Trial. The speech of principle, held by Justice Robert Jackson, on the 11th of November 1945, in Nuremberg, when he was the chief prosecutor of the United States at the international military court—I want to read you some quotes. Jackson said:

"The statute of this court is based on the belief that the idea of law not only applies for the behavior of the little people, but also the powerful and the rulers themselves are subject to God and the law. According to the instructions of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the decision of the Conference of Yalta, I present to you a draft for an international agreement, which is the basis for the statutes of this court, and represents a certain notion of law."

Then, Jackson develops the historical reference, how this idea of law developed: that in the past view, there was the situation, where one could not be held responsible for the usual acts of violence as they happened during the conduct of war. Then, he recounts the history: that during the time of imperialism, in the 18th and 19th Centuries, there developed, in contradiction to the old Christian teaching and the teachers of international law, such as [Hugo] Grotius, the view—the disgusting doctrine developed that all wars would be justified, legal wars. That resulted in the possibility that one could conduct war, without any penalty of the law.

Jackson continues, and says: "This became unbearable



*“There is talk, again and again, by Rumsfeld and, unfortunately, Powell, of a possible “coalition of the willing.” Now, my suggestion to these “willing people” is that they better think what will be down the road for them, in terms of history, in terms of international courts.” The 1945 Nuremberg War Crimes Tribunal.*

for an age which called itself civilized.” Statesmen and legal experts defined rules which were supposed to make war more civilized. And especially after the First World War, it became common sense that the condemnation of war would be based on law. And in the '20s, the war of aggression was outlawed for the first time in different steps. One was the so-called Briand-Kellogg Pact from 1928, which condemned war as a means to solve international conflicts; and this was signed by nearly all nations of the world. Then, the Geneva Protocol of 1924, which said that a war of aggression represents an international crime. The Eighth General Assembly of the League of Nations in 1927 agreed unanimously, that a war of aggression was an international crime, and this was signed by 48 states. And then, the Sixth Pan-American Conference in 1928: Twenty American states also declared, that it's an international crime against humanity.

Then, Jackson said, “Any resort to war, to any kind of war, is a resort to means that are inherently criminal. War inevitably is a course of killing, assaults, deprivation of liberty, a destruction of property. An honestly defensive war is, of course, legal, and saves those lawfully conducting it from criminality. But, inherently criminal acts can not be defended by showing that those who committed them were engaged in a war, when the war itself is illegal. The very minimum legal defense of the Treaties, making aggressive wars illegal, is to strip those who incite or wage them of every defense the law ever gave, and to leave war-makers subject to judgment by the usually accepted principles of

the law of crimes.”

I think people better remember the Nuremberg Trial, and also come to the conclusion, that there is still time to stop this war. Because, if the war happens, the United Nations will have the same fate as the League of Nations. Europe will fall apart. International law will go out of the window.

Now, obviously, some Utopians have the philosophy, “Might Makes Right.” But, remember the word of Bismarck: “Whoever wants to start a war, better think of the reasons which will be still accepted *after* the war.”

When Germany, France, and Russia oppose the war, it is not only because of the trauma of the two world wars, but because Germany, France, Russia, and these countries are behaving in cohesion with international law, with the UN Charter—and by the way, Article 26 of the German Constitution says, a war of aggression is banned by the Constitution. So, even if Germany wanted—I mean, the Constitution says, “No!”

Now, there is talk, again and again, by Rumsfeld and, unfortunately, Powell, of a possible “coalition of the willing.” Now, my suggestion to these “willing people” is that they better think what will be down the road for them, in terms of history, in terms of international courts, and so forth. And, that that is not an abstract question. You can see that there are already seven Scottish parliamentarians, who announced a legal case against Blair, in The Hague Court [the International Court of Justice], that, if he joins the attack, they will sue him before the same court which tried Milosevic.

## The War-Hawks' Desperate Reaction

And, as you know, there is also a suit by some American Congressmen; and 90 cities in the United States, in the meantime, passed resolutions against the war.

Now, Schröder made a declaration of government before the Bundestag last week, where he said, "We are acting together, Germany, with France, Russia, and China, and others, because we have a mandate for peace. We are doing our duty for peace. The UN Charter is based on a ban of violence, and the driving force behind that was FDR. We want to act on the basis of the strength of law, and not on the right of the stronger." Now, what is criminal and wrong about that?

But, what is the reaction?

Well, I said already, the chicken-hawk war faction did not calculate the firmness of the Europeans and Russia. Their plans did not foresee that. They were completely caught by surprise. Because, in their estimate, Germany had no backbone, because they lost two world wars; France would be doing some diplomatic dancing around, and then capitulate; Russia would be bankrupt and corrupt, and therefore easy to be bought. But, now they're behaving differently. And what we hear from our European contacts is that the level of rage is unprecedented.

Behind the scenes, there were almost scenes of physical attack, against people who just opposed the war.

The media campaign against the opponents of the war, is absolutely unprecedented. They are being called "wimps"; "weasels"; and "monkeys"; "the coalition of cowards"; "the perfidious France"; "Germany is in league with Libya and Cuba"; France is being called "a bunch of cheese-eating surrender monkeys"; and the whole coalition is called "the axis of devious characters."

Claude, please, first slide. Here you have a cartoon, saying, obviously, the "national bird of France"; Chirac is called a "positive monster of conceit," a "rat that tried to roar." George Will had an article, calling Villepin the "oily Foreign Minister"; Joschka Fischer was called "a terrorist" in the papers; the leading Greenie party, "an alcoholic"; Gerhard Schröder, supposedly a womanizer—a big campaign, that he's had an affair. And so forth.

Next, here you have—this is actually an American aircraft carrier. In the background you have the Chancellor office in Berlin, and the text says, "Schröder, go immediately into exile, or we shoot!"

Next: Here you see Bush and his Blair puppy-dog.

Next: This is Schröder, his last divorce. He's now having his fourth marriage. His last marriage failed, supposedly because his wife was a Greenie and she would only cook vegetarian food. He always wanted to eat like a curry-wurst! So, here he's eating a curry-wurst, and he says, "Good old curry-wurst. You I will miss the most in Libya." And, it says, "The Chancellor Agrees, and Goes Into Exile."

Next: Well, this is obviously—[interrupted by laughter]. The Gulf War, starring such incredible stars!

Next: Here, it says, "Dammit Jack! If the French and the

Germans don't surrender, we will have to go soon into Normandy again."

Next: Here you have a classical case of "material breach"! A lot of wind, obviously!

Just to give you a flavor of the condition of the "trans-Atlantic alliance."

But this is actually serious stuff, and you will see more of it, because I don't think this will go away that easily. For example, William Pfaff, in the *International Herald Tribune*, wrote, "Why the United States Fears Europe." And he said, that Rumsfeld is seeking the political destruction of Schröder, and he's trying to get a "regime change" in Germany. That they regard Germany as the most vulnerable member of the resistance of "Old Europe"; that France is a hopeless case, anyway, but that Bush thinks that Schröder must be humiliated, as an example to others. And, that the neo-con theory in Washington is, because they regard Europe as a principal rival and the future challenger of the United States, that it is absolutely unacceptable that Germany, for the first time, has taken a stand against the United States, and that therefore Schröder will not be allowed to get away with it, because it *does* reflect the popular opinion in all of Europe, and many other parts of the world.

## Crusade, vs. Strategy

Now, I think this is serious stuff. And I think we should be very vigilant, for what is to come.

This is why the Pope went out of his way, to explicitly support the German-French coalition.

And, there's another dimension, which freaks Europe out, and that is: When Bush was meeting with the Christian broadcasters, he said, among other things, that Jesus was his favorite philosopher. Now, there's nothing wrong with being religious, and so forth, but the Europeans basically think that, when Bush, after the 11th September, said: "Our task is clear. We have to save the world from evil. We have to have a crusade. Nobody should get in the way. They're either with us, or with the terrorists"—well, there are many articles now, in the European press, saying, this all reminds you of the early European history of sects, which divided the world into a realm of darkness on the one side, and the principle of light, the realm of good, on the other side. And, people are freaked out, because, they say, this is no longer—what is this? This has nothing to do with Christianity, with religion. But this is something very, very strange.

The speeches by such people as Lantos, King, Hyde—I heard them on C-Span. (C-Span, by the way, I advertise a lot, because it's the only channel, where you get any resemblance of what is happening. No twist, no spin; you can hear what people are saying.) And, if you listen to these speeches—I mean, I said, "My God! This is almost as if Europe would be the enemy already!" I mean it's unbelievable. And I think the idea, that these people do want to go for a regime change in Germany, had better be taken very seriously.

Now, the argument—the two-by-four argument—used



*Three generations of Schiller Institute leaders at the conference: Helga Zepp-LaRouche talks with LaRouche Youth Movement leader Erin Regan and civil rights veteran and LaRouche movement leader Amelia Boynton Robinson.*

against Europe, is, “We freed you from Hitler; therefore you have to support us now.” I can only tell you: Germany and the other countries in Europe are only doing what they decided to never do again! I mean, never again have this kind of thing! Never again, have war to solve a problem.

And, the last time you had millions of people in the streets in Europe, was actually in the early 1980s, when the [Russian] SS-20 and the [American] Pershing II had reduced the warning time of a potential world war to six minutes. This was basically putting NATO and the Warsaw Pact on “launch on warning”; because we had a situation, where, one missile by accident, and you would have had World War III. This is when Schmidt, the Chancellor then, warned, “We are on the verge of World War III.” And, this is when the Europeans had a first taste of what the Utopian military faction in the United States is. I know that the Schmidt government was totally terrified about Brzezinski during the time of the Carter Administration, in this period.

And this, if you remember, was the time when Lyn reacted to this war danger, with his beautiful proposal of Mutually Assured Survival, as an alternative to MAD, Mutually Assured Destruction, of NATO. Now, Lyn mentioned, yesterday, this conception, which became, on the 23rd of March, 1983, official U.S. policy for a short period of time.

### **The Mission of the Schiller Institute**

Now, I recall this period, because this period was actually the time when the idea, to have such an effort like the Schiller Institute, was born. Because I was travelling in Germany. And, because of this Brzezinski and other signs, there was a growing anti-Americanism in Germany. And, when I travelled in the United States, there was a growing anti-German, anti-European tendency, in the United States.

So, I had the idea that that was potentially very dangerous. And that, therefore, you needed an institute to put foreign policy on a completely different level: That the relationship between Germany and the United States should not be, that German history is reduced to 12 years of nightmare; but that you talk to Germany as the country from which Nikolaus von Kues, Leibniz, Schiller, and Beethoven came. And, that when you talk to the United States, you’re not talking about the country which committed atrocities in Vietnam, Korea, Hiroshima, and Panama, but you are talking to an America of the American Revolution, which, actually, the best of European traditions, went into.

And, I can only advise you: Everybody should buy the recent issue of *Fidelio* [magazine], where this connection, between the best influences of European civilization—“Old Europe,” which made the United States—actually are documented. But you talk about Lincoln and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Kennedy and Martin Luther King. The same idea obviously goes for other nations: When you want to have positive foreign relations, you’re not picking and saying, “This is your worst moment”; but, you think, what was the period in which you contributed something to universal history.

So, it immediately became clear that the Schiller Institute was not only to improve German-American relations—but Europe-American relations—but also especially with the entire developing sector.

I was looking in this period for principles of the Schiller Institute. And I read all possible international documents, and I came to the conclusion that the Declaration of Independence is actually the most beautiful document, which anybody could give themselves as a principle. And by changing only six words: Where it says, “the American colony,” I say, “every country”; where it says, “the British occupying colonial



LaRouche movement Midwest leader Terry Jones leads members of the Youth Movement (left) in the Spiritual, “Oh, Freedom,” before Lyndon LaRouche’s keynote.

power,” I say, “the international oligarchical institutions.” And by just changing five, six words, I make it applicable for the entire world. So, that which is the American Constitution and American Declaration of Independence can actually be the basis for the entire world.

Now as we have seen yesterday, performed on the stage [during the Feb. 16 commemorative celebration of the life of Schiller Institute Vice President Marianna Wertz], this is exactly the same idea as the Rütli Oath [from Schiller’s drama *Wilhelm Tell*]. And I came to the conclusion, that, in a crisis like that, a systemic breakdown of a whole system, the solution can only be on the highest level. And, at a time where it is clear, the United Nations, the IMF, the World Bank, the WTO, Maastricht, the European Union, NATO, and so forth, are all about to disintegrate. We said this a long time ago, and people didn’t believe it; they thought, “This is exaggerated.” But, one can see, very clearly—and I hope this war can be avoided and we’re not crashing against the wall, but, we are that close—one can see very clearly, that the old paradigm, these axioms and values which existed up to the present time, have utterly and completely failed.

The philosophy of the “fun society”—materialism, egoism, “I,” “me,” “mine”—these ideas are *out*. The question is, what is the new paradigm? And this is where Schiller and the Schiller Institute is absolutely important. Because we are faced today with the exact same question Schiller was asking himself: Why is it, that we are still barbarians? Because today, we are faced with the choice of either becoming complete barbarians—Dark Age, gangs, people fighting over food, killing each other—or we will have a new Renaissance. And if we have a new Renaissance, I am absolutely certain, it will be more beautiful than any one in the past has been.

### Schiller’s Idea of Mankind

Now, in this period, it is my view—and I hope I can convince you of that—that the work and poetical method of Schiller is extremely crucial. And the reason why I gave the Schiller Institute his name for our efforts to have better rela-

tions among people, is because it is my view—and I have read many philosophers, poets, from many cultures—but I still hold, that he represents the highest principle of humanity. That he has more beautifully presented a poetical image of what man *can* be, than anybody else.

And, I think, if you look at Schiller and Beethoven together, these are the two towering giants of the German Classical period. You all know the Ninth Symphony, where Beethoven actually composed a symphony according to a beautiful poem by Schiller, the *Ode to Joy*, and he made out of it one of the most gigantic, most breath-taking works ever written on this planet. And, it combines the genius of Schiller and Beethoven. As a matter of fact, Beethoven said that Schiller’s poetry was so complete, that it was almost impossible for a composer to write something more complete than that poem was already; and therefore, he mostly set to music Goethe and other poems, but not Schiller.

Now, the big question we have to ask ourselves: How is mankind supposed to come out of this present pit? I think we have to take the highest standard, the highest, most beautiful idea of man, and Schiller was very conscious of that. He wrote that he was conscious that his work would probably be only appreciated one or two centuries later, when new revolutions would have occurred in the philosophy of thinking. And that it would require an honest discoverer, to rediscover his work, and make it apply.

And, I have still a book from my school, which, for some reason (I don’t know how this book came into my possession; it has the stamp from my school, so I shouldn’t actually have it!), but, in this book, I wrote in the margin, next to “an honest discoverer”: *Ich—I*. So, I’m very proud of this, because it meant that, as a girl, I recognized this.

So, we have to be the “honest discoverer” of Schiller. Because, as I said, nobody has a more beautiful conception of man, a more lofty ideal of mankind. And at the same time, Schiller, if you read him and study him carefully, has actually the deepest philosophical conceptions, in no way less than the level of Plato, Nikolaus of Cusa, and Leibniz is—except that

he has expressed these same ideas with poetical beauty.

Another towering giant of the German Classical period—actually the creator of the best education system in the world, Wilhelm von Humboldt—wrote after Schiller had died, on *Schiller and the Course of His Spiritual Development*: “What must have struck any observer, as characteristically distinguishing Schiller, was that in a higher and more pregnant sense than perhaps with anyone else, *thought* was the element of his life. Constant self-active engagement of his mind seldom deserted him, and weakened only during the most severe attacks of his physical illness. To him, it seemed recreation, not exertion. Concerning the concept of beauty, concerning the aesthetic in creation and action, and through the foundation of art, as well as art itself—these works contain everything essential in a manner which can never possibly be excelled. Never before, were these questions discussed in such a pure, such a complete and illuminating way. Infinitely much was thus gained, not merely for the positive analysis of concepts, but also for aesthetic and moral education. Art and poetry were directly joined to that in which the most noble in humanity were presented; that, by which humanity first awakens to the consciousness of its in-dwelling nature, which strives to transcend the finite.”

Now, I thought, all the time, that Schiller could not be topped. There was no way how you could talk about these concepts better. And I was extremely happy, when I discovered that Humboldt had actually exactly the same view. Because, infinitely much was gained for the aesthetical and moral education of man.

## The Poet of Freedom

Now, I will present to you, some of the key ideas and principles of Schiller, which actually do represent the highest standard of Classical art.

Schiller wrote something when he was 19 years old, his first dissertation as a medical student (see Box, *The Philosophy of Physiology*).

Now, I find this very beautiful: Just think, if you are 19 years old and you write that! That the universe is actually a thought of God, and that it’s the destiny of man to be God-likeness and to discover the plan in this creation more deeply, ever.

This is actually the same idea, which you find in Nikolaus of Kues, the cohesion between the laws of the macrocosm, the physical universe, and microcosm. It’s the same idea as Leibniz’s conception of the *monad*, that every human being contains, in germ form, the entire complexity of the universe at large. And, Schiller liked that idea so much, that he wrote a poem about it. And, now I want Will to read the Columbus poem (see box, “Columbus”).

Wilhelm von Humboldt wrote about this, “The confidence in the efficacy of the power of the human mind, elevated into a poetical image, is expressed in this distich, entitled *Columbus*, which belongs to the most characteristic Schiller



*Friedrich Schiller’s statue in front of the Dresden Opera House. “The reason I gave the Schiller Institute his name . . . is because it is my view—and I have read many philosophers, poets, from many cultures—but I still hold, that he represents the highest principle of humanity. That he has more beautifully presented a poetical image of what man can be, than anybody else.”*

ever created. This belief in the invisibly indwelling powers of man; this view so sublime, and deeply true; that there must be an inner secret agreement between this power and that which orders and directs the entire universe, since all truth can only be a reflection of the eternal and original; was a characteristic feature of Schiller’s system of ideas.”

Schiller himself wrote, in the *Philosophical Letters*, about that, and used the formulation, “when Columbus made the dangerous wager with the unnavigated sea.” In other words, you have an idea, Columbus had the idea, that there must be these shores, and then, indeed, he discovered the new continent. This is very important. I said, already, that I am having the deepest conviction, that the political solution of this present crisis, can only occur, if the political order on this world is brought into cohesion with the cosmic order, with natural law. This is no light thing, if we don’t put the politics into



## The Philosophy of Physiology (1779)

This much will, I think, have been proven firmly enough one day: that the universe were the work of an Infinite Understanding, and be designed according to an excellent plan.

Just as it now flows from the design into reality through the almighty influence of divine power, and all powers are active and act on each other, like strings of a thousand-voiced instrument sounding together in one melody; so, in this way, the spirit of man, ennobled with divine powers, should discover from the single effects, cause and design; from the connection of causes and designs, the great plan of the Whole; from the plan, recognize the Creator, love Him, glorify Him—or, more briefly, more sublimely sounding in our ear: Man is here, so that he may strive toward the greatness of his Creator; that he may grasp the whole world with just a glance, as the Creator grasps it. Likeness-to-God is the destiny of man. Infinite, indeed, is this his Ideal; however, the spirit is eternal. Eternity is the measure of infinity; that is to say, man will grow eternally, but will never reach it.

A soul, says a wise man of this century, which is enlightened to the extent that it has the plan of divine providence completely in its view, is the happiest soul. An eternal, great and beautiful law of nature has bound perfection to pleasure, and displeasure to imperfection. What brings this characteristic closer to man, be it direct or indirect, will delight him. What distances him from it, will pain him. What pains him, he will avoid; what delights him, he will strive for. He will seek perfection, because imperfec-

tion pains him; he will seek it, because it alone delights him. The sum of the greatest perfections with the fewest imperfections is the sum of the highest pleasures with the fewest sorrows. This is supreme happiness. Therefore, it is the same if I say: Man exists to be happy; or—he exists to be perfect. Only then is he perfect, when he is happy. Only then is he happy, when he is perfect.

However, an equally beautiful, wise law, a corollary of the first, has bound the perfection of the Whole with the supreme happiness of the individual; human beings with fellow human beings; indeed, men and animals, through the bond of universal love. Thus love, the most noble impulse in the human soul, the great chain of feeling nature, is nothing other than the confusion of my own self with the being of fellow creatures. And this intermingling is pleasure. Love thus makes the fellow creature's delight my delight; his sorrow, my sorrow. However, even this suffering is perfection, and therefore must not be without pleasure. Thus, what were otherwise pity as an emotion, is blended from pleasure and pain. Pain, because the fellow creature would suffer. Pleasure, because I share his pain with him, since I love him. Sorrow and pleasure, that I turn his pain from him.

And why universal love; why all the pleasure of universal love?—Only out of this ultimate, fundamental design: to further the perfection of the fellow creature. And this perfection is the overseeing, investigation, and admiration of the great design of Nature. Indeed, all pleasures of the senses, ultimately, of which we shall speak in its place, incline through twists and turns and apparent contradictions, for all that, finally back to the same thing. Immutable, this truth itself remains always the same, forever and ever: Man is destined for the overseeing, investigation, and admiration of the great design of Nature.

cohesion with the cosmic law, the natural law of creation.

And therefore, if you have a poet who expresses this in this way, I think it is an extremely great gift.

Now, who is Friedrich Schiller, the German “Poet of Freedom”? Since there are several new people here, I want to quickly tell you some biographical things about him. He was born on the 10th of November, 1759, in Marbach, at the Neckar River. He had a very happy childhood. His parents were Johann Kaspar and Elisabeth. They lived first in Lorch. Then he went to the Latin school in Ludwigsburg, and then came a dramatic break, when Count Carl Eugen of Rothenberg forced him to go to the military academy, the Karlschule.

He was then 13 years old, and for eight years, he studied close up, the oligarchical behavior of the court life. He saw how, when the oligarchs decided to have a hunt, they would go with dozens of horses, destroying the harvests of the peasants,

without any compensation, and he saw the degraded cultural tastes of the time at the court. So, he developed a very strong anti-oligarchical sentiment. And Schiller suffered greatly, because he found the education in this military academy, completely restrictive. But, I must say, compared to the education people get nowadays in European or American universities, he was pretty lucky, because his teachers mediated to him the influence of Leibniz, Shakespeare, Lessing, Mendelssohn, and others; but also the British empiricism of Locke, Hobbes, Hume, Wright. And he had teachers, who were actually very good, especially one guy called Abel.

Now, what they mediate to him, was, among other things, the dominant influence of the British materialism: Hobbes, that all ideas are only the result of memories of sensuous experience; Locke, that man is born, his mind is a *tabula rasa*, an empty plate, where only sensuous experience then collects

## ‘Columbus’

Steer, courageous sailor! Although the wit may deride thee,  
And the skipper at th’ helm lower his indolent hand—  
Ever, ever to th’ West! There must the coast be appearing,  
Lies it yet clearly and lies shimm’ring before your mind’s eye.  
Trust in the guiding God and follow the silent ocean!  
Were it not yet, ’twould climb now from the billows aloft.  
Genius stands with Nature in everlasting union:  
What is promised by the one, surely the other fulfills.

knowledge; and that Hume then said, that therefore, all ideas are accidental, because they are the derivatives of accidental sensuous experiences, and therefore all ideas are an illusion. And therefore, there is also no immortality of the soul. What would be called a soul, would only be a complexity of sensuous imaginations.

A Scottish philosopher called Thomas Wright made a critique of Hume, and said, what Hume called an illusion, actually *did* have reality, namely common sense, and that these principles of sound common sense would be self-evident truth.

### Schiller and the American Revolution

Now, Schiller thought that all of these theories were an abomination. And therefore, he wrote, already in 1779, in his dissertation, that if all thoughts, in this way, are accidental, then the self-determination of the human mind, and the freedom of man is gone. And also, morality is accidental, and therefore, the human being is without any dignity. And he found this completely unacceptable.

This confrontation led Schiller to develop the absolute opposite, and to hate the method of education conducted by the Jesuits, the French and English materialists, and empiricists. And he saw, in these wrong teachings, the source of the inner conflict and endangerment of his time. He regarded it as his great task to overcome this inner conflict, and re-create

man in harmonious development in all of his potentials. He said, all human beings have the potential to become geniuses. And the means by which to accomplish that, is the poetical principle, because that has the key to the innermost secrets of the human soul.

Now, Schiller was actually the poet of the American Revolution. As a matter of fact, he even considered at one point, immigrating to America. In the *Letters on Don Carlos*, one of his earlier plays, he commented that what this drama is actually about, was the most favorite subject of the decade—meaning the 1780s, which was the period when the American Revolution was just successful. The highest possible freedom of the individual, together with the highest bloom of the state.

Now, Will, please read the Declaration of Independence (see box, Declaration of Independence).

Now, please read the Rütli Oath (see box, The Rütli Oath).

Now, you have seen the entire scene of the Rütli Oath yesterday [performed as part of the memorial for Marianna Wertz], and I think the sameness of these two concepts is so obvious, that I really want to encourage everybody to go home and read *Don Carlos*. Especially also because, if you look: Schiller, because of the oligarchical control of his time could not write as he had in the *Kabale und Liebe*, where he had actually attacked the selling of Hessian soldiers to the British in the American War of Independence, because he was outlawed, and he had to flee. So, he transposed these subjects, but discussed the same ideas. So, when he talks about, in *Don Carlos*, the famous dialogue between Posa and King Philip II, this is actually the principles of the American Revolution. And you can see, that this is a very powerful poetical discussion of the principle of empire versus republic. Because, Philip II, at that time, represented an empire, in which the Sun never sets, but obviously which was ruled with complete fear and misery. So, I want Will to prepare to read the quote by Posa, where he appeals to the King.

Now, this beautiful idea, “be a king of a million kings,” meaning the idea of having equality on the highest level—not like the French Revolution, where “Liberté, Fraternité, Egalité,” in actuality meant, when Robespierre said, “The Revolution doesn’t need any scientists,” and he proceeded to chop off all the heads at the guillotine—not this Jacobin way, but to have equality on the highest level; on the basis of the inalienable rights of all people.

Schiller, before Lyn—some of you remember Lyn’s old writings about “The Secrets Known Only to the Inner Elites”—Schiller actually had a work exactly like that, called *Solon and Lycurgus*, where he discusses the two models: the beautiful city-state of Solon—Athens—where he says, this is the republican model, where the purpose of mankind is progression, the perfection of man; versus Lycurgus, in the state of Sparta, a model of the oligarchical system, where the state, at first glance, looks very beautiful and perfect. But then, he says, one sees actually that the individual is sacrificed

— FOR A —

DIALOGUE OF CULTURES

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# The Declaration of Independence

IN CONGRESS, July 4, 1776

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life,

Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. —That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, —That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.

# The Rütli Oath, from Wilhelm Tell

No, there is a limit to the tyrant's power,  
When the oppressed can find no justice,  
When the burden grows unbearable—he reaches  
With hopeful courage up unto the heavens  
And seizes hither his eternal rights,  
Which hang above, inalienable  
And indestructible as stars themselves.  
The primal state of nature reappears,  
Where man stands opposite his fellow man.  
As a last resort, when not another means  
Is of avail, the sword is given him,  
The highest of all goods we may defend  
From violence, Thus stand we before our country,  
Thus stand we before our wives, and before our children.

—We will become a single land of brothers,  
Nor shall we part in danger and distress.  
—We shall be free, just as our fathers were,  
And sooner die, than live in slavery.  
—We shall rely upon the highest God  
And we shall never fear the might of men.

to the state. Schiller says: The state itself is never the purpose. It is only important as a condition under which the purpose of mankind can be fulfilled. And, that is nothing but the development of all of his powers, progression.

## Government Exists for the Individual's Powers

In the Fourth Letter of *The Aesthetical Education*, Schiller says, "Every individual man, one can say, carries by predisposition and destiny, a purely ideal man within himself, to agree with whose immutable unity in all his alterations, is the great task of his existence."

I think this is very, very important, because every human being has such an ideal in him, or in her. And to bring that potential into actuality *is* the great task of our life. Now, most people, they get the famous "two talents," and they bury them in their garden, and they don't develop them. And, then when they die, they take the same two meager talents out, and that was it. And Schiller basically says: No! You have to develop *all* potentialities which are in yourself! Everything! You have to make this harmonious, beautiful person, which you potentially are, become a reality. And only if all people do that, the state can function. The state doesn't function by rearranging some democratic majorities of undeveloped idiots, but only if every human being develops the fullest potential, can the state function. And therefore, he says, the highest work of art, is the building of political freedom. Through the ennoblement of all individuals, that more and more people develop themselves to represent the character of the species, that the individual becomes the state. That the man of time ennoble himself to become the man of the idea.

## Don Carlos, Act 3, Scene 10

**Marquis of Posa:** You wish to plant for all eternity,  
And yet sow death? A work thus gain'd by force  
Will not outlive the soul of its creator.

You've labor'd for ingratitude—in vain  
Have you with nature wag'd a hardy fight,  
In vain have you thus sacrific'd a great  
And royal life on projects of destruction.  
Much more is man, than you have thought of him.  
For he will break the bonds of lengthy slumber  
And once again demand his sacred rights.  
Alongside Nero and Busiris will  
He cast your name, and—that doth give me pain,  
For you were good.

**King Philip:** Who gave you such assurance  
That this is so?

**Marquis** (with fire): Yes, by Almighty God!  
Yes—Yes—I shall repeat it. Give us back  
What you have taken us. As the strong,  
With generosity, let human bliss

Stream from your horn of plenty.—Minds mature  
Within your worldly structure. Give us back  
What you have taken from us. Thus become  
Among a million kings, a king.

*(He approaches him boldly, while directing firm and  
fiery glances at him)*

O that  
The eloquence of all the myriads,  
Who do participate on this great hour,  
Upon the lips of my own mouth could hover,  
To fan into a flame the beam which I  
Observe now in these eyes! Abandon this  
Unnatural idolatry, which doth  
Annihilate us. And become our model  
Of truth and the eternal. Never—never  
Possess'd a mortal man so much, with which  
To make such godly use. All kings in Europe  
Do pay their homage to the Spanish name.  
Walk at the head of all of Europe's kings.  
One pen-stroke from this hand of yours, and new  
The world will be created. Give to us  
The liberty of thought—(throwing himself at his feet).

Schiller, in the *Aesthetical Letters*, which he wrote when it was clear that the hope that the American Revolution could be replicated in France was not possible, because the Jacobin Terror had destroyed everything, asks himself: Where should this change come from, when the state is corrupt and the masses are degenerated? And he comes to this surprising answer: It can *only* come through great art.

Now, “The Artists,” which was mentioned yesterday as one of the poems translated by Marianna, is actually an early poem. He wrote it when he was in his late 20s. But, in my view, it's one of the most beautiful celebrations of man, and his cognitive powers. Will, I want you to recite the first strophe.

How fair, O Man, do you, your palm branch holding  
Stand at the century's unfolding  
In proud and noble manhood's prime  
With faculties revealed, with spirit's fullness  
Full earnest mild, in action-wealthy stillness,  
The ripest son of time,  
Free through reason, strong through law's measure,  
Through meekness great, and rich in treasure,  
Which long your breast to you did not disclose,  
Nature's own lord, she glories in your bridle,  
Who in a thousand fights assays your mettle  
And shining under you from out the wild arose!

Now, in this opening strophe, you have already the entire composition in a germ form. The “ripest son of time,” refers to the image of man, of that historical moment which was full of optimism, and it reflects of the American Revolution: Man as the highest being of Creation. “Nature's own lord . . . who in a thousand fights . . . from out of the wild arose!” That shows the process of perfection, which led to the present situation.

In the second strophe, which will not be read here—because it's actually a long poem, of 33 strophes—he demands a self-reflection, that it was art, which helped man to overcome the degrading desire; that man is the only being, which has art. No other being, no other living being is capable of art. Will, please read the third strophe:

The land which knowledge does reside in  
You reached through beauty's morning gate.  
Its higher gleam to now abide in,  
The mind on charms must concentrate.  
What by the sound of Muses' singing  
With trembling sweet did pierce you through,  
A strength unto your bosom bringing  
Which to the world-soul lifted you.

This is an interesting idea: “the land of cognition,” man can only reach “through the morning gate of beauty”—only

through beauty, man has access to knowledge. In a state of infancy of mankind, when man is still childlike, when he still has certain naivete, but a tremendous capacity for enthusiasm, for joy of discovery, man reacts to beauty in nature, and he re-creates it in art. It creates in him, the potential for reason. Please read the fifth strophe:

She, with Orions circling her visage,  
To glorify her majesty sublime,  
As purer spirits contemplate her image  
Consuming, o'er the stars does climb,  
Upon her sunny throne upraising,  
Urania, so dreadful yet so grand,  
Unburdened of her crown ablazing,  
Does there—as *beauty* before us stand.  
The belt of grace 'round her receiving,  
That she, as child, the children understand:  
What here as Beauty we're perceiving,  
Will first as *Truth* before us come to stand.

Truth, at this stage of development is so strong, so shining, that man can not yet stand to look at it directly. But, the goddess of truth, according to Greek mythology, Urania, clothes herself in beauty. "What here as Beauty we're perceiving, / Will first as *Truth* before us come to stand." Only he or she who experiences beauty, especially as a child, will develop the emotional potential for truth. Now, I believe that to be absolutely true; and one of the big tragedies is the lack of beauty in the present American culture, which—some children just have absolutely have no chance, if we don't change this. Please read the ninth strophe:

The soul, so beautiful and free,  
By you unchained sprang forth the vassal  
Of care in lap of joy to be.  
Now limits of the beast abated  
And Man on his unclouded brow rang out,  
And thought, that foreign stranger elevated,  
From his astonished brain sprang out.  
Now *stood* Man, and to starry legions  
Displayed his kingly countenance,

Now, this is, among other things, a polemic against Hobbes and Locke: That, on the level of sensuous experience, man is not capable of capturing the beautiful soul of nature; but, the beauty in nature hints to something higher. Through its example, it awakens the creative powers in man, it inspires in him, for the first time, creation. And he produces more creations, and soon, develops a second, higher level of art. In the 14th strophe, he says:

Soon gathered near barbarians astounded,  
To see the new creation's force they ran.

'Look,' the delighted crowd resounded,  
'Look there, this all was done by Man.'

The self-consciousness about man's creative power grows. The view of beauty has an ennobling effect, and he is happy about his increasing ability to think. Now, Will, please read the entire quote from "the soul, so beautiful and free," until "the lovely valley":

The soul, so beautiful and free,  
By you unchained sprang forth the vassal  
Of care in lap of joy to be.  
Now limits of the beast abated  
And Man on his unclouded brow rang out,  
And thought, that foreign stranger elevated,  
From his astonished brain sprang out.  
Now *stood* Man, and to starry legions  
Displayed his kingly countenance,

Yet higher still, to ever higher stations  
Creative genius soared to be.  
One sees already rise creations from creations  
From harmonies comes harmony.  
The world, transformed by labor's hand,  
The human heart, by new impulses greeted,  
And exercised in battles heated,  
Do your creation's scope expand.

So Man, now far advanced, on pinions elevated,  
With thanks does Art transport on high,  
New worlds of beauty are created  
From nature richer made thereby.

That man unshackled of his duty now takes heed,  
The fetters loves which him do lead,  
Not prey to iron scepter of contingency,  
*This* thanks you—your eternity,  
If on the paths of thought without obstruction  
Now roams th'investigator, fortune bold,  
And, drunken with the paeans' loud eruption,  
He reaches rashly for the crown to hold;  
If now it is his rash conception  
To noble guide dispatch with hireling's bread,  
While by Art's dreamed-for throne's erection  
The first slave office to permit instead:—  
Forgive him—

When he up to the hilltop with you sallies  
And to his eye, in evening's shining part,  
Is suddenly revealed—the lovely valleys.

Joy, thinking, creativity, love, are growing in ever-more-perfect creations and follow each other. The scope of creation

expands, and with it man's capacity for beauty increases. Art enriches all areas of human knowledge, and is, in turn, enriched through the new creative discoveries in science and cognition. But, when the scientist tries to grapple the crown, Schiller intervenes and says: Science does not replace art from a certain moment on. There is no division between the natural and the social sciences. The truth is in the unity of art and science. The laws of the universe are efficient in all areas, and it was only the lack of development, that the scientists thought differently. Schiller then appeals to the artists, that it is in their hands, if the dignity of man goes up or goes down. I want you now, Will, to read this passage about the artists, and then the last strophe:

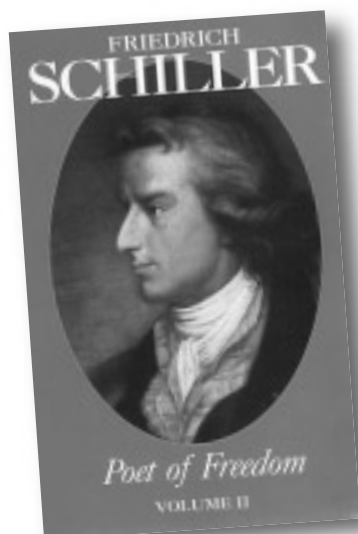
The dignity of Man into your hands is given,  
 Protector be!  
 It sinks with you! With you it is arisen!  
 The sacred magic of poetry  
 A world-plan wise is serving  
 To th' ocean, steer it e'er unswerving,  
 Of lofty harmony!  
 You free sons of the freest mother,  
 Swing upward with a constant face,  
 And strive then after no crown other,  
 To highest Beauty's radiant place.  
 The sisters who from here departed

In the mother's lap you soon will see;  
 What souls of beauty have imparted  
 Must excellent and perfect be.  
 Uplift yourselves on wings emboldened  
 Above your epoch's course be drawn;  
 See in your mirror now engoldened  
 The coming century's fair dawn.  
 On thousand twisting pathways chasing,  
 So rich in multiplicity,  
 Come forward, then, with arms embracing  
 Around the throne of unity.  
 As into gentle beams of seven  
 Divides the lovely shimmer white,  
 As also rainbow beams of seven  
 Dissolve into white beams of light—  
 So, play in thousandfolded clar'ty,  
 Enchanted 'round the heady sight,  
 So flow back in *one* band of ver'ty,  
 Into *one* single stream of light!

Now, this is a poetic expression, that truth, beauty, science, reason, are all one and the same. The good thing is, that Schiller wrote an extensive correspondence about how he made this poem, which gives an insight into the poet's own thinking, when he wrote to his friend Christian Gottfried Körner, who was one of his sponsors, and who invited him, in 1785, to

*“There is a limit to the tyrant's power.”*

—Friedrich Schiller,  
 Wilhelm Tell.



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*Friedrich Schiller's works: the moment in the "Rütli Meadow" scene from Wilhelm Tell, when Swiss independence fighters see their countrymen from another canton approaching to meet with them about independence—enacted by West Coast LaRouche Youth Movement organizers; the "Good Samaritan" from Schiller's Kallias, read by Youth Movement leader Nick Walsh.*

Dresden. And this period of Schiller's life was actually the most harmonious, and without problems. He wrote the *Ode to Joy*, *The Philosophical Letters*, *The Artists*, and this was actually a period when he was very, very happy.

### You Can Educate Your Emotions

Schiller in this period, was struggling to define a Classical aesthetical theory, a notion of beauty based on reason. On the 25th of December, 1788, he wrote to Körner: "All beauty eventually resolves in general truth. I'm convinced, if any work of art has no other demand on it, than beauty, it automatically fulfills all other demands, in a mediated way. If, however, one tries to find a compromise between beauty and morality, or something else, one can ruin both of them." I think this is a very important principle, because all art must be beautiful! If it's not beautiful, it's not art! It shouldn't be called this way.

This is obviously expressed best, in the last strophe of *The Artists*. Then he wrote to Körner: "The main idea is the disguise of truth and morality in beauty. It is an allegory. I open the poem with 12 lines on a presentation of man in his present perfection. From these, I develop how was his cradle. How art has prepared the scientific and moral culture, which are not the goal, but only the second level. Even so, the scientists and thinkers prematurely put the crown on their head, and give the artist a place below them. The perfection of man dissolves again in beauty, only when science becomes art."

And Körner answered him, enthusiastically, when he saw the whole poem: "You can ask, now, all poets of Germany to write something likewise. In terms of richness of ideas, this

is without parallel." Then Schiller wrote back to Körner: "A poet orders the passions, the actions, and the fates, which man in real life can not always follow and keep an overview about, according to artful rules. Man learns through art, to project these artful relations to the situation in reality. His sense of harmony, in this way, is trained by art, that he no longer is content with incomplete fragments." This is the same idea Schiller has, actually, in *The Aesthetical Education of Man* and also in *On Grace and Dignity*, where he says: "The great task of man, is to become a beautiful soul; a person for whom freedom and necessity, passion and reason are the same. You have to educate your emotions on the level of reason."

Now, this is something which I think is very important, because, it is generally accepted that people should educate their mind, that they should study things, and know things. But, very little known is the idea that you can educate your *emotions*, in the same way. That you can train them, that you can make them more sensitive, more elaborated. And, this especially, was Schiller's controversy with Kant, who had published his different *Critiques* in the early 1790s—the *Critique of Reason*, *Of Judgment*, and so forth—in which Kant said, that art, in which you can not see the plan of the artist, which is just accidental arabesque somebody throws on the wall, would be more artful, than a piece where you can see the great design of the artist.

In the moral area, he [Kant] said that the guidance from moral behavior is the "categorical imperative": That nobody should behave in such a way, as he does not wish others to behave toward him. Schiller said, this is terrible, because, if you have a man for whom reason and emotions are in contradiction—and according to Kant, now, if you want to be moral,

*A four-hour commemoration, and spoken and musical tributes to Schiller Institute Vice President Marianna Wertz, filled the first night of the conference, Feb. 15. Bass-baritone Andre Solomon-Glover (right) performs Johannes Brahms' "Four Serious Songs;" a Youth Movement chorus sings the Spiritual "Deep River."*



you have to tell your emotions to shut up! and basically suppress them, and “do your duty!” because you don’t want this behavior to be done to you, the way you do it to others—Schiller said, this is awful, this guy Kant must have had a terrible childhood, that he comes up with such ideas. He’s only writing for the slaves, and not for us, the beautiful souls. Because, it should be possible to develop your emotions, in the same way, that you can blindly trust them.

What you heard in the beautiful recitation of *Kallias* and the Good Samaritan yesterday. The fifth person, who blindly follows his instinct, because he has educated his emotions in such a way, that he blindly can trust them: That is a beautiful soul.

## Beauty and Truth

Now, that beauty and truth, indeed, are absolutely crucial, not only Lyn has mentioned this many times, but the other leading thinker of our time, the Pope, has written, in a message last year, to Rimini, the following: “In our world, often, the thinking, that truth is outside the world of art, exists. Beauty would only concern the feeling, and would just be a sweet fruit, in front of eternal laws, which govern the world. But, is it really so? Nature, things, human beings, can truly astound us through their beauty. How can one not, for example, see something in the sunset, in the mountains, in the infinity of the oceans, in the features of a face, which attracts us, and invites us to deepen the knowledge of the reality surrounding us? Such reflections led Greek thinkers to the idea that philosophy was born out of the astonishment, never separated from the grace of beauty.

“Even that which escapes the sensuous world, possesses

an inner beauty, which touches the mind and fills us with admiration. Just think about the powerful mental attraction of the act of justice, of a gesture of forgiveness, or the sacrifice for a joyful and generously-lived high ideal.

“In beauty, truth reveals itself. She attracts us, with the unmistakable winsomeness which comes from high values. In this way, emotions and reason could radically be united in their demands to man. Beauty possesses its own pedagogical power, which leads us to the cognition of truth.”

And Cardinal Ratzinger wrote to the same meeting, that: “Already Plato and Augustine emphasized that beauty has nothing to do with the superficial aestheticism, but that beauty is knowledge, a higher form of knowledge, because she confronts man with the full greatness of truth. In this way, she opens the eyes of the soul.”

Now, I find this a very beautiful idea, that the “eyes of the soul” must be opened. One example, where this could be seen, is in the music of Bach, which could have been born only out of the power of truth, which becomes reality in the inspiration of the composer.

Now, therefore, truth, beauty, reason, love, and the good, are not possible, one without the other. And this is why this discussion is so important today. Because, if you don’t change people, and make them beautiful, and I mean, not architectural beauty of the Revlon Cover Girl variety—but I mean the inner beauty of the soul: That, if you don’t make people more beautiful in the face of this gigantic world crisis, the world will not make it! Because it has a reason, why we have come to this point. The state is never better than its citizens.

Now we are in a countdown to war, in a global crisis, the systemic collapse is on. There is a tremendous hope and





*Will Wertz (above) speaks about his wife, Marianna, whose picture is projected; a trio performs Johann Sebastian Bach (right).*



potential, because the alliance of Germany, France, Russia, China, is more deep than just against the war. As a matter of fact, Putin right now, is trying re-create the ideas of Count Witte—the idea of a triangle between Russia, Germany, and France. There’s another triangle—Russia, China, India. In the United States, you have Lyn’s campaign, and all of these are elements for a world solution. But, we need a cultural Renaissance.

### **Take Mankind’s Problems Into Your Heart**

You heard yesterday, in the *Four Serious Songs* [of Johannes Brahms], the formulation, “what is happening under the Sun”; and I want you to really study this Schiller, and the education of your emotions. Because, if you don’t take the misery, “what is happening under the Sun” in this world, into your heart, who else will, and who should? We were in India; we were in Calcutta, and I can tell you, I couldn’t breathe: because 3 million people are living in the streets, in conditions—poverty!

I thought I knew what poverty was! I saw it in Africa, I saw in Latin America. But, in Calcutta, poverty is when people are living on the street, with one little meal per day, a little room on the sidewalk, of about the size of a towel; in the dust, in the human excrement and feces; cooking in between, having no space. Having 100 people in a room that big. Being full of dust, living in the cold, living in the 50 degree Celsius heat in the Summer: 3 million people! It should not be!

I mean, there is a degree of poverty in this world, which *nobody* should accept. And, I think it is *only* the question of educating your emotions, that you take every problem “under the Sun” into your heart, and you do not allow this to continue.

Now, what we have to do, is we have to combine the beautiful idea of science, of scientific progress, with poetical ideas, with the idea of a cultural Renaissance. When Krafft Ehrlicke, who was a scientist, who was the crucial person to develop the Saturn missile, with which the Apollo project in the Kennedy period was made—so, he was a ground-breaking scientist. He died of cancer. And, in the last months of his life, I spoke with him many times, also on the telephone. And, he said, that while he’s totally, totally for science—absolutely believing that there is infinite progress possible—he came to the conclusion, it’s not the problem of science why man is having problems, but that this science is not combined with humanist education, with the development of the mind as Schiller, Humboldt, and these people have portrayed, and this is why he worked together with the Schiller Institute in the last phase of his life. This is what Schiller means, “the scientist must not take the crown too early; but science and poetry must be together.”

Now, Schiller, in my view, is, for the United States, right now, to heal the soul of the American people, the most important thinker and poet you can possibly study.

Yesterday, the discussion was: Is the Youth Movement only a trick to arm-twist the stupid Baby Boomers, and to get their asses kicked? And obviously, it is not. The Youth Movement is important, to end, once and for all, the unworthy condition of mankind, where *not* every human being is developing their fullest potential. I would like that the Youth Movement adopt the idea of beauty. And, if you say: Okay, we will create a new Renaissance, where each of us has no higher ideal than to become a beautiful soul—well, then, we have it.

## ‘Second Superpower’ Jams Up The Works of New Mideast War

by Elisabeth Hellenbroich and Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

The struggle over war or peace, in mid-February, effected a paradigm shift in world politics. On one side, the “last remaining superpower” and its teetering British sidekick, scorning anti-war demonstrations of tens of millions worldwide and growing resistance among other nations, signalled imperially that its patience is running out, and that it intends a new UN resolution to justify a pre-emptive war on Iraq in the coming weeks. On the other side is what a Feb. 17 *New York Times* editorial called a second superpower—mobilized world opinion.

The dilemma became crystal clear during the UN Security Council session on Feb. 14, which ended in a diplomatic defeat for American Secretary of State Colin Powell. As the reports by the UN weapons inspectors Hans Blix and Mohammed El-Baradei were unexpectedly positive, the majority of the 15 Security Council members—excepting Spain, the U.K., and Bulgaria—spoke up against the uncompromising position of Powell, who rejected continuing inspections in favor of disarming Iraq through military means, unless Iraq were to display the weapons of mass destruction Powell believes it possesses. French Foreign Minister Dominique de Villepin, forcefully expressing the near-universal view, said, “Efficient inspections must be achieved through full cooperation on the part of Iraq. . . . Give the inspectors the chance, since no one can imagine that a war could lead to a more just world. War is always a sign of failure.”

Citing French intelligence investigations, de Villepin squarely denied Powell’s Feb. 5 report of a provable link between Iraq and the al-Qaeda terror network. He then recalled the “moral responsibility” of heads of government and state: “We are the custodians of conscience; we shoulder responsibility. And it is an old country, France, a continent like mine, Europe, which is telling you this today, which has known wars, occupation, barbarism. An old country which

does not forget, and which knows everything it owes to the freedom fighters from America and other places during the Second World War.” De Villepin’s speech was received with applause, a unique and historic gesture for the Security Council.

Chinese Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan followed unequivocally: “The majority here believes that the inspectors should be given the time they need, and that everything must be done to secure peace.” Echoing de Villepin’s reference to “the old European continent,” and “old France,” he declared: “China is an ancient civilization. Our ancestors circulated ideas before our time, that peace is the best possibility for cohabitation of peoples. Peace and development are also the most important conditions for co-existence among peoples. . . . Only when we seek a political solution, can we fulfill the expectations of trust and hope on the part of the international community, which it places in the Security Council.”

### Unforeseen Worldwide Demonstrations

On Feb. 15, the day of huge global rallies, Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche described the Bush Administration’s dilemma: “We have come to a point, that the war is still not prevented. But, we have seen the world move from a point of pessimism about an inevitable war, to a strong conviction, even from leaders of nations who had shown cowardice or wavering beforehand, who are now determined, on behalf of the human race as a whole: This war shall not happen!” LaRouche recalled the famous words of President Abraham Lincoln, “You can not fool all of the people, all of the time.” And he noted, “Unnecessary great wars happen, repeatedly. But, nonetheless, sooner or later, again and again, the people realize: They can not be fooled all of the time.”

That weekend saw the biggest anti-war demonstrations,

worldwide, since the Vietnam War. In more than 600 cities in 72 countries, tens of millions of people took to the streets. They addressed themselves not only to the United States government, but also those others loudly supporting the war course (Italy, Spain, the U.K., and several Eastern European countries), and flouting the overwhelming opposition of their citizens. The message was that war will give birth to a monster; mankind does not want a new empire, but peace through development. And of course, the “coalition of the willing” was warned, that those heads of state who scorn the expressed opposition of their people in such a crucial matter, could be thrown out of office very soon.

The most dramatic example was Prime Minister Tony Blair’s Britain, where the U.S. war-hawks’ most faithful ally could become their Achilles’ heel in the gamble for war. The 2-3 million people whom Blair later insulted as “useful idiots for Saddam Hussein,” took Iraq as the catalyst for pent-up rage

over the economic and cultural collapse of the country. The Feb. 20 London *Times* reported Blair was simultaneously facing a growing rebellion in his own party, and had apparently not yet succeeded in convincing the political establishment of the need for a war.

Inside the United States as well, demonstrations took place across the nation. In New York 250,000 protested, with pickets like: “Thank Germany and France.” Further demos took place in 12 other cities, including Chicago, Philadelphia, Miami, Seattle, Detroit, Los Angeles, and Texas’ capital Austin. The *New York Times* editorial, “A New Power in the Streets,” compared the global demonstrations to the uprisings in Eastern Europe in 1989, and to “Europe’s class struggles of 1848.” It noted, “The fracturing of the Western alliance over Iraq, and the huge anti-war demonstrations around the world this weekend, are reminders that there may still be two superpowers on the planet: the United States and world public opinion.” In his attempt to disarm Iraq, Bush “appears to be eyeball-to-eyeball with a tenacious new adversary: millions of people who flooded the streets.”

### Support for Vatican, Not Rome

Three million Italians demonstrated in Rome and other cities, to express their displeasure with Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi’s high-handed policy (he had signed a letter supporting the war policy with seven other European leaders, which was then decisively rejected by the European Union on Feb. 17), and their solidarity with Pope John Paul II. The Vatican, led by the Pope’s personal initiatives, is trying to



*The catalytic seed of the huge demonstrations of Feb. 14-15 against war in Iraq (here, in Paris) was planted last Summer when Lyndon LaRouche’s forces began global mass circulation of many millions of leaflets and pamphlets exposing the war party, and rejecting the war’s “inevitability.” LaRouche forces’ banners are seen in the march.*

exhaust all diplomatic means to find a diplomatic solution to prevent war. Thus, after receiving German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer (currently chairman of the UN Security Council), the Pope received Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz, and UN Secretary General Kofi Annan. Tony Blair was scheduled to meet the Pontiff on Feb. 22. In addition, the Pope sent his envoy Cardinal Roger Etchegaray on a special mission to Baghdad, where he held talks for 90 minutes with Saddam Hussein, and told the press that “Saddam Hussein wants to avoid war, and is aware of his responsibility towards his people.” Speaking of the Vatican, Etchegaray said, “We have our own way of expressing ourselves—as the Holy Father says—we are the normal conscience of mankind, which desires peace and longs for it.”

How great the tensions are between the Vatican and the U.S. Administration was shown in a sharply-worded statement issued by the director of Radio Vatican, Pasquale Borgomeo, in response to remarks made by National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice, Powell, and Bush. Bush had referred to the worldwide demonstrations as “irrelevant,” and said he could not make policy decisions on the basis of “focus groups.” Powell had accused France, Belgium, and Germany of being “afraid.” Borgomeo used unusually harsh language on Radio Vatican, contrasting the Papacy’s diplomacy to Washington’s “tone of a salvation mission and the attitude of a crusade.” The United States seems to take “diplomacy for a waste of time, international law for a monkey wrench,” and “the United Nations for a Club of Sophists,” said the broadcast.

In Spain, 3.5 million people in 56 cities poured into the streets against a war, with 1.3 million in Barcelona and 1 million in Madrid. The protesters were vehement against the “irresponsible policy” of Spanish Prime Minister José María Aznar, one of Bush’s closest allies in the countdown to war. Aznar declared the voice of the people left him unmoved, and had no effect on government decisions; he is now politically completely isolated. The Socialist leader José Rodríguez Zapatero commented, “all of Europe and Latin America knows that the voice of Aznar is not that of Spain.” Should Aznar not give up his intransigent position, said Zapatero, the Spanish people would soon present him with the political bill.

In Berlin, the largest demonstration since the founding of the German Republic in 1945 brought 500,000 into processions throughout the capital. Among their placards: “Schröder Is No Bush Fighter”; “Jobs and Education Instead of War and Armament.” Stuttgart, Mainz, Heilbronn, Konstanz, and other cities saw demonstrations.

In Paris, 200,000 shouted, “Better To Fire Bush Than Missiles.” Thousands also demonstrated in Brest, Toulouse, Lyon, and Nice. Other cities involved in the protests were Brussels; Athens, with 200,000; Stockholm, with 30,000; Moscow, where thousands gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy; Minsk, with 2,000; Kiev, with 1500; Tokyo; Seoul; Zagreb, Budapest; Warsaw, where 3,000 took part; Sofia; as well as São Paulo, with 30,000; and Havana with 5,000. In Australia, the protest wave mobilized 250,000 people each in Melbourne and Sydney, over two days, targeting Prime Minister John Howard, a close ally of Washington’s war faction.

## Turkey, Iran, and the Kurds

Several factors have emerged since the Feb. 14 weekend, to throw further monkey wrenches in the war drive. One involves the standoff between the Turkish government and Washington. Prime Minister Abdullah Gul has reiterated, as has party leader Recep Erdogan, that Turkey will not come to agreement on the stationing of U.S. troops on its territory (80,000, Washington hopes), without written guarantees of the financial compensation Turkey demands. Reports vary, but this compensation, of several forms, is in the \$30 billion range. It was announced Feb. 19, that the Turkish Parliament would not even address the issue until the following week, thus delaying, if not undoing, the deployment. More than 90% of the Turkish population opposes any war.

Perhaps more decisive than the money, although less openly discussed, is the haggling over territory inside northern Iraq. Turkish sources confirm that a deal has been struck, allowing Turkey to enter northern Iraq alongside American troops and take control over some territory, to which the Turks lay historical claim harking back to the Ottoman Empire period. The squabble now is, how much and which land will the Turks get? The United States insists it will control the oil fields around Mosul and Kirkuk. A further complicating fac-

tor, potentially explosive, is the Feb. 19 report that 5,000 troops of the Iranian-backed Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution of Iraq (SCIRI) entered northern Iraq, allegedly to defend the Iran-Iraq border against elements from the Iraqi-based Mujaheddin al Qalq (MKO), or other forces—i.e., the United States.

Denied by SCIRI leader Ayatollah Mohammed Bagher al-Hakim, the report provoked concern in Washington for several reasons. A secret U.S.-SCIRI agreement had reportedly given SCIRI some political power in a post-Saddam Hussein government, on condition that they *not* enter the country during an American invasion. Secondly, regional experts note that SCIRI would not move such a contingent north, without the approval of political forces inside Iran. If Turkish troops are already inside northern Iraq with American forces, and Turkey is preparing to take its piece of the pie, then forces in Iran, especially among the conservatives, would want to move, to stake their claim as well.

For months, the so-called “Iraqi opposition” of the Iraqi National Congress (INC), the SCIRI, and the two leading Kurdish parties in northern Iraq, have been meeting in London and Washington, to make concrete plans for a post-Saddam constitution and, of course, a power-sharing deal. U.S. mediator Zalmay Khalilzad, also de facto ambassador to Afghanistan, had given Kurdish leaders the unwelcome message in early February, that the United States planned for Turkish troops to enter Iraq. Then, in mid-February, it was announced by the Bush Administration, that a U.S. military figure would take over power in Baghdad for two years, utilizing structures and personnel of the current political system. This news flew in the face of pledges the opposition thought it had. Iraqi opposition leader Ahmad Chalabi reacted: “I’m very disappointed that our friend America is acting this way,” indicating his displeasure with having been removed from the list of future Iraqi government personnel. Kurdish leaders have issued veiled threats, since the announcement of the U.S. transitional government idea, that if the Turks invade Iraq, they will turn to Iran for help.

Many reports of the situation in the Kurdish region in northern Iraq are unclear, unconfirmed, speculative—but it cannot be ignored that the area is already considered “up for grabs.” Ironically, in some of the past year’s war scenarios, the very delicate situation stemming from historical, ethnic, economic, and political realities, had been taken into consideration. The most realistic analysts recognized that, if Turkey invaded the area, it would set off reactions among the Kurds, which could include the declaration of a Kurdistan entity, which would ignite the Kurdish populations in Syria, Iran, and Turkey itself. And intelligent forecasts had recognized that Iran would react to a Turkish invasion. But Khalilzad’s negotiated mess recalls those of the British, who promised the same land to different entities in the wake of the Ottoman Empire break-up. Those ethnic and political groups which the United States thought it had as allies, no longer are.

# Moves Afoot To Dump War-Monger Blair

by Mark Burdman

After a day, Feb. 15, which saw the largest political demonstration ever held in London, leading circles in the ruling Labour Party and elsewhere gathered pace to dump British Prime Minister Tony Blair. The dumping of Blair, the Bush Administration's main ally for the war drive against Iraq, might well be a qualitative event that could knock the war off course.

Blair is reeling, not only from the mass demonstrations inside Britain, but from his isolation in the international political-diplomatic arena. On Feb. 14, nations representing a large percentage of humanity, spoke out during the United Nations Security Council debate that followed the report by chief UN weapons inspector Hans Blix—a report that, itself, was a slap at Washington and London—against a rush to war on Iraq. Then, on Feb. 17, the insistence by Blair and his Foreign Secretary, Jack Straw, for an overt threat of short-term war against Iraq was rejected by European Union leaders, at an emergency EU summit called by Greece, the country currently occupying the rotating EU Presidency.

Blair returned to Britain with his tail between his legs. He tried to downplay the war rhetoric during a Feb. 18 press conference, insisting, “There is no rush to war.” In what may be an attempt to soften his image, sources close to him claimed that he would be having a private audience with Pope John Paul II, on Feb. 22.

## ‘Tony Blair Is Finished’

That there are significant efforts in motion to get rid of Blair, was confirmed during a Feb. 16 discussion with *EIR* by Tam Dalyell, the longest-serving member of the House of Commons. Dalyell said, “The new situation is, that there are serious people, who are serious about dumping Tony Blair. A lot of people want him out.”

This was confirmed the next day by British Labour parliamentarian Alice Mahon. She was quoted by the Feb. 17 Labour-linked *Guardian*, insisting that a leadership challenge to Blair will be mounted within Labour if he refuses to allow more time for weapons inspections in Iraq.

Then, on Feb. 18, the Labour-linked *Daily Mirror* ran a strongly worded article by Whitehall Editor Paul Gilfeather, entitled “We’ll Oust Blair.” The article’s sub-headline read, “MPs Plot an Antiwar Revolt To Topple Prime Minister: ‘He Won’t Listen, He Must Go.’” Gilfeather stated: “Tony Blair faces a leadership challenge over his plans to attack Iraq. The

*Daily Mirror* has learned of a plot involving disillusioned MPs, peers [Members of the House of Lords], and union bosses. It would be the first such move against the Premier since he swept to power in 1997. One ringleader said, ‘These are firm proposals.’”

The *Mirror* went on: “The Labour MP, who asked not to be named, added: ‘We have the numbers required to mount a challenge. It is now a firm view right across the Labour Party, that Tony Blair is finished, because of his refusal to listen to overwhelming opposition to war with Iraq.’”

Tony Woodley, deputy general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, told the *Mirror*: “Mr. Blair’s in real trouble here.” An accompanying photo of a goggle-eyed Blair was captioned, “Finished? Wild-eyed Blair insists he’ll follow George Bush to war.”

On Feb. 18 the *Guardian*’s banner headline read: “Blair’s Popularity Plummets.” The article reported that the newest polls show “a rift between Tony Blair and the public over war against Iraq.” Blair “has sustained significant political damage” from the Iraq debate, and “his personal rating has dropped through the floor.” Support for the war has fallen to 29%, the lowest since polls began to be taken, in August 2002.

## Iraq Issue Is a Catalyst

The Feb. 15 demonstrations express much more than opposition to a war against Iraq—as important as that issue is. The rotten, lying, and “spin”-laden moves by the Blair government respecting Iraq, and the bellicose threats and unqualified support for a most dubious American Administration, have become emblematic, for millions of Britons, of a deeper rottenness characterizing present-day Great Britain.

The point was made by a leading British social-psychology expert, in a background discussion with *EIR* on Feb. 17. He stated: “Not since the [night of Aug. 31-Sept. 1, 1997] death of Princess Diana, and the funerals and mass outpourings of deep emotion and anger at established institutions that Britain saw then, has anything been seen here like we are seeing now with the mass protests against an Iraq war. You have to understand, that the Iraq issue is primarily a catalyst for something much bigger. There is the external reality, respecting the danger of war, but there is the crucial internal reality, that much of Britain is *collapsing*. The health system is a disaster, the road and rail infrastructure is a disaster. So, what you have, with the Iraq issue, is a double protest: the overt protest, against a war, and the covert protest, against the state of Britain.”

The expert added: “You have to understand that, in Britain, people have been unhappy and angry for the past 50 years, but protest has been crushed, like with the miners’ strikes of the 1970s, sometimes using very subtle methods. But now, this buildup of internal protest is finding an expression, through the Iraq issue. And this time, the protest, because of the massive presence of mainstream ‘Middle England’ protesters who are peaceful people, cannot be dispersed by force,

or related methods. Were the government now to do something like that, it would seem to be just like the Iraqi and North Korean regimes that are always being criticized.”

He emphasized: “Remember what happened after Diana died. People experienced, through their sadness and other emotions, a reconnection with reality. That is what we are seeing now, but this time, I think we will see more profound, and longer-lasting effects.”

### **Blairite Propaganda: ‘The Real Sign of Desperation’**

With their backs to the wall, Blair and his entourage are mounting a flight-forward counter-attack on three interrelated fronts, all of which have the potential to backfire.

For one, Blair himself, in his speech to the Labour conference in Glasgow, suddenly “shifted the goalposts,” changing the official government policy for why it thinks war with Iraq is necessary. Until now Iraq’s guilt was that it possessed weapons of mass destruction that could be handed over to terrorist groups, and that it was deceptively concealing this. But on Feb. 15, Blair insisted that “humanity would be better off” without Saddam Hussein, and that this was a fundamental moral issue. This was the first official endorsement, by Blair, of the Bush Administration’s “regime change in Iraq” agenda.

Linked to this, is the fact that Blair is desperate for war as soon as possible, and for that war to be devastating, short, and effective, so that he can neutralize his millions of detractors. This is an enormously high-risk strategy—as well as being morally disgusting and homicidal, in terms of what war would unleash.

The third prong of the Blair counter-strategy is to tar his enemies, with having “blood on their hands,” for “supporting Saddam,” and, more crudely, as “stooges of Saddam.” This propaganda campaign is receiving giant support from the neo-conservative press owned by Rupert Murdoch (*Times*, *Sunday Times*, *Sun*) and Lord Conrad Black’s Hollinger Corp. (*Spectator* magazine, *Daily Telegraph*, *Sunday Telegraph*), as well as from a handful of “liberal imperialist” leftist commentators.

An egregious example of this was provided by the *Times’* maniac-in-chief, Lord William Rees-Mogg, who headlined his Feb. 17 weekly column about the Feb. 15 mass demonstrations: “In All Honesty, They Were Still Saddam’s Useful Idiots.”

Rees-Mogg and his ilk were roasted, also in the Feb. 17 *Times*, by one of Britain’s most respected military strategists, Sir Timothy Garden. Currently at the Department of Defence Studies, King’s College, London, Garden was formerly Commandant of the Royal College of Defence Studies, and later director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (“Chatham House”). He asserted: “The rush to war in Iraq gives an opportunity for every merchant of spin to stir the pot. Plagiarised academic writings are attributed to impeccable intelligence sources. International terrorism, local dissidents,

and tinpot dictators are linked with nuclear weapons by inadequate commas. Old inspectors’ reports are rehashed to sound like new discoveries of Iraqi deception. But the real sign of desperation is when the war advocates start calling their critics appeasers.”

Garden acknowledged that there are likenesses between Saddam Hussein and Adolf Hitler, but the comparisons quickly dissolve to meaninglessness. Hitler had vast military potential, and there are real lessons to be learned about the dangers of having appeased him. But Iraq’s military infrastructure has been significantly destroyed and dismantled, and there has been a “successful mixture of containment and deterrence” in dealing with him, so it is absurd to accuse France and Germany of appeasement if they delay precipitate use of military force against him.

Garden concluded: “The contrast between pre-war Germany and Iraq could scarcely be more stark. In Iraq, we face a Third World country that has been declining in military strength since we stopped supporting its regional power strategy. . . . With no threat to Europe, America, or even to Iraq’s neighbors, war seems a very odd choice.”

## **Witness: Blair ‘Feart’ Of Mass Demonstrations**

by Alan Clayton

“Feart” is an old Scots word roughly the same as “afraid” in English, although like many old Scots nouns and verbs, it has more poetry and passion in it than the English equivalent. To be feart is not just to be apprehensive, but scared stiff, with a connotation of cowardice and derision. And “feart” was how Britain’s Prime Minister Tony Blair was being described throughout Scotland on the afternoon of Feb. 15. His speech to Labour Party activists from throughout the U.K. was scheduled to start in Glasgow’s Scottish Exhibition and Conference Centre (SECC) at 2:00 p.m., and it was at this time that the organisers of the anti-war march through Glasgow—the Scottish Coalition for Peace Not War—had planned the Jericho Rumpus in the huge car park of the SECC.

This was an allusion to the Old Testament, when around 1500 B.C. the walls of Jericho were said to have fallen down when Joshua’s besieging army made a huge rumpus or massive noise. The march organisers had asked everyone to bring a whistle, drum, horn, musical instrument or whatever else could add to the rumpus and thus deafen Blair. I brought a gas-driven emergency horn from my boat, with a range of about three miles. I could not wait until I got to the SECC, but let Glasgow know about what we all thought of Tony Blair and George Bush almost as soon as I marched off with 70,000

other people—the largest rally Glasgow has known for almost a century.

“My God, son,” said a wee old lady next to me in a good-natured way, “I don’t know if you will deafen Blair, but you sure are deafening me.” It is an endearing aspect of older Scots women that they address all men as “son.” I have a friend, 76 years old, from Baltimore, who visits Scotland each year to walk the streets of Glasgow asking for directions he already well knows, just to hear in delight the instructions, “third street on the left, son.”

In the event, Blair had gone. The “feart” rat fled before the catchers could come for him. His speech was rescheduled from 2:00 p.m to 10:30 a.m. in order that he could get on his plane and away before having to meet the people. In some ways it was just as well he was not subjected to the Jericho Rumpus; the speech proved to have a crassness that almost beggared belief. The children’s deaths, the poverty, the starvation had nothing whatsoever to do with U.S. and British policy, he said, but entirely to do with the misgovernment of Saddam Hussein. The huge levels of childhood cancers in Iraq had no connection whatsoever to the thousands of depleted uranium shells lying all over the place since the Gulf War, but were entirely put down to Saddam Hussein.

## **Gargantua in London**

If the Glasgow Feb. 15 march was huge, the one in London, drawing from a very much larger population base, was Gargantuan, the biggest in English history, larger even than the Chartist marches for voting rights in the middle of the 19th Century. One and a half million people, or more, in central London, a moment of history, indeed. A full four hours after the march had begun, people were still filing past the starting point on the Embankment. Tony Benn, the veteran political activist, described it as the beginning of a new political movement; it certainly disproved the myth that people no longer care about politics. The firemen joined the Woodcraft Folk; the Socialist Workers marched next to posh Jane, who brought her own bottle of port against the cold. But it wasn’t the celebrities or the politicians who turned a protest march into an historic event. It was the thousands who had come along to make their mark.

Many of the marchers were demonstrating for the first time—such as Emily and Marie, both 16 and studying for their A-levels. They had one question for the Prime Minister: What will Britain gain from war? “America is acting as a bully and Bush has control over Blair, who feels he needs America as an ally for the future,” said Emily. Onwards the masses walked, through Trafalgar Square, snaking up Piccadilly in a wall-to-wall human traffic jam. “What a pleasure it is to walk through this city free from the choking fumes of cars,” said Mayor Ken Livingstone.

Tony Blair appears to have gambled his political career on the outcome of this fight. If a second UN resolution is passed authorising the use of armed force, it is almost certain

that Britain will be part of the “coalition of the willing” which the United States has gathered to disarm Iraq. Tony Blair has been the driving force behind the concept that the UN should be the main conduit for any action against Iraq. He has also been instrumental in ensuring that the United States signed up to Resolution 1441, which makes it clear that Iraq will face “serious consequences” if it does not comply with the wishes of the UN. But there is widespread international belief that an attack on Iraq is less about striking a blow against terrorism and more about lining the pockets of fat-cat oilmen. The overwhelming feeling is that the evidence is too shaky to allow cruise missiles to be fired in our name and unknown numbers of Iraqi civilians and soldiers to be slaughtered.

Downing Street’s so-called “dossiers” have become an international joke; the electorate has finally run out of patience with Blair’s constant pleas that we should trust him come what may. The people marching in Britain Feb. 15 no longer believe the government—and, moreover, they do not want that government to act in their name. Perhaps this is the curse of too large a parliamentary majority. It might enable a government to pursue its own policies without worrying about what the opposition thinks; but it also leaves them open to the accusation that they have the privilege of government without accepting the political responsibility that goes with it.

The problems continue to pile up for Blair at home as well as overseas, and there is now a fair bit of betting on whether the political or the mental collapse will come first. The firefighters’ strikes continue and draw military resources away on a substantial scale. The army’s “Green Goddess” 1950s-vintage fire engines are proving a joke rather than an appliance. There was a big fire in central Glasgow two weeks ago which the Green Goddesses could not get under effective control. One experienced firefighter told this writer later that “the soldiers would have been far more effective pissing on the fire.” Vincent Mills, a Labour member for the last 30 years, has accepted the endgame. “Blair will rip the Labour Party asunder,” he said after the Prime Minister had left the SECC.

That we are now in an endgame there can be no doubt, but Tony Blair should reflect for a moment or two. After he is no longer Prime Minister, and after even the decade of U.S. speaking tours are past, he will be a private citizen again. It is then that war crimes charges could appear, charges that are already being discussed in relation to Kosovo. Dark clouds are gathering for Tony.

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# Govt. Seeks Continental Anti-Terror Mobilization

by Valerie Rush

The political shock caused by the Feb. 7 terrorist bombing of Bogotá's elite Club El Nogal has not only served as a warning to Colombia's political and economic elites that that nation's war on narco-terrorism is no longer confined to the mountains and urban ghettos. That bombing is also serving as a wake-up call to a world distracted by a propaganda war over Iraq, that a genuine terrorist threat capable of destabilizing an entire continent is boiling over on its front burner.

The car-bombing of the Club El Nogal, in the most prestigious neighborhood of Bogotá, occurred on a Friday evening, when nearly 700 people—including bankers, congressmen, ambassadors, and their families—were attending parties, dinners, sports clubs, and political meetings in the 10-story building. The 350 pounds of explosives blew out the walls and facade of the building, and set fires raging on every floor. Thirty-five people were killed and 150 injured. Casualties included a number of children in the building's day-care center.

## 'World Has Helped the Drug Trade'

In a statement broadcast the next day, President Alvaro Uribe declared, "What happened last night is a wake-up call to the international community, some of whom have been far too accommodating with Colombian terrorists, receiving them in their countries, providing them channels of communication, recognizing them as legitimate interlocutors. The world has helped to finance [terrorism] with the drug trade, has guarded its money in international banks. That world must change."

President Uribe has undertaken to bring about that change with a high-level diplomatic offensive designed to convince—and if necessary, embarrass—the nations of the world into putting their money where their mouth is, in helping Colombia with the financial, technical, and intelligence resources required to put an end to the narco-terrorist insurgency threatening to engulf the Andean region.

On Tuesday, Feb. 11, Uribe met with the presidents of Central America at a heads-of-state summit urgently convened in Panama. There, he presented a proposal that the nations represented declare the FARC a "terrorist organization," a move that would then commit those nations to implementing the measures of UN Security Council Resolution

1373, including seizure of bank accounts and assets, and the arrest of any members of the FARC within their borders. The proposal was immediately endorsed by every President at the meeting, as well as by Argentina's foreign minister, who was attending as an official observer.

On Wednesday, Feb. 12, Colombian Vice-President Francisco Santos presented the same proposal to the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States, motivated with the argument that there must not be a single corner of the continent where the FARC can find refuge. "This is not the FARC against Colombia, but the FARC against everyone," Santos insisted.

The Council approved a draft resolution based on Santos' proposal, which is now circulating to the member states. The resolution emphasizes that "those responsible for aiding, supporting, or harboring the perpetrators, organizers, and sponsors of these acts are equally complicit."

A proposal similar to that approved by the Central American states, was submitted by Uribe in the form of a letter to the Presidents of Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, and Brazil. All four countries share common borders with Colombia, and their territory has often been used by the FARC to escape hot pursuit in Colombia, as well as to coordinate with terrorists in those countries. Significantly, three of the four Presidents of these countries bordering Colombia—Hugo Chávez of Venezuela, the newly elected Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva of Brazil, and Lucio Gutiérrez of Ecuador—fall under the umbrella of the pro-terrorist São Paulo Forum, of which the FARC is a long-standing member. None of the four have yet endorsed Uribe's proposal.

## Upping the Pressure on Bush

Colombian Defense Minister Martha Lucía Ramírez was also deployed to Washington to lobby for serious war-time assistance, in the form of money, equipment, and real-time intelligence sharing. Although Washington officially included the FARC on its "international terrorist" list last year, it still tailors its aid to Colombia to a strategy of trying to force the FARC to the negotiating table, rather than outright military defeat of the narco-terrorists. The result of such an approach has been such FARC "bargaining strategies" as the Club El Nogal bombing.

The FARC's latest negotiating demands, incredibly, include an "humanitarian exchange" of their kidnap victims—some of whom have been held for years—for the hundreds of FARC "combatants" held in Colombian jails, and the designation of a new demilitarized zone to "facilitate talks." The last such zone—the size of Switzerland—that was handed over to the FARC under the previous Pastrana government, was used by the narco-terrorists as a concentration camp for its hostages, a depot for stolen cars and in-transit cocaine shipments, a training ground run by international terrorists in assassination and use of explosives, and a launching pad for murderous attacks on neighboring towns.



# Hopes for Peace in Congo Still Elusive

by Uwe Friesecke

The Feb. 9 summit meeting between Democratic Republic of Congo (D.R.C.) President Joseph Kabila and Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni in Dar es-Salaam, Tanzania, revealed once again, how dubious are all the so-called Congo peace agreements signed in recent months.

Congo has been torn apart by invading armies and internal insurgencies for more than a decade. Since 1990, when Uganda's President Roweri Museveni sponsored the invasion of Rwanda by Paul Kagame's Rwandan Patriotic Front, the militaries of Rwanda and Uganda have allied to invade Congo twice: in 1996-97, to overthrow President Mobutu Sese Seko and impose Laurent Kabila as President; and in August 1998, in a bid to oust Kabila, to seize the eastern Congo as their own zone of interest, and to loot the Congo of its diamonds, gold, and timber on behalf of their Anglo-American financial sponsors. More than 2 million Congolese have died as a result of the war in the eastern Congo, where Uganda and Rwanda have imposed a brutal occupation. Laurent Kabila was assassinated on Jan. 16, 2001, and was replaced by his son Joseph.

On Sept. 6, 2002, mediated by Angolan President José Eduardo Dos Santos, the governments of the D.R.C. and Uganda signed an agreement in the Angolan capital of Luanda, which stipulated that Uganda would withdraw all its troops from eastern Congo. At the time, Museveni assured his Congolese counterpart that only a few battalions of Ugandan troops remained, and were being withdrawn at that very moment. Six months later, Museveni admits that he still has 2,000 troops there. Now, in Dar es-Salaam, the foreign ministers of both countries have again signed an agreement pledging to abide by the Luanda Accord of September 2002. And Museveni, demonstrating once again his well-known hypocrisy, declared: "We shall not tire in our efforts to achieve peace." This time, the Ugandan Army is supposed to complete its withdrawal from Congo by March 20.

Moustapha Niasse, the special envoy of UN Secretary General Kofi Annan for the peace process in the D.R.C., has announced that a transitional government for Congo should be in place by the end of March or early April. Such a government was agreed upon by all parties to the Inter-Congolese Dialogue (ICD), when they signed an "all-inclusive power-sharing deal" on Dec. 17, 2002 in Pretoria, South Africa.

The agreement stipulated that Kabila would remain President for the next two years, until the first elections since Congo's independence from Belgium in 1960 are held. In the

transitional government, there will be four vice presidents representing different factions (see *Interview* following), 36 ministers, 25 deputy ministers, a 500-member National Assembly, and a 120-member Senate.

The ICD, which started on Oct. 15, 2001 in Addis Abeba, Ethiopia's capital, was brought to the December 2002 agreement by the close stewardship of the South African government, acting under the dominant influence of U.S. and British diplomats who made sure that the powerful interests of Anglo American Corp. and other such raw material corporations were not neglected.

## The Foreign Players

The fraud in this negotiating process was evident from the beginning, because it never really was an "inter-Congolese" dialogue. Two of the main actors were and are to this day controlled by non-Congolese forces: the Congolese Liberation Movement (MLC) by Museveni's Uganda and the Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD-Goma) by Rwanda and its President Paul Kagame. Additionally, the MLC, which controls the North and Northeast of the country, includes a strong group of former Mobutu power brokers. In this way, U.S. and British policy made sure that Uganda and Rwanda achieved politically, what they were not able to achieve militarily during four years of war: to be in Kinshasa and to control Congo. After Angola and Zimbabwe withdrew from Congo some 12,000 troops supporting President Joseph Kabila, he had no choice but to give in to the mounting pressure from the Anglo-American and South African governments to come to agreement with his enemies. Before he signed the Luanda deal with Uganda's Museveni, he had already agreed to sign a deal with Rwanda's Kagame on July 30, 2002 in Sun City, South Africa.

While Kabila's government had lost the support of troops from Angola and Zimbabwe, Uganda and Rwanda never seriously withdrew their military influence over the Ituri and Kivu provinces in eastern Congo, bordering Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi; they only changed tactics. Rwanda pulled out its soldiers, only to send some of them back in disguise, to restructure and fill the military branch of the RCD-Goma rebels and to sponsor new autonomist movements for the Kivu. Rwanda also created a rapid reaction force on the border, which can be deployed into the Congo as needed. Uganda, in the meantime, not only kept its troops in Congo, but according to the D.R.C.'s chief negotiator, Vital Kamerhe, it created a "new rebellion" in Ituri province—the Union of Patriotic Congolese (UPC), led by three Ugandan generals. The ink on the Pretoria agreement from December 2002 was not yet dry, when heavy fighting started again in eastern Congo.

The situation is even further complicated by the fact that tensions between Uganda and Rwanda are on the rise, with each side accusing the other of planning coups. And some of the rebel groups have shifted their loyalties between the two regional powers.

To prevent the Pretoria agreement from collapsing altogether, the Kinshasa government, at the end of January, sent a delegation to the United States led by chief negotiator Kam-erhe and Information Minister Kikaya bin Karubi (see *Interview*), to ask the U.S. government to step in and save the deal. While it is a realistic assessment that Washington holds the key to Congo's future, it is a miscalculation on the part of Kabila's government to hope that Washington would rein in the two war-Presidents of the Great Lakes region, Museveni and Kagame.

After all, the game for Congo still is, who controls the access to the raw materials. And attention has shifted from the Shaba and Kasai provinces, which were looted by the Belgian colonialists and during Mobutu's time, to the eastern part of the country, especially the Kivu provinces, which up until the mid 1990s were left relatively untouched. They contain enormous wealth of gold, timber, diamonds, and, most importantly, coltan. Coltan has emerged as a key strategic mineral because it is used in all electronic capacitors in mobile phones, for civilian and military usage.

Since 1998, Uganda and Rwanda have both developed a system by which they loot eastern Congo, either directly through forced labor and their respective military, or indirectly through so-called rebel movements and local warlords. Uganda's capital Kampala and Rwanda's capital Kigali have become the centers for transfer of the loot from eastern Congo to the world market. This arrangement has been blessed by the Anglo-American powers, and there is no sign that Washington and London would change it, unless a future Kinshasa government would guarantee the same outcome. Forcing Kabila into accepting the deal with Uganda's and Rwanda's proxies is supposed to accomplish just that. But this will not achieve peace and stability for the Congo. Because as the Congolese in the eastern part of their country know very well, peace will only come if Kampala and Kigali are forced to accept it.

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## Interview: Kikaya bin Karubi

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# Can New Treaties Lead To Peace in Congo?

*Kikaya bin Karubi is the Minister of Information of the Democratic Republic of Congo. He was interviewed by Lawrence K. Freeman on Jan. 19 in Washington, D.C.*

**EIR:** At the end of 2002, a lot of meetings were held in South Africa, and agreements were signed to try to bring an end

to the war in the Congo, bring some stability, and set up procedures for a transitional government made up of *all* the opposing political forces in the country. Could you give us a report on what kind of agreements were signed, and what are the prospects for peace and tranquillity in the Congo?

**Kikaya:** What happened was that we signed, in Pretoria, [South Africa], with Rwanda, what we call the Pretoria Agreement. And in Luanda, Angola, we signed another agreement with Uganda. With these two agreements, the external reasons for the war in the Democratic Republic of Congo (D.R.C.), as described in the Lusaka [Zambia] cease-fire agreement, disappears; because these two documents cater to the preoccupations of these two countries—Rwanda and Uganda—because the security concerns that they said were the reasons for the war, will no longer exist. And secondly, for the D.R.C., its national sovereignty and territorial integrity will be accomplished, because there will be no more war. So with these two agreements, the external reasons for the war disappear.

And then, in December, we signed an agreement with all the warring parties in the Democratic Republic of Congo; and we called that agreement “the all-inclusive and global agreement.” And that agreement says that we will have an inclusive transitional government that will be in charge of the organization of free and fair elections within two years. So that the people can decide on who their leaders must be.

**EIR:** You say that all the parties have signed this agreement. That would mean the RDC-Goma [backed by Rwanda], the MLC [backed by Uganda], and other parties in the Congo. Are they all now following the agreements? Or are there still pockets of fighting and resistance to these agreements in the Congo?

**Kikaya:** Well, they all signed the agreement. But the paradox is that we observe an increase in hostilities in eastern parts of the D.R.C. As a matter of fact, after we signed the Luanda Agreement with Uganda, Uganda created a new rebellion: the UPC, Union des Patriotes Congolaise—the Union of Congolese Patriots, as it is called. This is another rebellion that was created by Uganda. And given the fact that that new rebellion is signatory to none of the agreements that I mentioned earlier, they continue fighting in the Ituri Province.

The truth of the matter is that in the Ituri Province, several generals in the Ugandan Army profit from the chaos there—to exploit gold, coltan, and also timber and coffee. So they are not interested in seeing peace prevail in the Ituri Province. That's why they have created a new rebellion. That way they can continue their activities of looting the national resources of the Congo.

And also in Uvira, and in the area of Fizi/Baraka, we also observe some fighting going on there. But there again, it's also a matter of Rwanda this time, profiting from the chaos, and exploiting coltan, and all the natural resources that you find in those areas.

That's why we came to Washington, D.C. and to New York, to ask international players to put pressure on Uganda and Rwanda, and make them understand that the time has come for peace. Congolese from all walks of life have signed an agreement; it is time that they stop their activities of looting the natural resources of the Congo, and give peace a chance in the area.

**EIR:** Have the governments of Uganda—in particular, President [Yoweri] Museveni—and Rwanda's President [Paul] Kagame responded to these charges by the D.R.C.? What have people in the UN and in Washington—I assume the United States government—had to say about helping you put down these rebellions?

**Kikaya:** Well, the people in Washington, and at the United Nations, are very supportive of the agreements. They want to see these agreements implemented as soon as possible. The problem is, as we said, they must convince President Museveni of Uganda and Paul Kagame of Rwanda that there is a time for peace and a time for war; the time for war is long past; now it is time for peace. They must abide by and respect the agreements that they signed.

**EIR:** Has Washington agreed to put pressure on Kagame and Museveni to bring them into line with the peace agreements?

**Kikaya:** That's what they tell us. People in Washington and in New York told us that they will talk to these two Presidents, to persuade and convince them to stop their war activities in the Great Lakes region.

**EIR:** Could you tell us what the procedure, timetable is for the transitional government? My understanding is that under it, President [Joseph] Kabila will remain President; there will be numerous vice presidents; there will be sharing of cabinet positions; and there will be election in the future. What does the future process hold? And tell us if, in fact, the continued fighting will prevent this from going forward.

**Kikaya:** Well, there are two activities that must happen before the new government is put in place. First, we must meet to draft a new transitional constitution, to give that legal backing to the new government. A draft constitution exists already. Every party has given its draft constitution to the UN mediator, Mr. Mustafa Niasse; and he has come with one, harmonized draft constitution. We are studying it. Once that's accepted by everybody, the second activity will be for the army officers from all factions to meet, and work on the integration of one national republican army. So these two activities must be held before the government is put into place.

We think—from the government's point of view—that that can be done between now and early March. We have called on Sir Ketumile Masire, who is the facilitator for the Inter-Congolese Dialogue, to call that plenary session of the Dialogue that will ratify, not only the all-inclusive and global

agreement, but will also adopt the draft constitution. And at the same time, we are calling for that meeting of army officers, to harmonize and work on the integration of all combatant forces, into one republican army. That can be done between now and early March.

**EIR:** The plans are, as I understand them, that the composition of the government will be made up of the main opposition groups and the Kabila government—this will become the new government. Can you tell us about that? And also: In the current phase, it is President Kabila's that is the current and legitimate government of the Congo until any further decisions are made—is that not correct?

**Kikaya:** That is correct. President Kabila remains President of the Democratic Republic of Congo. The new transitional government will have four vice presidents. One from the MLC of Mr. Jean-Pierre Bemba; one from the RCD-Goma; one from the political opposition; and one from the government itself. So we are going to have a President assisted by four vice presidents; and all rebellions will be allocated 11 ministerial posts.

So we are going to have a government of almost 50 ministers, so that every single party is represented in that government. That's why we call it an all-inclusive agreement. Eleven posts per belligerent; and one vice president for each major belligerent party.

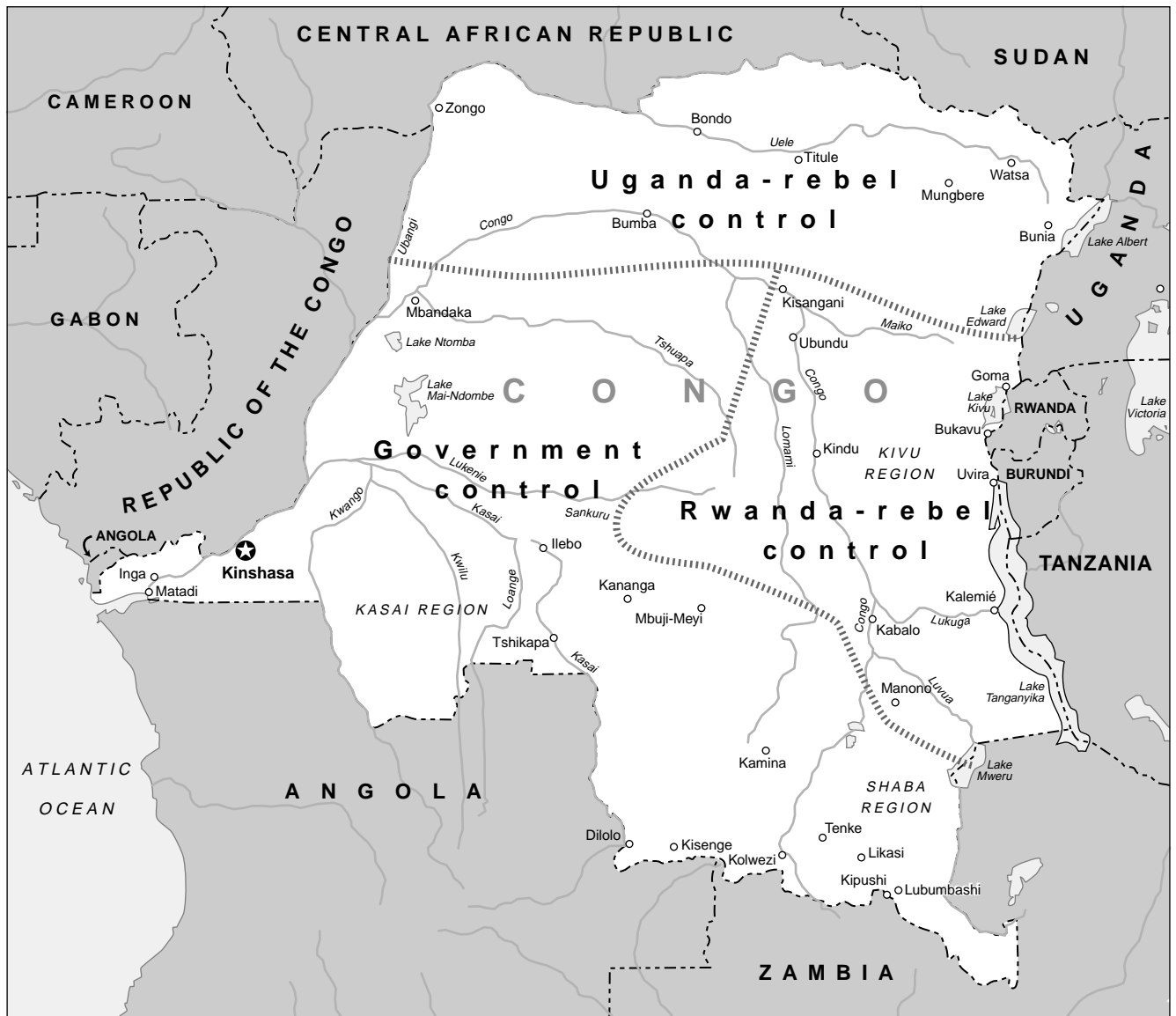
**EIR:** Conditions in the Democratic Republic of Congo, during the wars and now following the so-called peace, have been very, very poor. Parts of the population are suffering greatly. We got one report that upwards of 80% of the 50 million people in Congo are endangered. Could you tell us what the conditions are? What kind of improvements is the Kabila government acting on now to try to rectify the situation? What kind of assistance have you requested?

**Kikaya:** For one thing, the government that has been in place for the past two years has been working very hard to improve the situation of the general population of the Democratic Republic of Congo. On the economic side, we have stabilized the whole macroeconomic set-up. Inflation has been brought down to 15%, compared to 135% last year; and compared to 511% the previous year. Now we have an inflation rate of 15%. That has allowed people to have a stable currency.

Secondly, we have embarked on calling our traditional partners throughout the world: whether it's on a bilateral level, [as] with the United States, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Germany, and all the countries in the South, whether it's South Africa, or our neighbors, to improve our economic and trade relations.

We have also been talking to the Bretton Woods institutions—the IMF and the World Bank—hoping that we'll have, this time, a positive response. Because whether we like it or not, the country is heavily indebted. And that's one of the

FIGURE 1  
**Political Division of the Democratic Republic of the Congo**



heritages from the Mobutu era. And having assumed government, we cannot run away from that heavy national debt, which is valued at more than \$14 billion. So we have to talk to the Bretton Woods institutions. We are talking to them. They have agreed to reduce the debt burden of the new government, in order for us to be able to take care of the needs of the general population.

**EIR:** In addition to the debt reduction, it would seem that you are going to need massive assistance and capital exports to build up the infrastructure of the country, which is severely

limited and weakened in terms transportation, health care, food, etc. What kind of assistance are you getting from the U.S. and other governments around the world, to improve the living conditions for the Congolese people?

**Kikaya:** For the time being, the effort of the United States government is centered on helping us reach an agreement whereby we'll stop fighting one another. We hope that in a second phase, they will come in with investment to improve the infrastructure—whether it's roads, railways, waterways; the whole infrastructure that will help us build a strong economy.

But for the time being, they are not doing that. All efforts are geared towards helping us solve the crisis that we are in now.

Of course, we count on fresh capital from outside. But this time, we want to do things differently. We want to invite private investors to come in there, and work with us on a “BOT” kind of program. That they come and “build, operate, and transfer” to Congolese people; rather than going into massive indebtedness, coming and borrowing money from the World Bank or the IMF, or the Paris Club or the Rome Club [of creditors], and all these places where you borrow money with high interest, and in the long run, you find yourself in a situation whereby you are not able to pay.

So we are encouraging private capital to come in there on a BOT program; or even BOOT, as it is called now—“build, own, operate, and transfer.” That’s what we believe in today. And we hope that we are going to find sympathetic ears out there, with people who believe in the Congo; believe in the wealth of the Congo; who are going to come and together with us, start finally building a strong economy in the Great Lakes region.

**EIR:** I understand that the foreign troops from Zimbabwe and Angola have left Congo; so therefore, what kind of assistance are you getting from your neighboring African countries?

**Kikaya:** Well, all foreign troops have withdrawn from the Democratic Republic of Congo; and that’s including our own Zimbabwean and Angolan allies. We keep in touch with them. We still have our very strong bilateral ties with them. But for the time being, we just co-exist peacefully in the area. We’re not getting any military assistance from anybody.

**EIR:** Do you feel satisfied that the people you met with in Washington are going to take the actions necessary to bring about the peace process, and put some kind of effort into stopping the activities of Kagame and Museveni?

**Kikaya:** We hope so. We found a very sympathetic ear. They listened to us; they agreed with what we said, because the information they have is the same as ours. And they also believe that these activities by President Kagame and President Museveni, and their generals in the area, are not conducive to long-lasting peace in the Great Lakes African region. And we hope that they will exercise that pressure, to convince those two leaders to stop those activities.

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## Belgian Court Rules on Sharon War Crimes Trial

by Dean Andromidas

The Supreme Court of Belgium has handed down a ruling that Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon can be brought to trial for war crimes, once he leaves office and no longer enjoys diplomatic immunity. The Feb. 12 court ruling opens the way for the case brought before the Belgian court by 23 survivors of the infamous massacre of thousands of Palestinians at the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps during the 1982 Lebanon War. This case, first brought before a Belgian judge in June 2001, charged Sharon and other Israelis with war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide. Although the proceedings against Sharon will have to wait until he leaves office, the ruling allows prosecution to be proceed immediately against the second defendant, Amos Yaron, who was commander of the Israeli military forces in Beirut at the time. Yaron is currently the director general of the Israeli Defense Ministry, holding its number-two position

The groundbreaking ruling upholds Belgium’s right of universal jurisdiction in regard to war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide as codified in the Geneva Conventions and the International Convention Against Torture. Belgian courts were given these rights in laws passed by Belgium’s parliament between 1993 and 1999. The Supreme Court overruled an appeals court ruling, that since Sharon and the other defendants were not on Belgian soil, they could not be prosecuted.

The Palestinian delegation present in the court cheered and embraced one another when they heard the decision. However, Chibli Mallat, a member of the plaintiffs’ legal team, expressed his disappointment with the ruling, and argued that the gravity of Sharon’s crimes overrides any claim he could make to enjoying diplomatic immunity normally accorded a head of state or government. Nonetheless, Mallat was satisfied that the case against Yaron could now proceed. “It is a landmark step for international law,” Chibli said.

This decision has ramifications for Israel, whose military stands accused of war crimes in the ongoing conflict with the Palestinians. Various organizations have already been collecting evidence against Israeli soldiers and officers. Israeli military officers, both active duty and reservists, fear they could be placed under arrest if they travel to a European country.

## Israeli-Belgian Relations Turn Chilly

As soon as the court's decision was handed down, Sharon ordered Foreign Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to recall Israeli Ambassador Yehuda Kinar from Brussels. Netanyahu then summoned Belgium's Ambassador Wilfred Geens to the Foreign Ministry, declaring, "Israel will not accept another blood libel against the Jewish nation, and Israel is not Europe. The verdict was more political than judicial. Belgium is giving a prize to terror." In another statement, Netanyahu made a typically thuggish retort, "Belgium is helping to harm not only Israel, but also the entire free world, and Israel will respond with severity to this." Netanyahu also declared that Israel is considering a boycott of Belgian goods. His outrageous response came under immediate criticism from all sides, since it ignored the fact that the decision came from a court of law, which in democratic societies is independent of the government.

Making this point, Belgian Foreign Minister Louis Michel told his country's Parliament, "We fail to understand the strength of Israeli reaction, since the decision was taken by an independent court that is free of political motivation. The decision was made by a court in a country that separates the judicial and executive branches, so I am not even allowed to respond to the ruling.

Despite his disapproval of the court's ruling, Philippe Markiewicz, the leader of the Belgian Coordinating Committee of Jewish Organizations, also strongly criticized the Israeli government's response, especially its charges of anti-Semitism against Brussels, and the recall of its ambassador. Markiewicz told a press conference, "Belgian Jewry, like all the Jews in the world, considers the court decision wrong, since we are talking about a democratic state like Israel that has already investigated the issue thoroughly itself. At the same time, this is not an anti-Semitic decision. There is a law here and it obliges the court to make certain decisions. Even if the law or the court decision is erroneous, this does not necessarily stem from anti-Semitism. Therefore, in our opinion, it was a mistake to recall the ambassador, especially at a time like this when we need him here in Belgium."

He also criticized the Israeli threat to boycott Belgian goods. Israel, he noted, has always opposed boycotts, would be mistaken to undertake one now, and such a reaction on Israel's part now could itself lead to anti-Semitic responses. Despite his appeal, the incitement against Belgium continues, with the Israeli consul general in Florida calling for American Jews to boycott Belgian products.

Meanwhile, Belgium's Ambassador Wilfred Geens reports that his embassy has been receiving insulting faxes and e-mails, and "They really go overboard. The reaction is excessive and motivated by political reasons."

Criticism of the Israeli government's reaction was felt within Israel as well. Alon Liel, former director general of the Foreign Ministry, told the Israeli daily *Ha'aretz* of Feb. 13, "Recalling an ambassador is a very serious step. We have to

remember that we are talking about a decision from a court, not from the Belgian government."

## Israelis Should Put Sharon on Trial

Sharon is a war criminal at large, who continues his criminal activity totally unhindered as the prime minister of Israel. He does this with the full support the war party in the Bush Administration. His victims are not only the Palestinians suffering under Israeli occupation, but the Israelis who have been killed in a conflict that Sharon refuses to resolve by peaceful compromise. Sharon is also responsible for bringing more and more of the Israeli people to participate in his criminal activity.

In a commentary, entitled "Put Sharon on Trial Here" published on Feb. 13 in *Ha'aretz*, Rabbi David Forman, chairman of Rabbis for Human Rights, wrote that Sharon should be put on trial for the war crimes that he is allowing the Israeli Defense Forces to commit in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Forman wrote that the IDF was founded on the principle of "purity of arms," meaning that it acts out of self-defense and not in revenge. This principle, said Forman, has been totally violated, such that war crimes are being committed every day now, by the IDF.

Forman continued, "As someone who was a simple soldier in the war in Lebanon, it is clear to me that the collapse of the military ethic, including purity of arms, officially began during that war, in the refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila, when Ariel Sharon was defense minister. For Sharon, the contempt for the ethical dimension of warfare began much earlier, in Gaza and Kibye, but then his influence and methods were felt only at the platoon level. In the Lebanon War, as defense minister, his influence was universal. But the contempt he demonstrated then toward purity of arms took its own vengeance on him and he was fired from that job. . . . Twenty years have passed and Sharon is again in a position of power [where he] now dictates the way the IDF conducts its war against terror, with scorn for moral standards."

In the 1950s, Sharon had command of the infamous 101 Battalion, which conducted brutal reprisals against Palestinian refugees in the Gaza Strip, then part of Egypt, and the West Bank, then still part of Jordan. Under Sharon command, 101 Battalion attacked Kibye, a West Bank village. One hundred or more Palestinian civilians were massacred when Sharon ordered the houses, in which they had sought refuge, blown up.

Of the case in Belgium specifically, Forman wrote, "We are the ones who should put him on trial, for desecrating the principles of the IDF, which were meant to prevent that horror then, and for the ongoing killing of the innocent now. Due to his subterfuge of the moral integrity of the Jewish people, Ariel Sharon stands accused in the court of Jewish decency. And to those of us who stand in silence, in the words of the great Jewish theologian Abraham Joshua Heschel, 'Some are guilty, but all are responsible.'"

## ‘Sensible Forces’ Join Against U.S. Policy

*General Leonid G. Ivashov, vice president of the Geopolitical Studies Academy in Moscow, formerly headed the International Relations Directorate of the Russian Ministry of Defense. His warnings about the deadly potential consequences of a U.S.-led war in Eurasia are widely known in Russia, and his view of the current U.S. leadership is shared by many strategic analysts there. This discussion between General Ivashov, and Karl-Michael Vitt and Prof. Yuri Gromyko for EIR, took place on Feb. 12 in Moscow. It has been translated from Russian by EIR.*

**EIR:** One well-known analyst has suggested that [U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald] Rumsfeld is aiding the cause of peace, because he’s uniting Europe.

**General Ivashov:** I think that not only is the current policy and action strategy of the United States leading exactly to that, to the unification of sensible forces in Europe, but it is pushing the entire community of nations to consolidate and begin to form a second pole. In order for a second pole to be formed, there has to be some idea, some adversary. Now, one has appeared, in the person of the United States, Great Britain, and Israel, and this adversary really is a threat to the majority of countries in the world. First of all, it threatens politically to destroy the whole system of international security, developed during the “balance of power” period.

Secondly, the United States chose a strategy of providing for its own standard of living and way of life, based on the notion that all humanity cannot be prosperous. They want to prosper, but at others’ expense. This forces others to seek some means of counteracting the United States, both with respect to preserving the system that took shape during the “balance of power” period, which suits the majority of nations, and with respect to defending their own interests—not only the standard and quality of living, but even just their right to survive. For most of them, the question is posed like this: If the Americans seize the basic resources and establish control over the planet’s resources, many will end up on a knife’s edge between survival and death. That American strategy, naturally, prompts the formation of new geopolitical blocs, as can be observed at the present time.

**EIR:** Lyndon LaRouche issued a statement [Feb. 7], exposing that one of Colin Powell’s speeches contained material, plagiarized from a graduate student (see *EIR*, Feb. 21, “Powell

Victim of Apparent Hoax”). At the same time, LaRouche poses the problem of how a movement in America can oppose the possible military aggression. The German Interior Minister has said that there are no grounds for linking what is happening [around Iraq] with al-Qaeda. How do you evaluate the situation?

**General Ivashov:** The world financial mafia and U.S. national capital, or its most radical wing, have chosen a strategy of establishing hegemony and destroying rival consumers. This means annihilating a large number of people, but they are not yet prepared to challenge the entire human race. Therefore, they appear to waver, in an attempt to create some semblance of legitimacy. This is the reason for their waging this struggle within the UN Security Council, and for attempts to come up with some justification. It was obvious to us that the events of Sept. 11 were the doing of a powerful organization, a strong organization that had penetrated the American intelligence services, government institutions, and so forth.

**EIR:** LaRouche says that the rug could be pulled out from under the people who are trying to launch aggression, if a number of countries began to discuss a new financial architecture. It is LaRouche’s view that the militaristic excesses are occurring in the context of the disintegration of the financial system.

**General Ivashov:** Yes, that is one of the factors, one of the causes. The structural crisis in the U.S.A.—this disorganization of the world financial system as a result of the virtual dollar bubble—is one of the reasons; but it seems to me that it is an ancillary cause. The main cause is still that the consumer society has run up against a shortage of resources.

Essentially, all the forces in power in all countries, and all the political forces aspiring to come to power in all countries in the world, promise in their campaign platforms to raise the material standard of living. Meanwhile, the world’s population will increase by more than a billion inhabitants by 2015. On the other hand, look at what our ecologists and resource specialists say at international conferences. They say that the ecological system of the planet is on the brink of crisis, close to the point where a certain concentration of negative circumstances will come together and the ecological system could collapse. And they also say that no more than 50-60 years’ worth is left, of the basic resources for sustaining human life on the planet. This was most clearly enunciated in the analysis of John Gannon, chairman of the [U.S.] National Intelligence Council, in his December 2000 forecast of developments to 2015. . . .

**EIR:** LaRouche associates the present crisis with the shift of values in the United States in the 1960s, where values involved with the development of science and culture were replaced by those of a consumer society, and the mass rock-drug-sex counterculture. From the standpoint of rolling back that paradigm shift, LaRouche believes that [Vladimir

Vernadsky's idea, the idea of the cosmos and the noösphere, the understanding of our location in the universe, is very important for the development of civilization.

**General Ivashov:** Yes. And today the Americans are inflicting enormous damage on human civilization in the moral domain. Mankind is in a systemic crisis today, thanks to the Americans' strategy and policies. It's a political crisis, an economic one, and a crisis of security. But the basis of everything is the moral crisis. And the values Mr. LaRouche talks about, that shift of values, became the groundwork for the crisis in every other sphere of human activity, because these are the most degraded, bestial feelings—though it's probably an insult to the beasts, to call them that. It is the Americans, who are spreading this degraded type of instincts, the instincts of a biological object, to all humanity. And that is the worst of all.

**EIR:** If we look at the current situation from the standpoint of geopolitics, the key to changing the existing American geopolitics would be to put Eurasia and its development potential center stage. This is a central idea of LaRouche, that a new community of principle should be created, which would promote common spiritual and cultural principles, as against the old geopolitical outlook of occupation and exploitation. It would be interesting to know your opinion on the question of Eurasia, because the development of Eurasia, the concept of development bridges and development corridors, can be opposed to the standard principles of British geopolitics, which pits nations against each other.

LaRouche points to the American President John Quincy Adams, who at one time served as Ambassador in St. Petersburg, and who called for an entirely different foreign policy, based on a community of principle.

**General Ivashov:** Allow me to comment about what we see in American geopolitics today. For the Americans are not merely trying to seize key resource regions. If we look at the geography of their application of force, the Americans have begun to wage war for the Heartland, and thereby Eurasia. Why? Well, Halford Mackinder was the first, and then Haushofer, to say, "He who rules the Heartland, rules Eurasia. Whoever controls Eurasia, determines the fate of the world." Thus, by establishing control over the Heartland, the Americans pursue two goals. The first is resources, for themselves. The second is to take control of their rivals' supply lines: the European Union, China, Southeast Asia, the Middle East—just control them. That's how to understand what they are doing, and this is what's important.

But when Lyndon LaRouche says that America ought to create a new philosophical bloc—I don't think America will ever take such a step, as long as it is stronger than other nations. In our view, it would be possible to begin to create a new geopolitical bloc of countries with a continental orientation. Continental nations have less of a tendency to be cut-

throats than do maritime nations. They are based on more of a spiritually communal, collectivist ideology. We propose such an option, having in mind a bloc based on Russia, China, India, and Iran. And here it is very important, for Germany and France, in Europe, to join in building it; they, too, are close to such spiritually communal values. Through competition and rivalry, giving the world two poles, such a bloc would force the United States to seek a better system for all mankind.

**EIR:** If LaRouche were to win the 2004 Presidential elections, he would change the entire policy back to the principles of Quincy Adams and Abraham Lincoln, when Tsar Alexander II was the best friend of the United States. The problem is that this intellectual tradition has not been present in the White House, which has been controlled by different tendencies. But this tradition does exist.

**General Ivashov:** For the Americans today, the main question is probably whether or not America belongs to the Americans, because world financial institutions essentially run America's finances today. Through finance, they exercise their power. Therefore, even if Lyndon LaRouche were to win the election, this powerful financial structure would remain to be defeated, and it is quite powerful. There need to be other nations and other political forces in the coalition.

**EIR:** The question is whether it is possible to return to the U.S. Founding Fathers, to Hamilton and others, who maintained that a national bank should be national, not private. Russia has this problem, too.

**General Ivashov:** Yes, this is a problem for Russia, but in Russia the financial elite, closely connected with the international banks and the International Monetary Fund and acting according to their strategy, has almost solved the problem. The Russian population, 85% of the population, controls only 7% of the wealth, and is poor, debilitated and dying out. In America, it seems to me, this process is yet to come, because a situation where 5% of the population consumes as much as 40% of what is produced, and controls a corresponding portion of the resources, cannot last long. Therefore America inevitably will slide into a crisis, in which the American way of life and levels of consumption will change. They will decline. But if one proposed such a paradigm to Americans today, they would not accept it. They are accustomed to living well at the expense of other countries' resources and their own hollow dollar. Therefore it will be extremely difficult to change the situation.

**EIR:** The crisis has gripped Europe, as well. This is chiefly because of the state of finances, which is why the idea has come up of returning to Bretton Woods, replacing the floating exchange rates with fixed parities. The British press reports that some countries are thinking about the need for new infrastructure projects, in order to escape from the speculative



system by developing something in the real sector. The Italian Parliament has a standing initiative to return to the Bretton Woods system. What do you think about that?

**General Ivashov:** Yes, this would be an attempt to bring mankind into harmony in a civilized, evolutionary way. It seems to me, however, that the Americans are not prepared for this at the present time. Any reorganization of the financial structures will aim to reduce the role of the dollar and restrict the dollar within certain limits. The Americans will accept such a turn of events only after a very severe crisis or, possibly, their defeat in a serious war. Not necessarily a military war, but a war with terrorism, or a war involving political and financial pressure. Only through a severe crisis like that, would the Americans agree to seek such evolutionary models of changing the world financial and economic system.

**EIR:** On the other hand, a case can be made that during the past 30 years the consumption levels of the U.S. population at large have already declined. The people can see that during 30 years of talk about the Information Society and the New Economy, in reality, consumption levels fell, the cost of living rose, unemployment increased, social ghettos were formed, and infrastructure was destroyed.

In that connection, LaRouche's ideas command growing interest among young people.

[Seventy] years ago, there was a danger that America would move towards fascism, because of the crisis. But, thanks to Roosevelt, America was saved from fascism. He turned America in a different direction, demonstrating how the right kind of political philosophy can turn a country from the brink of fascism and catastrophe, in a different direction.

Therefore, LaRouche today is trying to resurrect and implement the principles of Roosevelt. And he is very glad that the recent period's system of exploitation is kaput, because this system is unjust for the United States, as well. What is needed, is a return to Roosevelt's policy, which could rescue the country from the danger of fascism and military dictatorship.

**General Ivashov:** But today we have to look at the actual policy of the U.S.A., which leads us to the conclusion that America has taken the path to fascism. Its policy towards other countries contains a fascist element; it has all the hallmarks of fascism, even with respect to Europe. Here it must be borne in mind what the political situation was in 1929 and the early 1930s, what the political forces were, and how the system came unwound. The Democratic Party of that period was less under the influence of the world financial oligarchy. Today it is totally controlled.

Something else to take into account is that Hoover, a Republican, was the first to adopt unpopular measures in 1929 and the early 1930s. The public did not accept them, because its standard of living was falling. Then came Roosevelt, and the Republicans were out of power until General Eisenhower.

A whole generation of Republicans came along, without being in power. It seems to me that there is no Roosevelt as a leader of one of the powerful political parties. Therefore, in order to change the situation in the United States, Lyndon LaRouche and his supporters have to create a political base. He can't rely on either the Democratic or the Republican Party today. It is a question of creating a new force, which would accept new ideas and attract public support.

**EIR:** Roosevelt faced no less of a problem, because the Democratic Party in 1929, like the Republican Party, was a party of racists. He raised the need for a paradigm shift away from the shameless racist policy, and he succeeded. Therefore, Lyndon LaRouche understands perfectly well that the party's culture has to be changed. This is why he is currently working especially with the youth, drawing young people into serious culture, since the role of American youth is very important.

**General Ivashov:** And he is based in the Democratic Party? . . . In the early 1930s, the Democratic Party was not so dependent on the international oligarchy.

**EIR:** This is why LaRouche is attacking Marc Rich, who represents these ties to the oligarchy. It is important to wage a targeted struggle against the elements in the party that represent the financial oligarchy, in order to discredit them and kick them out. I think that LaRouche has the forces to free the Democratic Party from the power of the financial oligarchy. And he has the experience of his 80 years.

**General Ivashov:** In order for society to accept new ideas, there must be a strong elite, whom the public would trust.

**EIR:** In California, the law on electricity deregulation was repealed. And, there has been some success in organizing a group of generals, who criticize U.S. military strategy. In addition, there are certain sensible elements in the Republican Party, who have opposed Bush's policies. They call the latter "chicken-hawk" policies, because they can show that the people pushing for the war, were draft-dodgers. Those who experienced the war, oppose war today.

**General Ivashov:** Yes, it would be interesting to create a movement of generals and admirals. Today, in a war period, special attention is paid to ranking military officers.

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## SHOWDOWN AT DNC WINTER MEETING

# Will Democrats Be the Party of Lyndon LaRouche or Marc Rich?

by Jeffrey Steinberg

The Democratic National Committee's Winter 2003 meeting opened on Feb. 20, and the brawl over the DNC's continuing suicidal efforts to exclude Lyndon LaRouche from the party's Presidential selection process immediately dominated events.

A widely advertised, but poorly attended town meeting in Washington, hosted by College Democrats, was transformed into a lively debate over LaRouche's leadership, when more than 50 LaRouche Youth Movement activists, fresh from four days of intense dialogue at the Schiller Institute Presidents' Day Weekend conference and cadre school in nearby Virginia, showed up. After all of the College Democrat panelists said they'd support LaRouche's right to participate in all candidates events, a frantic DNC bureaucrat interrupted the session, to clamp down on debate. Some of the LaRouche youth activists were herded into a separate room; moments later five Washington, D.C. police officers were ushered in by DNC officials, with orders to eject all the "LaRouche people." Among the youth ejected from the room were a number of totally baffled College Dems who were not even part of the LaRouche contingent.

Pandemonium soon spread to the hotel hallways, as DNC officials Joe Andrew and Joe Sanders threw temper tantrums, screaming that LaRouche was not a "legitimate Democrat," and referring perplexed DNC members to DNC attorney John Keeney, Jr., the son of the notorious career Justice Department prosecutor, whom one young LaRouche organizer equated with "the Ku Klux Klan."

Soon, Democratic National Committee Chairman Terry McAuliffe personally got into the act, when he stumbled into the College Democrats session, mistakenly assuming that all of the LaRouche supporters had been dragged out of the room.

He launched into a pathetic pitch to the young Democrats, promising to restore college tuition money that had been "robbed by Bush," and also vowing to "reunify the party." At that point, another LaRouche Youth Movement leader stood up and confronted McAuliffe on the LaRouche exclusion, and on the failure of the DNC to provide any leadership, as evidenced in the last two "most embarrassing ever" electoral defeats in 2000 and 2002. The heated debate between the LaRouche activist and McAuliffe continued after the session ended, with a large crowd gathered around them.

### War and Peace

Leading Democratic Party figures have confirmed that the party leadership is in thorough turmoil over what to do about LaRouche. They say that the fight over LaRouche intersects a second controversy, which erupted earlier in February, when former President William Clinton appeared on a national television interview and publicly broke with Marc Rich, the fugitive speculator and accused Russian Mafiya "Godfather," who is the dirty-moneybags behind the war party factions in the Democratic Party and in both the Likud and Labor parties in Israel.

President Clinton's January 2001 pardon of Marc Rich, who faced over 230 years in jail, for tax evasion and trading with the enemy (Khomeini's Iran), temporarily wrecked the former President's ability to assume a leadership position in the party after he left office. Friends of Clinton had concluded some time ago, that the Rich pardon had been foisted on the President by his enemies inside the party, including the circles of Vice President Al Gore, who had his own Russian Mafiya links; as well as by neo-con Republican circles led by I. Lewis

“Scooter” Libby, now Vice President Dick Cheney’s chief of staff and the longtime private attorney for Rich, who orchestrated the pardon campaign.

Appearing on Feb. 11 on the NBC “Today Show,” the former President was asked by hostess Katie Couric:

“In this month’s edition of the *Atlantic Monthly*, James Fallows writes, ‘Clinton had the worst beginning of an ex-presidency since Richard Nixon flew to San Clemente in 1974.’ Certainly you did ignite a firestorm of criticism with your pardon of Marc Rich. Had you the opportunity to do it over again, would you have pardoned him?”

President Clinton responded, “No, I would have waited and let President Bush do it, because Vice President Cheney’s chief of staff was his main lawyer, and there would have been no media firestorm and he wouldn’t be being investigated. That only happens to us. There’s a double standard there.”

The ex-President’s brief remarks provoked a hail of protests among leading Democrats who have become addicted to the dirty-money flows from Rich and his partner-in-sin, former hedge-fund manager Michael Steinhardt, a second generation Meyer Lansky syndicate front-man. Steinhardt, who is the founder of the fifth column Democratic Leadership Council (DLC)—a lookalike for the Republican Party right-wing—and who is the sugar-daddy of Sen. Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.), recently travelled to Israel with Marc Rich, to sabotage the electoral campaign of Labor Party Chairman Amram Mitzna, to secure Ariel Sharon’s reelection, and force Labor back into another suicidal national unity government under war criminal Sharon’s Likud mis-leadership.

The issue confronting the Democratic Party, in both the LaRouche matter and the ex-President’s break with Rich, is one of war or peace. Both parties are sharply divided over the Bush Administration’s war drive against Iraq. But so far, with the exception of LaRouche, and the action of a handful of Senators, like Robert Byrd (D-W.V.) and Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), the Democratic Party has pathetically sat on the sidelines, as the fate of civilization for decades to come, has been battled out, down Pennsylvania Avenue at the White House.

Lyndon LaRouche, on being briefed on the showdown at the College Democrats session, between his youthful campaign activists and the DNC hacks, emphasized that the cowardice of the Democratic Party leadership in the Congress centers on the Marc Rich issue. No longer can the Democratic Party survive with the likes of war party zealots Steinhardt, Rich, and Lieberman in its midst. He further warned that the recent disgusting spectacle of Lieberman and Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.) standing up, again, at the annual Wehrkunde global security conference in Munich, Germany, earlier this month, to declare that war on Iraq is both necessary and inevitable, and to claim credit for foisting that insane war on President Bush, served as a reminder that McCain and Lieberman are, still, in full flight, to stage a “Bull Moose” third party disruption of the November 2004 elections.

## Nuclear War, Constitutional Crisis

The brawl over LaRouche at the DNC intersects two profound issues on which a viable Democratic Party would be aggressively intervening, but which has been left, in the absence of a functioning party, to a few brave individuals. On Feb. 19, the British daily the *Guardian* published a leak of a confidential Pentagon memo, by Dr. Dale Klein, an aide to Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, detailing plans for an Aug. 4, 2003 conference, at the headquarters of the U.S. Strategic Command, where U.S. nuclear war-fighting doctrine will be overhauled. Greg Mello, the head of the Los Alamos Study Group, which received the leaked Klein memo, charged, credibly, that the August meeting will integrate the use of nuclear weapons into the Bush Administration’s new pre-emptive war doctrine, and will signal a U.S. breakaway from global arms control treaties and the moratorium on testing nuclear weapons.

According to aides to Sens. Tom Daschle (D-S.D.) and Tim Johnson (D-S.D.), Edward Kennedy and Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.) are circulating a draft resolution to block the shift in nuclear weapons policy.

A week earlier, on Feb. 12, in a powerful speech on the Senate floor, West Virginia’s Robert Byrd had chastised the Congress for doing nothing while the Bush Administration wages an unprecedented assault on the Constitution and races into a war, to test a new imperial military doctrine. “This nation,” warned the senior Senator, “is about to embark upon the first test of a revolutionary doctrine applied in an extraordinary way at an unfortunate time. The doctrine of pre-emption—the idea that the United States or any other nation can legitimately attack a nation that is not imminently threatening but may be threatening in the future—is a radical new twist on the traditional idea of self-defense . . . in contravention of international law and the UN Charter.”

Turning to the new U.S. nuclear weapons doctrine, Byrd warned, “High-level Administration figures recently refused to take nuclear weapons off the table when discussing a possible attack against Iraq. . . . Yet this chamber is hauntingly silent. We are truly ‘sleepwalking through history.’ . . . Our challenge now is to find a graceful way out of a box of our own making. Perhaps there is still a way if we allow more time.”

One immediate step that can, and must be taken is for all leading Democrats who oppose the tyranny of the war party, to join together in forcing the Democratic Party leadership to drop their mad schemes to keep LaRouche out of the party and off the ballot.

There are now hundreds, and, soon will be thousands of young Americans, between the ages of 18 and 25, who have joined the LaRouche campaign. They represent the future of the Democratic Party and the nation, and, as the events of Feb. 20 signalled, they will not allow themselves to be held back by a corrupt political leadership that is all too willing to write them off as the “no-future generation,” while raking in the dirty cash from Rich, Steinhardt, et al.

# President Bush Must Fire Ashcroft

by Edward Spannaus

For the sake of the nation, and for the survival of his own Presidency, President Bush should dismiss Attorney General John Ashcroft at once. Under the guise of the “war on terrorism,” Ashcroft has led a drive to systematically tear up the U.S. Constitution, in a manner that would have been unthinkable only a year or two ago. Moreover, by diverting massive law-enforcement resources into alleged counter-terrorism measures, Ashcroft is seriously undermining the nation’s first line of defense against actual terrorism: effective local law enforcement.

And now, after more than a year of unprecedented dragnets of Arabs and Muslims, combined with secret detentions, trials and expulsions, Ashcroft’s Justice Department has secretly drafted a sequel to the post-9/11 “USA Patriot Act” which would give the Federal government draconian new fascist police-state powers.

## LaRouche’s Warning About Ashcroft

While some may be surprised by how far Ashcroft has gone in such a short time to eliminate long-standing Constitutional protections, others, who remember Lyndon LaRouche’s warnings in early 2001, are stunned by the accuracy of what LaRouche had forecast. In testimony opposing Ashcroft’s confirmation as Attorney General, submitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee, LaRouche warned that, under crisis conditions, Ashcroft would be used to force through dictatorial measures comparable to the 1933 Nazi emergency laws in Germany—the *Notverordnungen* (see *EIR*, Jan. 19, 2001). LaRouche foresaw that it was not simply Ashcroft’s role in the Justice Department that would be at issue, but his role as a leading member of the crisis-management team in the Administration as a whole.

(We have seen this broader role, for example, in the interplay between Ashcroft’s Justice Department and Donald Rumsfeld’s Pentagon: in the use of military detentions to remove defendants from the civilian justice system, in the proposals for military tribunals, and the creation of a “Northern Command” which has ominous implications for the traditional dividing line between the military and domestic law enforcement.)

## ‘Patriot II’

The draft new anti-terrorism bill is truly breathtaking in its sweeping elimination of Constitutional and due-process

protections afforded to American citizens and to lawful immigrants. It would permit the Justice Department to investigate, detain, and punish suspected terrorists in secret, without court supervision. It would allow for investigations and extraditions at the request of foreign governments, and would bar a U.S. court from considering the nature of the requesting country’s judicial system, or whether the requesting government is persecuting a person for his political opinions.

And don’t think that the bill’s provisions would only apply to alleged terrorists. Its definitions are so sweeping, that political protests which turn violent—even through the actions of *agent provocateurs*—could be labelled as “terrorist” actions. Likewise, innocent contributions to a non-profit organization could be defined as “material support” for terrorism.

The Center for Public Integrity in Washington obtained a leaked copy of the draft legislation, which was written in the Justice Department’s Office of Legal Policy and entitled the “Domestic Security Enhancement Act of 2003.” In recent months, senior members of the Senate Judiciary Committee had asked the Justice Department if it were drafting a “Patriot II” bill, and the Justice Department lied, denying that any such legislation was being planned.

A number of observers believe that Ashcroft’s intention was to wait for the launching of war with Iraq, or a major terrorist incident, to unveil it. This would be similar to the manner in which the first Patriot Act came about: after the Sept. 11 attacks, the Justice Department hastily dusted off many police-state proposals which its officials and their think-tank counterparts had been advocating for years, but had been unable to get through Congress.

## Surveillance and Investigation

The “Patriot II” bill would make it much easier for the government to carry out electronic surveillance and secret “terrorist” investigations. It loosens the present requirements for “national security wiretaps” under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA) in a number of ways:

- Under current law, the “wartime exception” to FISA allows the Attorney General to authorize wiretaps or breaks without court authorization for a 15-day period following a Declaration of War by the Congress. This is changed, so that the same 15-day exception can be used after a Congressional authorization of the use of force, or a Presidential declaration of emergency caused by an attack on the United States. (Both of those conditions were met in the days after Sept. 11, 2001.)
- Because a FISA wiretap does not require evidence that a crime has been committed, it is therefore necessary, in order for the government to obtain a surveillance or break-in order, that the target be shown to be an agent of a “foreign power” or organization. This requirement is totally watered down in the new bill: the definition of “foreign power” can include

unaffiliated individuals who are not acting on behalf of a foreign government or international organization.

- Individuals can be subject to FISA surveillance if they are suspected of gathering information for a foreign power; the existing requirement that the activities potentially violate federal law, is eliminated.

- Purely domestic activity could be the subject of secret “national security” surveillance and investigation. A new category of domestic security or domestic intelligence gathering is created, which allows secret surveillance. Besides “terrorist” activities, “conspiratorial activities threatening the national security interest” can be the subject of secret FISA surveillance—this is so incredibly broad that political activity could be easily placed into this category by an overzealous Justice Department official.

- The standards for “pen registers” (obtaining a record of phone numbers called by an individual, and records of Internet e-mail addresses used or web-sites visited by an individual) are enormously loosened, so that the target need not have any connection to terrorism. All that is necessary is that it be used “to obtain foreign intelligence information.”

## Due Process and Secrecy

The “Patriot II” bill would wipe out some traditional due-process guarantees, invade personal privacy and further throw a blanket of secrecy over legal proceedings.

- The use of secret arrests and detentions, and the exemption of records of arrests and detentions from public disclosure, will be expanded. After the Sept. 11 attacks, between 1,000 and 2,000 people were secretly arrested and detained—no one knows how many—although only a few were ultimately charged with any terrorism-related offense. These victims of Ashcroft’s police-state measures, have been called America’s “disappeared.”

- There is written into the new law a “presumption” for pre-trial detention of suspects, meaning that the law presumes that suspects should be detained indefinitely before trial; and therefore the burden shifts to the accused to demonstrate why he shouldn’t be detained—which is mighty difficult when you are locked up and may not have access to a lawyer.

- In cases involving classified information, the use of *ex parte* and *in camera* proceedings in which prosecutors can submit information to the court is allowed whenever a prosecutor requests it. Thus, an accused person or his lawyer is unable to challenge the government’s information, because it is given to the judge in a closed, back-room proceeding.

- The use of so-called “Administrative Subpoenas” and “national security letters,” allowing the government to obtain financial and other types of records without a court order, will be expanded, and disclosure of such a non-court subpoena is prohibited.

- Presently, a person receiving a grand jury subpoena and

testifying before a grand jury is permitted to publicly discuss the fact that he has been subpoenaed and what happened in the grand jury. The new bill would gag such witnesses, and prohibit them from responding to false information or smears leaked to the press by prosecutors—a common occurrence.

- Private credit reports would be easier for the government to obtain, and could be gotten secretly and without an individual’s consent.

- The new law will wipe out a number of court orders limiting spying and surveillance of political activity, which were the result of lawsuits arising out of unconstitutional, “Cointelpro”-type police and FBI programs in the 1960s and ’70s.

## Deportations and Extraditions

The new law gives the Justice Department the power to collaborate with corrupt foreign governments, and to by-pass the courts and the Congress in crucial respects:

- For the first time, U.S. law enforcement agencies could obtain search warrants simply at the request of a foreign government; under present law, the U.S. government can only do this, if the U.S. has entered into a treaty explicitly authorizing such assistance.

- Likewise, the draft bill would also make it much easier for the United States to extradite individuals at the request of a foreign government.

Currently, U.S. law only permits extradition when there is a treaty with the requesting country, and only for offenses specified in the treaty. Under the new law, a judge hearing an extradition case would be expressly barred from considering “the nature of the judicial system of the requesting foreign government,” or “whether the foreign government is seeking extradition of a person for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing the person because of race, nationality, creed or political opinions of that person.”

- Summary deportations, even of lawful immigrants, without any due process whatsoever, are permitted on vague “national security grounds,” which can include activity deemed a danger to the “economic interests of the United States.” And the Attorney General can order the deportation of a person anywhere—even to a ungoverned, lawless area.

- In one of the most frightening provisions in a very frightening bill, an American citizen could be stripped of his citizenship and expatriated, if the Justice Department “infers” from his conduct that he is giving material support to an organization designated as terrorist by the government—even though the person believed he was supporting legitimate activity.

The fact that Attorney General Ashcroft would produce such a fascist piece of legislation, in hopes of ramming it through Congress at the first opportune moment, is conclusive evidence as to his unfitness to hold his office. Ashcroft must go!

# JINSA Man Named as 'Viceroy of Baghdad'

by Carl Osgood

Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld has tapped a general connected to the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs (JINSA), of the Israeli Likud war-hawk faction, to be the envisaged military-civilian governor of a conquered Iraq. Retired Army Lt. Gen. Jay Garner was named by Undersecretary of Defense for Policy Douglas Feith as the head of the new Pentagon Office of Reconstruction and Humanitarian Assistance, during a hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Feb. 11. That office is supposed to oversee three major operations in a Baghdad without Saddam Hussein: humanitarian relief, reconstruction, and civil administration. Feith told the committee that Garner would be responsible "for integrating the work of the three substantive operations and ensuring that the office can travel to the region when necessary and plug in smoothly" to the U.S. Central Command, which would have the task of fighting the war.

Garner's associations make him as questionable as the viceroy's post he's supposed to fill. In October 2000, Garner was one of 26 retired flag officers who signed a letter circulated by JINSA, a key part of the Jabotinskyite penetration of the U.S. military and intelligence going back to the 1970s. JINSA personnel have repeatedly been implicated in espionage, including longtime staff member Steven Bryen, who was accused of passing classified information to Israel from his Pentagon post in the 1970s, along with leading chicken-hawk Richard Perle.

The statement Garner signed praised the "remarkable restraint" of the Israeli Defense Forces "in the face of lethal violence orchestrated by the leadership of a Palestinian Authority that deliberately pushes civilians and young people to the front lines." The 26 officers had traveled to Israel under the sponsorship of JINSA. They say they "came away with the unswerving belief that the security of the State of Israel is a matter of great importance to U.S. policy in the Middle East and Eastern Mediterranean. . . . A strong Israel is an asset that American military planners and political leaders can rely on." The statement came out only weeks after Gen. Ariel Sharon, now Israel's Prime Minister staged his infamous armed march up the Temple Mount/al-Haram al-Sharif in Jerusalem on Sept. 28, 2000, thereby triggering the violence that JINSA sought to blame solely on the Palestinians.

Subsequent events have apparently not changed Garner's mind. In response to an e-mail inquiry, JINSA spokeswoman,

Steven Bryen's wife Shoshana Bryen, declared that Garner "has been, as most of the participants in our Flag and General Officers Trip program have been, an excellent source of reliable military information and insight. We, in JINSA, think very highly of him." Garner is thus traveling in the same JINSA/American Enterprise Institute/Center for Security Policy orbit as are all the key chicken-hawks, including Perle, Michael Ledeen, Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz, and Undersecretary Feith.

## Missile-Defense Shenanigans

Garner retired from the Army in 1997 as assistant vice chief of staff. He had been commander of the Army's Air and Space Missile Defense Command, from 1994-96. In 1991 he was a senior officer involved in the Operation Provide Comfort deployment into Northern Iraq, and according to a recent report in the Israeli daily *Ha'aretz*, was commander of the Patriot missile batteries deployed into Israel during the 1991 Gulf War. Garner is president of SY Technologies, a government contractor involved in ballistic-missile defense work and headquartered in California, and with offices in Colorado Springs, Colorado and Huntsville, Alabama.

According to a *Colorado Springs Independent* series by Terje Langeland, the Missile Defense Agency (MDA) Garner had headed was improperly awarding contracts, as sole source contracts, to his company. The whistle was blown by Biff Baker, a retired Army colonel employed by a subcontractor, who disputed the assertion that SY Technologies was the only qualified company. According to Langeland, Baker discovered that work assigned to the Boeing Co. was actually being done by SY Technologies personnel. Boeing employees told Baker that both companies were being paid to do the same work. He also charged that, when he tried to bring these irregularities to the attention of senior MDA officials, he was fired.

Baker's charges resulted in two investigations, one by the DOD Inspector General regarding MDA's role in Baker's firing, and the other by the Government Accounting Office, a Congressional agency, into the alleged contracting irregularities. Garner's response was a lawsuit last Fall, accusing Baker of defamation, "tortious interference," and causing a "loss of privacy." The suit also charged that Baker's accusations had a "dramatic" effect on the company's ability to conduct business. According to Langeland, the suit was settled out of court on Jan. 31, with Baker unwilling to discuss its terms, but refusing to sign off on any agreement saying that he was wrong.

Garner's association with missile defense also included a stint on the "Commission to Assess United States National Security Space Management and Organization," mandated by Congress in 1999. Its chairman was Rumsfeld. Garner's SY Technologies has been well placed to benefit from the expansion of the missile-defense budget since President Bush assumed office.

# Anti-War Actions in U.S. Just Beginning

by Scott Thompson

The largest demonstrations for three decades—since the disclosure of the unconstitutional bombing of Cambodia in 1970—took place in the United States on Presidents' Day weekend. In New York City, despite massive disruption from authorities that included denial of a march permit, a two-mile-long rally took place within police barricades, with participants possibly numbering as high as 1 million people. In San Francisco 200,000 people demonstrated; 100,000 in Los Angeles; and other demonstrations filled the streets across the United States. The protests resonated with the weeks-long distribution on campuses, and in state capitals and city councils, of a million copies of Democratic Party Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche's Jan. 28 State of the Union address, "On the Subjects of Economy and Security," (*EIR*, Feb. 7).

This was just the beginning. As the demonstrations were taking place, the leadership of the LaRouche Youth Movement gathered in Northern Virginia, to plan the necessary cognitive fight to restore the American citizenry as a force for a true republic. Central to that is LaRouche's Presidential campaign. On Feb. 19, more than 125 young organizers who had met with LaRouche over the weekend, hit the offices of Congress, to demand that the elected officials in Washington address the real issue driving this insane war: the global economic collapse.

Bringing the news of the anti-war demonstrations worldwide, the youth leaders also blasted the utopian drive to turn the United States into the imperial leader of an "English-speaking" empire.

Follow-up is also planned for the demonstrations. Already scheduled for March 1 and March 15 are two days of "Emergency Anti-War Convergence on the White House," organized by former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark's International Action Center (IAC).

## Violation of UN Charter and Geneva Conventions

Clark also addressed the economic and foreign policy issues in an open letter to UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, posted on the IAC website. Clark shows that even more than war, the United States, through its central role in a 12-year sanctions regime, had killed more than 1.5 million Iraqi civilians. Clark, who appears to reflect an awareness of Sir Henry Kissinger's 1974 National Security Study Memorandum

NSSM-200, which calls for the deliberate spread of regional wars to depopulate Third World nations, in order to grab their raw materials, compares sanctions to "a neutron bomb." In one recent interview, Clark said of U.S. foreign policy, that its "overriding purpose . . . has been world domination . . . violently if necessary. But the purpose of our foreign policy of domination is not just to make the rest of the world jump through hoops; the purpose is to facilitate our exploitation of resources."

Clark wrote that during the 1991 Persian Gulf War, without setting foot on Iraqi territory, "the U.S. acknowledges it dropped 88,500 tons of bombs, the equivalent of seven and one-half Hiroshima bombs. The U.S. targeted and destroyed essential parts of the human life support system: water storage, pipelines, pumping stations, filtration plants; food production, processing, storage and marketing; medical facilities, services, and supplies; transportation; communications; housing; schools; mosques, churches, and synagogues." Clark notes that at least 100,000 Iraqi soldiers were killed with only 145 U.S. casualties.

Worse, the deliberate destruction of essential infrastructure—in the first place the means to supply safe, potable water—combined with sanctions, "have inflicted death on over 1,500,000 people in Iraq, the majority under five years old." Clark calls this a violation of the UN Charter and elsewhere cites it as being a violation of the Geneva Conventions.

However, one problem with the thrust of the anti-war demonstrators, including the IAC call, is a proptiation of the *vox populi*, that calls for a drive to impeach the President, rather than eliminating those chicken-hawks who used the 9/11 coup d'état to foist this policy.

## Military and Congressmen Want War Stopped

On Feb. 13, a coalition of U.S. soldiers, parents of U.S. soldiers, and Congressmen announced the filing of a lawsuit in Federal court in Boston, challenging President George W. Bush's authority to wage war against Iraq without a declaration of war from Congress. "The President is not a king," warned plaintiff Charles Richardson, whose son is a Marine now stationed in the Persian Gulf. Richardson and the other plaintiffs have founded "Military Families Speak Out."

After Pearl Harbor, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt sought a Declaration of War from Congress, as required by the Constitution—a practice that has now been replaced with frauds such as the Vietnam War's "Gulf of Tonkin Resolution"—hence, a doctrine of waging wars that are never declared, and therefore—like the 12 years of sanctions, and overflights, and bombings of Iraq—never end.

Led by Reps. John Conyers (D-Mich.) and Dennis Kucinich (D-Ohio), seven Congressmen have become plaintiffs in a suit that re-asserts the Constitutional intention, regarding war. Others include Democrats Sheila Jackson-Lee (Tex.), Jim McDermott (Wash.), and José E. Serrano (N.Y.).

## Nuclear Weapons Policy Questioned

At least two Democratic members of the Senate Armed Services Committee expressed concern, during a full committee hearing on Feb. 13, that the United States has lowered the threshold for using nuclear weapons, including with respect to Iraq. Last year's Nuclear Posture Review proposed the development of so-called earth-penetrator weapons that would be employed against deeply buried bunkers. The development of new weapons, and new ways to use them, as called for by the review, is what has prompted the concerns.

Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.), the ranking Democrat on the committee, asked Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, if our development of new nuclear weapons would make it more likely that other nations would also pursue similar development activities. Rather than staying in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Levin asked whether other countries might say, "Well, you're looking at new ways to use nuclear weapons, why shouldn't we?" Levin's question unanswered, Rumsfeld justified developing new weapons, complaining about the "enormous amount of underground tunneling" going on in the world. He claimed that all of that tunneling is for "activities underground that are for production, that are for manufacturing, that are for development, for storage," and the inability to reach such activities "creates a very serious obstacle to the U.S. national security."

Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) then raised the question of nuclear weapons planning with respect to a possible war in Iraq. He noted that news reports have claimed that the U.S. Strategic Command is elaborating plans for their use against non-nu-

clear countries, including Iraq. "Wouldn't that violate a long-held commitment under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty of not attacking non-nuclear states that are not aligned with nuclear states?" Kennedy asked. Again Rumsfeld sidestepped the question: "Our policy historically has been generally that we will not foreclose the possible use of nuclear weapons if attacked." However, he assured Kennedy, "we have every confidence, that in the event force is to be used in Iraq, that we can do what needs to be done using conventional capabilities."

## House GOP Reforms 1996 Welfare Reform

The House GOP leadership used its rigid control of House procedures to ram through a bill, by 230-192, to renew and revise the 1996 welfare reform law, on Feb. 13. The Republicans brought the bill to the floor without its being considered by any of the five committees with jurisdiction, and under a rule for debate that prevented all but two amendments, and which limited debate to two hours.

Democrats were incensed not only over the procedure, but they also charged that the bill ignored economic realities. Rep. Louise Slaughter (D-N.Y.) reported that applications for welfare assistance in Monroe County, New York (which includes the formerly industrial city of Rochester) were up 17% from 2000 to 2001, and with requests for emergency housing placements up 25% over the same period. The bill "fails to meet this growing need and fails to address the most fundamental goal of welfare reform—moving recipients into real jobs and out of poverty," she said.

The bill, as described by Rep.

Debra Price (R-Ohio) provides \$16.6 billion for the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families program, by making block grants to the states; it increases work activity requirements for participants from the current 50% to 70% by 2008; and adds \$2 billion, on top of the original \$4.7 billion, for child care. She also claimed that the bill gives the states much more flexibility than they had before to "really give them the tools they need," to retool their programs.

The axiomatic basis of the bill is the "success" of the 1996 reform, which forces heads of households to work, usually at below union or prevailing wage, for their "assistance." Wherever the Democrats challenged this basis, it has been, at best, weak.

## Omnibus Appropriations Bill Sent to President

The Fiscal 2003 appropriations process was finally brought to a close on Feb. 13, when both the House and the Senate completed action on the conference report on the omnibus appropriations bill. The conference report itself was the result of late-night negotiations over the week, involving House and Senate negotiators, and also Vice President Dick Cheney. The result was a 3,000 page bill that arrived in the House chamber at 6 a.m. on the Feb. 13. The bill, which wraps 11 of the 13 annual spending bills into one package, included a compromise, across-the-board cut of 0.65%, which maintained the discretionary spending level of \$751 billion demanded by the White House. At Cheney's behest, however, another \$10 billion was added to cover ongoing military operations, including Afghanistan.

Democrats criticized the bill, with Rep. Martin Frost (D-Tex.) blasting



the procedure by which most of the House members were forced to vote on a gargantuan bill that most of them had not seen. He said that the bringing up of the bill, more than four months into the fiscal year “is an admission that the Republican Congress has failed in its most fundamental responsibility: addressing national priorities from homeland security and the economy to education and health care.”

Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.V.) told the Senate that the conference agreement cuts total domestic spending by \$8 billion, including for homeland security. Because of White House “intransigence,” in refusing to spend all appropriated funds for homeland security, he said, “America is woefully unprepared to prevent or respond to another terrorist attack.” He added that the conference report cuts spending for first responders by \$1.6 billion, border security by \$182 million, embassy security by \$42 million, and by \$130 million in hiring police officers, from levels voted up by the Appropriations Committee, last year.

## **New Balanced Budget Amendment Effort**

Rep. Ernest Istook (R-Okla.) proved once again that Congress is still in “the valley of the clueless” when it comes to understanding the Federal budget crisis: On Feb. 13, he announced that he would introduce a resolution, with 93 co-sponsors, to amend the Constitution to require a balanced budget. The amendment would prohibit the government from spending more money than it takes in, with the exception of a declaration of war or a three-fifths vote of the Congress. The language of Istook’s amendment is identical to that of the mid-1990s, which

the Senate sent to defeat by one vote in 1997. “No ordinary law can restrain Congress” from spending money, Istook said, “because Congress has the power to remove that safeguard whenever it wishes, by a simple majority vote.” Therefore, he claimed, Constitutional protection is the only way the budget can be balanced.

However, while the earlier measure was part of the Conservative Revolution’s “Contract on America,” the GOP leadership is somewhat less enthusiastic this time around. Standing beside Istook when he made his announcement was Judiciary Committee chairman James Sensenbrenner (R-Wisc.), who expressed his full support for the bill, making committee action likely. He plans to have it reported out of the full committee by July 4, after which, he said, “I hope the leadership will schedule it for a floor vote.” Even though Majority Leader Tom DeLay (R-Tex.) sent along a written statement of support, Sensenbrenner did not seem to have full confidence that the House leadership will support the measure. Further, no similar measure has been introduced into the Senate, nor could Istook’s spokesman say whether anyone in the Senate was considering it.

## **Afghanistan Policy Hotly Criticized**

Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Peter Rodman and State Department Coordinator for Afghanistan Assistance David Johnson were at the receiving end of bipartisan criticism of the Bush Administration’s policy in Afghanistan during a hearing of the Senate Foreign relations Committee on Feb. 12. Committee chairman Richard Lu-

gar (R-Ind.) was somewhat restrained, but noted that the effort to find a country to replace Germany and the Netherlands in command of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Kabul, is still ongoing. He also pointed to the fact that the \$1 billion per year in reported drug production and trafficking profits “are lining the pockets of some of the same warlords who are threatening the stability” of the government of President Hamid Karzai. “The United States must formulate a long-term plan, to address the threats associated with narco-trafficking,” he insisted.

The ranking Democrat on the committee, Sen. Joseph Biden (Del.), was less moderate, however. Biden challenged Rodman and Johnson’s optimism, on their definition of “stability” as a lack of violence. “That was not the mandate. The mandate was a central government controlling all of Afghanistan that was multi-ethnic and violence-free. . . . There is no stability in Afghanistan as we defined it initially,” Biden said.

In the context of the war drive against Iraq, Sen. Chuck Hagel (R-Neb.) noted that Rodman and Johnson’s testimony emphasized the importance of the other nations’ participation in the Afghanistan operation, and hence “that should guide our acceleration and enthusiasm about going to war with Iraq.” He also advised the Bush Administration to “slow down a bit here and understand that others might have a different view of the world than us. But it may well be that it’s important to accommodate those views, because if we are to fulfill the commitments” laid out by President Bush, “then it’s going to take a tremendous coalition of common interest, working with institutions like the United Nations and like NATO to accomplish it.”

# War Can Still Be Stopped

The massive outpouring of citizens of the G-7 countries against an Iraq war on Feb. 14-15 (as European Union President Romano Prodi noted, "it was the entire society in the streets") has created a very serious France- and Germany-led European resistance to the disaster of war; acting through the UN, flanked by the Pope's indomitable spirit for mankind's welfare, and insistently pushed by tens of millions, to persevere and win. This battle began last July-September with an extraordinary mobilization, by Lyndon LaRouche's movement, of 10 million leaflets and pamphlets exposing the war party throughout the United States and Europe. That mobilization catalyzed what is now happening; that is the reason each of the Washington war party's "chicken-hawks" is known, by name and by dirty deeds, to the tens of millions protesting throughout the world; and the 10-year genesis of the imperial war plan is known just as well.

Yet the war mobilization still continues. No one is better qualified than LaRouche to advise on what can still stop it. It is decidedly not the desperation tactic of trying to pressure Saddam Hussein to further disarm, which should be dropped in favor of far more viable actions to jam up the war. So long as Saddam is convinced that the United States is going to war anyway, there is no incentive for him to disarm. Equally foolish, is to try to make a case for the impeachment of President George Bush, rather than the firing of those who have been driving him to war.

The reported outburst by National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice against chicken-hawk Douglas Feith, the Pentagon's leading Likudnik, is indicative of what is really going on. The Administration is being pushed so hard by the crazy neo-conservatives, and by the backers of an Ariel Sharon who is desperate for war in the Mideast, that it has come to hate the pressure. The dumping of Feith, Dick Cheney's *factotum* Lewis Libby, or Paul Wolfowitz would give the President some room to get out of this mess. Bill Clinton's slam on the "Today Show" against Lewis Libby, for setting him up to pardon super-swindler Marc Rich, struck at

the war pressure on both parties.

Another crucial flank is loose-cannon Attorney General John Ashcroft. Everything LaRouche warned in trying to stop Ashcroft's confirmation in January 2001 has been confirmed. In fact, Ashcroft's ripping up the Constitution is the only basis on which Bush might be impeached. He's the greatest vulnerability of the President, who should take heed of the European warnings about the insane Christian-Zionist fundamentalists and their "religious-sect imperialism."

Tony Blair remains in an impossible situation, and the very imminence of war could result in his being dumped, if there are enough Labour Party representatives with the courage to represent the British population. Britain otherwise will break all its links to continental Europe. British leaders, most of whom are not fanatics, have no economy left, and a crashing financial system; if they proceed from the standpoint that they must be in Europe, they will negotiate to get the best possible terms. Without Blair, the "coalition of the willing" would vanish overnight.

The potential of a U.S. nuclear-weapons first strike against Iraq, in violation of international conventions, numerous treaties the United States has signed, and its own traditional military doctrine, is now a public issue which could crack the situation wide open. It is the only issue on which any leading Democrats are moving aggressively in the general directions LaRouche has indicated. This mooted nuclear strike is the revival of the Bertrand Russell-H.G. Wells "pre-emptive nuclear strike" imperial doctrine of the late 1940s; it is immoral and anathema to the American republican tradition.

Most critical is the continually worsening economic crisis. Ignoring this crisis, or blowing up the world's economies completely by war, is the most insane flank of the whole imperial policy. It is so insane, that Europe is threatening through the EU, if the war begins, to bolt from the Maastricht Treaty and the free-trade financial system and go with Rooseveltian recovery measures. This changes the choices of the game being played. It is the fight that should be taken to a higher level.

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- BROOKLYN T/W Ch.34 Cablevision Ch.67 Tuesdays 3:30 pm, 11:30 pm
- BUFFALO Adelphia Ch.20 Wed.—12:30 pm
- CHEMUNG/STEBEN Time Warner-Ch.1 Mon., Fri.—4:30 pm
- ERIE COUNTY Adelphia Intl. Ch.20 Thursdays—10:35 pm
- ILION—Ch.10 Mon. & Wed.—11 am Saturdays—11:30 pm
- IRONDEQUOIT Ch.15 Mondays—7:30 pm Thursdays—7 pm
- JEFFERSON/LEWIS Time Warner-Ch.2 Unscheduled pop-ins
- JOHNSTOWN—Ch.16 Fridays—4 pm
- MANHATTAN—MNN T/W Ch.34; RCN Ch.109 Alt. Sundays—9 am
- NIAGARA COUNTY Adelphia Ch. 20 Thursdays—10:35 pm
- ONEIDA—Ch.10 Thu—8 or 9 pm

## PENNSYLVANIA

- PENNSYLVANIA Comcast Ch. 15 Penfield Comm. TV\* QUEENSBURY Ch.71 Thursdays—7 pm
- RIVERHEAD Ch.70 Thurs.—12 Midnight
- ROCHESTER—Ch.15 Sundays—3 pm Mondays—10 pm
- ROCKLAND—Ch. 71 Mondays—6 pm
- SCHENECTADY Ch.16 Wednesdays—8 am
- STATEWIDE Time Warner Cable Thu.—11 pm (Ch.35) Sat.—8 am (Ch.34)
- TOMPKINS COUNTY Time Warner Sun.—9 pm (Ch.78) Thu.—5 pm (Ch.13) Sat.—9 pm (Ch.78)
- TRI-LAKES Adelphia Ch. 2 Adelphia Ch. 1, 2 Comcast Ch.57\* PISCATAWAY Cablevision Ch.71 Wed—11:30 pm
- PLAINSBORO Comcast Ch. 3\*

## NORTH CAROLINA

- HICKORY—Ch.3 Tuesdays—10 pm

## OHIO

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

## OREGON

- LINN/BENTON AT&T Ch. 99 Tuesdays—1 pm
- PORTLAND Tue—6 pm (Ch.22) Thu—3 pm (Ch.23)
- SALEM—Ch.23 Tuesdays—12 Noon Thursdays—8 pm Saturdays—10 am
- SILVERTON Charter Ch. 10 Mon, Tue, Thu, Fri Betw. 5 pm - 9 am
- WASHINGTON ATT Ch.9: Tualatin Valley Ch.23: Regional Area Ch.33: Unincorp. Towns Wednesdays—8 pm Sundays—9 pm

## RHODE ISLAND

- E.PROV.—Ch.18 Tuesdays—6:30 pm
- STATEWIDE R.I. Interconnect\* Cox Ch. 13 Full Ch. 49

## Texas

- AUSTIN Ch.16 T/W & Grande Sundays—12 Noon
- DALLAS Ch.13-B Tuesdays—10:30 pm
- EL PASO COUNTY Adelphia Ch.4 Tuesdays—8 pm Thursdays—11 am

## UTAH

- CENTRAL UTAH Precis Cable Ch.10 Aurora Centerfield Gunnison Redmond Richfield Salina Sundays & Mondays 6 pm & 10 pm
- VERMONT GREATER FALLS Adelphia Ch.8 Tuesdays—1 pm
- VIRGINIA ALBERMARLE Adelphia Ch. 14 Fridays—5 pm
- ARLINGTON ACT Ch. 33 Mondays—4 pm Tuesdays—9 am
- BLACKSBURG WTOB Ch.2 Mondays—6 pm
- CHESTERFIELD Comcast Ch. 6 Tuesdays—5 pm
- FAIRFAX—Ch.10 Tuesdays—12 Noon Thursdays—7 pm
- LOUDOUN Adelphia Ch. 23/24 Thursdays—7 pm
- ROANOKE—Ch.9 Thursdays—2 pm

## WASHINGTON

- KING COUNTY AT&T Ch. 29/77 Mondays—6 pm
- KENNEWICK Charter Ch. 12 Mondays—12 Noon Thursdays—8:30 pm
- PASCO Charter Ch. 12 Thursdays—12 Noon Thursdays—8:30 pm
- RICHLAND Charter Ch. 12 Mondays—12 Noon Thursdays—8:30 pm
- SPOKANE—Ch.14 Wednesdays—6 pm
- WENATCHEE Charter Ch.12 Thu—10 am & 5 pm

## WISCONSIN

- MADISON—Ch.4 Tuesdays—3 PM
- MARATHON COUNTY Charter Ch. 10 Thursdays—9:30 pm Fridays—12 Noon
- SUPERIOR Charter Ch.20 Mondays—7:30 pm Wednesdays—11 pm Fridays 1 pm

## WYOMING

- GILLETTE—Ch.36 Thursdays—5 pm

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