

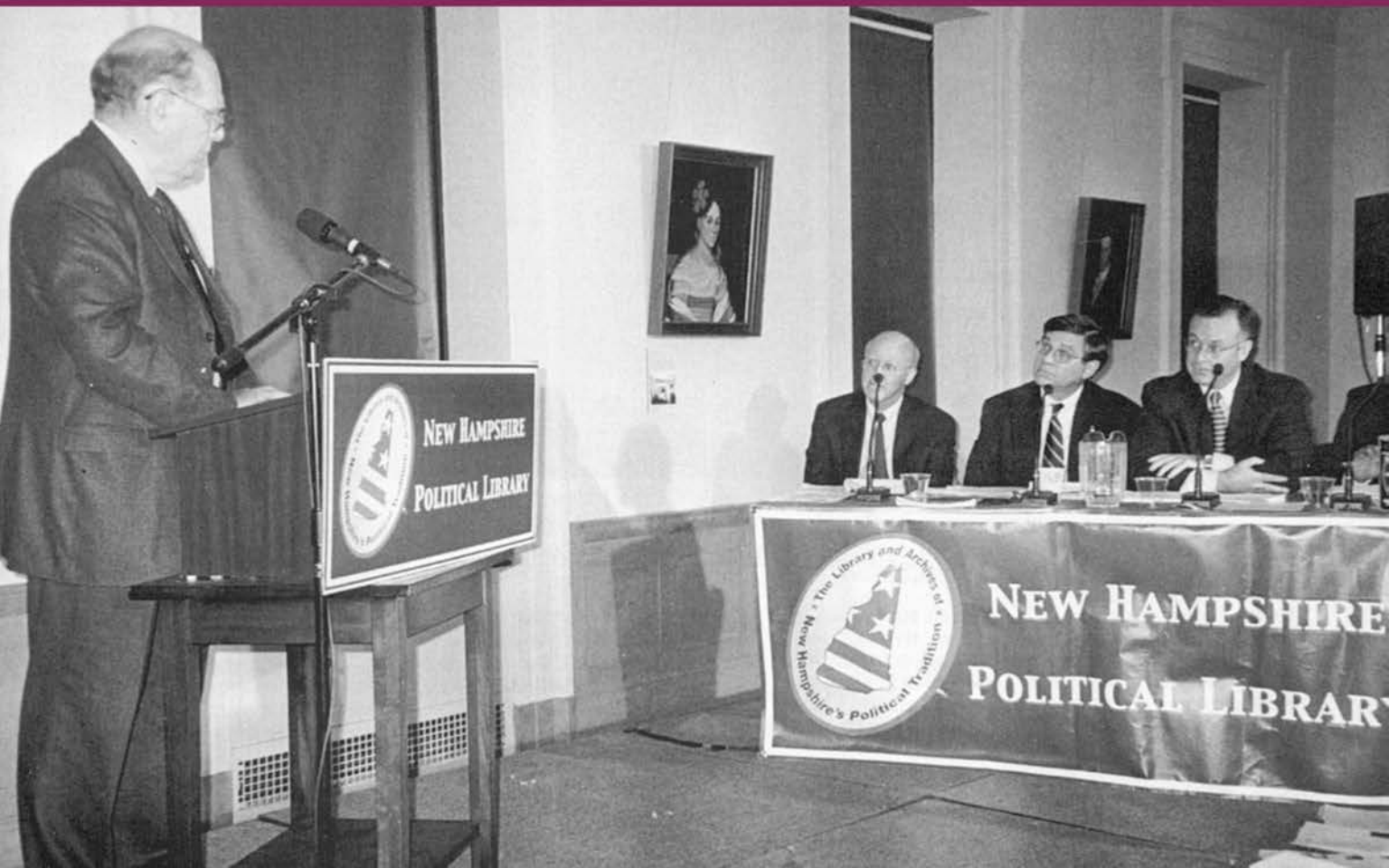
EIR

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Where the Candidates Stand: On Military Policy
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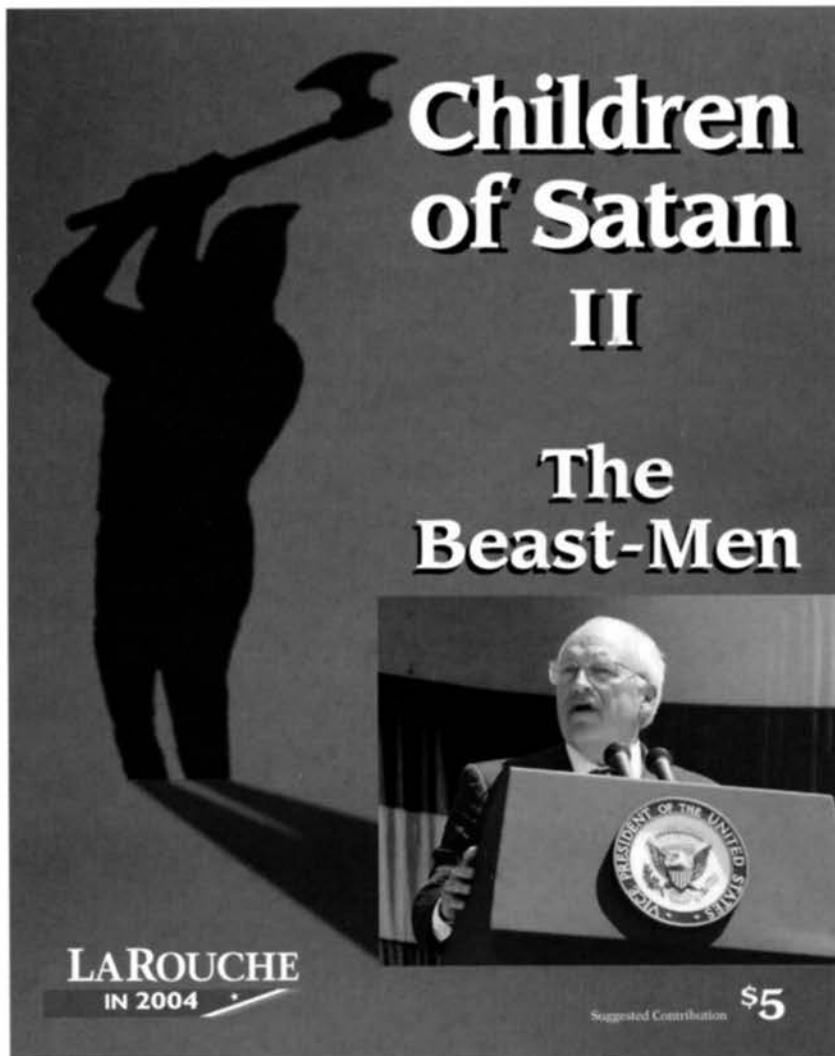
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From the Associate Editor

Take a step “through the looking-glass,” into the Wonderland inhabited by most of the 2004 Presidential candidates, and you can read in the *Washington Post* on Jan. 8 that, “with the stock market surging and economic indicators soaring,” Democratic Presidential hopefuls are in a quandary. Whereas President Bush “41” lost his 1992 re-election bid because of the recession, says the *Post*, Bush “43” is riding high now, with an economy which “grew at a blistering 8.2 percent annualized rate in July, August, and September.”

What’s the reality? Our *Economics* section takes up the bankruptcy of Italian food conglomerate Parmalat as a case in point, showing the systemic nature of the global breakdown crisis. Lyndon LaRouche, who introduces the package, warns that the Parmalat scandal could “shake the rafters and foundations” of the world monetary-financial system, like the LTCM crisis of 1998—but much, much worse. And it’s not only LaRouche who sees the danger that the economy confronts now. President Clinton’s former Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin, for example, warns that the Federal budget deficit has become so large, “that the risk of severe adverse consequences must be taken very seriously.” Even the International Monetary Fund is worried.

Why, then, are the other Democratic Presidential candidates, besides LaRouche, so bewildered? LaRouche sums it up (see p. 23): They have all adopted the post-1964 “post-industrial” cultural-paradigm shift; they are all part of the problem, so cannot offer a solution.

Our *Feature*, in its selections from LaRouche’s new pamphlet, *Children of Satan II: The Beast-Men*, exposes the political bankruptcy of both parties: from the weird and pathetic Tom DeLay on the Republican side, to drug-pusher George Soros on the Democratic. We contrast this with an update from LaRouche’s campaign tour of New Hampshire, including his speech at a candidates’ forum in Nashua, rallying citizens for FDR-style emergency programs.

In *National*, Ed Spannaus reports that “Beast-Man” Dick Cheney is getting deeper and deeper in trouble; and we continue our “Where They Stand” comparison of the Democratic Presidential candidates—this time on military policy, supplemented by Tony Papert’s critique of Gen. Wesley Clark’s books on “modern war.”

Susan Welsh

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Parmalat and LTCM: Pricking The Big, Big, Big Bubble

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

January 3, 2004

At this juncture, a word of caution is needed about what the possible—and probably rather immediate—global implications of the Parmalat blow-out might be. I deliver a specific warning, somewhat beyond the scope of the specific kind of assessments already circulating from among my own associates, and others, from around the world.

The signs are piling up virtually by the day, that the collapse of the Parmalat bubble may not be a relatively minor, Enron-style debacle; but, a larger version of that type of crisis, of the Long Term Capital Management (LTC or LTCM) hedge fund, which already shook the foundations and rafters of the world monetary-financial system during August-September 1998. That 1998 crisis already put the U.S. Federal Reserve System itself on the torture rack, during Sept. 23-29 that year. The leading evidence today is, that what is happening now, as echoed by the explosive Parmalat case, is, most probably, the surfacing of a much greater, more deadly form of the same crisis which shook the foundations and rafters during 1998—a resurfacing of the same global crisis as LTCM, but now burst through to the surface on a much bigger scale, and far less controllable than 1998.

There are strong, evidentiary reasons for following through with leading emphasis on an investigation along the lines of that highly probable hypothesis.

I explain the premises for that warning, explaining the situation as simply as the nature of the problem allows. Forgive me for any quips I may include in the course of this brief report; but, neither I, nor you, must lose our sense of humor in reporting what I have to say, here and now. In crises such as these, an active sense of humor, with more than slightly Rabelaisian touches, is a prerequisite for maintaining cool-

headed analytical precision in judgment, especially in times of the relatively worst crises.

Do not concentrate on the smaller part of the present scandal, the financial interior of the Parmalat entity itself. Parmalat is only a point of reference for a vastly greater problem, located in the world's now gigantic financial derivatives bubble itself. The point had come, with the continued, recent fall of the Bush Administration's U.S. dollar on the gold and euro markets, that the pin would prick the world-wide dollar bubble at some point. The pin chose to prick Parmalat. This prick could be just the proverbial "horseshoe nail" for which the kingdom was lost, the present form of the IMF kingdom.

The evidence in support of that estimate is large enough in itself, that we must take the precautionary posture of assuming that that might be the case for the very near future. The evidence pointing toward such short-term outcomes is so strong, and accumulating at such a rate, that it would be reckless not to look closely at the mounting evidence, of a systemic nature, tending to demand such a working investigatory assumption as a guide for action.

As has often been the case in the terminal phase of comparable bubbles of modern European history's past—such as the John Law and South Sea Island bubbles of the 18th Century, the Ponzi Schemes, the 1949 "Pyramid Club" swindle, or the June-November end-phase of the 1923 Germany Reichsmark bubble—the Parmalat case happened to erupt as it has, at the point at which the sudden phase-shift happened; the prick of the over-inflated balloon. It was a collapse already more than overripe to have happened. The possibility that this is an isolated, or isolable case, is absolutely zero; whatever it is not, the Parmalat case is in itself a systemic crisis of the global monetary-financial structure.

Therefore, firstly, the case of the Parmalat entity itself is

apparently only a part of a larger bubble, an uncounted vast amount of what are, combined as often smaller, but similar, and interconnected, credit-derivative and credit-derivative-like cases. Since the financial derivatives swindle of any one large financial operation of this type presently overlaps and interacts, systemically, with a vast, international epidemic of such behavior built up within the financial derivatives sector since the October 1987 Wall Street crash, the Parmalat “Ponzi Scheme” can not be treated as an isolated type of case.

Secondly, therefore, relative to the danger which the unwinding of the Parmalat case might unleash on a world scale, the size of the U.S. dollar-centered Parmalat scandal, as measured only on the basis of its own accounting records, is a relatively minor part of the problem. On the latter account, the serious question is, how big, how complex is the spread of the cancerous-like financial balloon of fraud, of which Parmalat itself is only part, but which the Parmalat failure could bring down as the detonator of a financial chain-reaction. This poses the question, whether it were possible, that some of the international bankers behind the build-up of the Parmalat derivatives bubble, perhaps someone of a rank comparable to Citicorp’s Sandy Weill, decided he had wearied of keeping his finger in the dike.

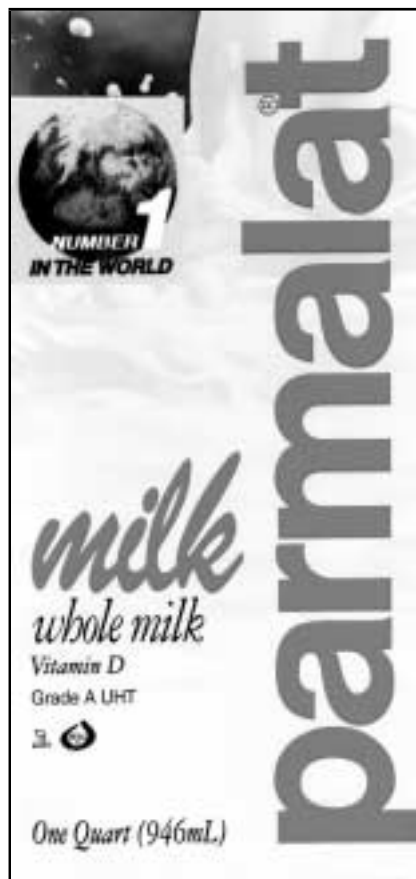
The Parmalat case goes hand-in-hand with that spiralling collapse of the U.S. Bush dollar since the euro began its movement from its relatively low price of about \$0.83-84, to \$1.25+ and rising today. This trend, which has been driven to a large degree by current Bush Administration policies, has pushed the U.S. economy into an approximation of virtual hyperinflation at home, and comparable deflation of the value of the U.S. economy on the world market. Admittedly, President Bush did not create the bubble, but, witting or not, his blunders did about as much as might be possible to inflate the bubble to its present proportions.

Obviously, the proper characterization of today’s runaway Parmalat crisis, is that it is no longer primarily a crisis of a virtually, financially brain-dead Parmalat entity as such; it has exploded into being actively a leading reflection and part of a systemic world crisis of the U.S. dollar.

The question which any U.S. President, even a slightly intelligent one, would have been asking his advisers: “Cut the double-talk, tell me what the dollar is really worth, compared to the American citizen’s average buying power, in the physical goods component of a household market-basket, back in 1972?”

At that turn in the conversation, some panicked idiot, probably a Ph.D. spin-doctor from Harvard University, a virtual Professor Rumpelstiltskin, would be tearing himself apart, in a screaming fit of denial, as a way of trying to drown out attention to the President’s words. Amid the screaming denial that the soaring euro reflects a runaway inflation of the dollar, that professor would be repeatedly working in the phrase, “hedonic values.”

Simply, the fictitious security for the value of the mass of



Parmalat has branded itself the world’s biggest dairy products firm, “number one in the world.” Now the ominous question is, “the number-one WHAT?” The biggest bankrupt? The trigger that explodes the biggest debt bubble in world history?

debt in the international U.S. dollar-system, is largely composed of highly inflated financial valuations of things including stock-market prices, bloated mortgage values associated with the Fannie Mae mortgage-based securities bubble, and the like. For example, a collapse in the Fannie Mae-centered part of the bubble would threaten to set off a chain-reaction collapse in the value of the mortgages used to prop up the bubble, which would pull the rug from under that and related paper being counted as financial assets within the system generally: in other words, some approximation of the kind of financial chain-reaction collapse when a bubble pops.

What Next?

How should the Presidency of the U.S. prepare itself, immediately, now, to react to the threatened short-term consequences, such as those which are now threatening to be triggered, in the very near term, by the collapse of the Parmalat bubble itself?

To understand the deeper implications of that set of observations, we must examine the systemically fraudulent character of current Federal Reserve and related policies. We must look at the problem on three levels.

First, we must consider the emergency measures needed to put the Parmalat entity *as a unified whole* into receivership,

for which the government of Italy must be supported, should it choose to take that course of action more or less immediately. If Parmalat is chopped into pieces in a bankers'-style, financial-bankruptcy butcher-shop, selling off chunks in settlements, the global systemic implications of the Parmalat case could not be efficiently controlled. The sickness has been caused by the evolution of the private financial system's overreaching control, and by suppression of the functions of defense of national interest which can be conducted only by sovereign powers of nation-states' governments. The present state of practice of the private international financial system, is the disease, of which Parmalat's collapse is a product and symptom. Do not send more of the disease as treatment for the sick patient, unless you really wish to bring on a global, mass-murderous, financial-economic chain-reaction catastrophe beyond the imagination of virtually any among you.

We must freeze the financial side of the bankruptcy now, keeping the firm itself intact as an integrated asset to be placed in the receivership of the assigned government agency, to preserve the entity's optimal value, by maintaining the functioning integrity of the essential assets, for the benefit of the public interest.

Second, although many governments are themselves in a condition of near- or active bankruptcy, the source of the present crisis is not the institution of the nation-state, but the privately controlled institutions of the deregulated, post-

1971-72 world monetary-financial system. Under an international crisis such as the present one, any effort to define, or deal with the crisis from an essentially monetary-financial standpoint, will assuredly lead to a worsening of the global catastrophe now fully under way. We must look at the causes and remedies for the crisis from the primary standpoint of physical-economic, rather than monetary-financial statistics. Only a general reform of the present world monetary-system could prevent a careening, out of control, general collapse of that system as a whole.

Thirdly, while short-term emergency measures are being crafted and deployed, to bring the present financial fire-storm of the sinking U.S. dollar under control, we must craft a new international monetary-financial system, returning from the doomed, deregulated, floating-exchange-rate system, to a fixed-exchange-rate system buttressed by regulatory measures, supported by a set of nested long-term treaty agreements whose aggregate maturities will lie between one and two generations, between 25 and 50 years.

For example: Objectively, the physical condition of the U.S. domestic economy is far worse today, than the state of affairs which Franklin Roosevelt inherited from the disastrous policies of Presidents Coolidge and Hoover. The rotted-out state of U.S. basic economic infrastructure is the simplest factual demonstration of that relative state of affairs. Europe is in a similar fix. Western Europe, especially the United

New Year Deepens Dollar Crisis

At the middle of the ninth week of consecutive losses against all other leading currencies, on Jan. 5 the U.S. dollar tumbled to a new historic low against the euro (\$1.277), having fallen through the \$1.25 level without stopping or looking around. Statements by American currency "experts" and by Treasury Secretary John Snow, that the dollar fall is being slowed and will not go below \$1.35, look panicky. The dollar also reached new multi-year lows to the yen, the British pound, and the Swiss franc. For the full year 2003, the dollar decline in respect to the euro amounted to 17%, the U.S. currency's biggest annual decline since the euro was established in 1999.

All of this evidence of the crumbling floating-exchange-rate monetary system, happened amidst the permanent issuance of "super-optimistic" reports concerning the American economy, claiming that U.S. manufacturing,

construction activity, and other indicators are currently rising at their greatest speed in 20 years.

Strong Inflation Pressure

The fall of the dollar is also triggering strong inflationary pressures among key commodities in recent months. While the gold price exceeded \$422 on Jan. 5—its highest level in 14 years—the silver price also hit a new 5-year high. The prices of some of the industrial metals are rising even faster than those of the precious metals. At the end of 2003, the price of nickel had increased by 120% for the year, lead by 55%, copper by 40%, tin by 40%, and zinc by 30%. In the United States the prices of gasoline and heating oil also began to jump in early January; that of natural gas had already soared in the last six months of 2003.

Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan had to make a special presentation on Jan. 5, on the Fed's policy not to use interest rates to restrain financial bubbles, in order to emphasize that the Fed was *not* planning any interest rate increase, so that the U.S. "stock market recovery" could keep going a bit longer.

As the new year starts, central banks in Europe and Asia are preparing for further dramatic declines by the

Kingdom, is in a physical condition either approaching—or, as in the case of the U.K., already worse—than that of the United States. France, Germany, and Italy, among the larger western European economies which are virtually bankrupt at present levels of physical output, nonetheless have greater relative potential, given an expansion of high-tech export markets, than the U.S.A.

With a sweeping change in current U.S. policy, toward a fixed-exchange-rate system, and cooperation with long-term physical development of the Eurasian infrastructure, the collapse phase of the present world economic crisis could be halted through aid of concerted action by sovereign governments, and an accelerating rate of long-term net physical growth set into motion.

In summary: We must think in terms of the indicated three steps to be taken, as emergency changes in the direction of policy-thinking and practice. First, recognize the virtual insanity of the current policies leading into what the Parmalat affair symptomizes. Second, we must commit ourselves to rebuild our shattered national economies on the basis of subordinating rule by finance, to rule by what amounts to physical-economic common-sense approaches to defense of the general welfare. Third, make immediate emergency reforms and follow-through reforms of the international monetary-financial system, which are intended to be honored in practice, for a period of not less than one to two generations yet to come.

Physical Economy

What tends to blind the public to the reality of the presently ongoing general collapse of the world's present financial-monetary system, is the kind of systematic lying of all leading monthly, quarterly, and annual reports on the subject of inflation, by the government and Federal Reserve System of the U.S.A., and other relevant institutions inside and outside the U.S.A. itself.

The principal means by which that intentional fraud by the Fed and U.S. government agencies have massively faked the figures on inflation, has been a swindle sometimes called "the Quality Adjustment" or "hedonic" factor. The most direct way of exposing the fact of the intentional fraud in those reports, is by comparing the costs of essential physical elements of a family household's consumption, including health-care, with the average income of each among assorted, middle and lower family-income brackets. In other words, take accounts such as food, cost of maintaining a place of residence, education, and so on, with the class of total income of the relevant class of income group. In other words, what is the quality of family consumption in 1966, or 1972, and what does the price, then, of that quality of consumption represent as a percentile of family income then, and now?

For example: What percentile of the annual income of the leading wage-earner of a family household must be allotted to the cost of maintaining possession and occupancy of a

U.S. dollar. Unnamed European Central Bank officials indicated in press interviews, that some form of action may be required once the euro breaks the \$1.30 mark. After the Japanese authorities had spent \$188 billion for currency interventions during 2003, to prevent the yen from rising too fast against the dollar, the Japanese government has now received a \$93 billion credit from the Bank of Japan specifically to keep up this superheated pace of currency interventions, until the doubling of the government's borrowing limit for such activities goes into effect.

The *China Business Post* reported on Dec. 22 that the Chinese central bank has been studying a plan to peg the renminbi to a *basket of 10 currencies* instead of its current peg to the dollar. The basket of currencies is supposed to reflect the country's foreign trade and investment volumes and, in particular, to avoid short-term foreign exchange rate fluctuations. A timetable for this possible change was not mentioned.

In Russia, the central bank reported cash exchanges during October 2003 at a level not seen since the 1998 crisis: Russian citizens exchanged over \$5.5 billion of foreign currency. In its monthly review of the currency market, the Russian central bank noted: "The decline of the ruble-dollar exchange rate in September, combined with



the rise of [the] euro, greatly increased the interest in the euro among Russian individual depositors. The demand for euro[s] increased by 42% in October. The structure of currency demand has abruptly changed in favor of the euro, while the demand for the U.S. dollar fell by 11%." Russian President Vladimir Putin, speaking at a meeting with the government leadership on Dec. 29, emphasized Russia's vast amount of gold reserves, which are among the highest in the world.

reasonable place of residence? Compare this figure for 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, and today.

For example: Look at the rise in cost of grocery-store food prices now, as compared to a point six months ago, a year ago, two years ago. Or, also go into an area in which a great mushroom, like Wal-Mart, has pushed local competitors out of existence. Compare the quality of what you could buy today in that community's stores, with what you could buy five or 10 years ago.

These kinds of comparisons refer essentially to households' direct consumption of essential goods and services. They do not include medium- to long-term capital factors, such as the run-down condition, or closing of both essential employers' operations; or collapse of public and related investment in basic economic infrastructure, such as school systems, libraries, hospitals, systems of generation and distribution of power, and so on. Since approximately 1971, the U.S. has lost no less than \$4 trillions' worth (at today's prices) of essential basic infrastructure. Genghis Khan's hordes, disguised as entities such as the American Enterprise Institute, have come and raped and looted the United States, all by the invitation of our government.

The citizen is largely to blame for allowing this to happen to us all. He or she either voted for the bums who allowed these swindles to continue over decades; or, they say, "Don't blame me. I never vote! Don't blame me for the accident my car caused; I didn't have my hands on the wheel at that time."

When will the citizen wake up? An interesting question, is it not?

Pay Attention to That Man Behind the Curtain

by John Hoefle

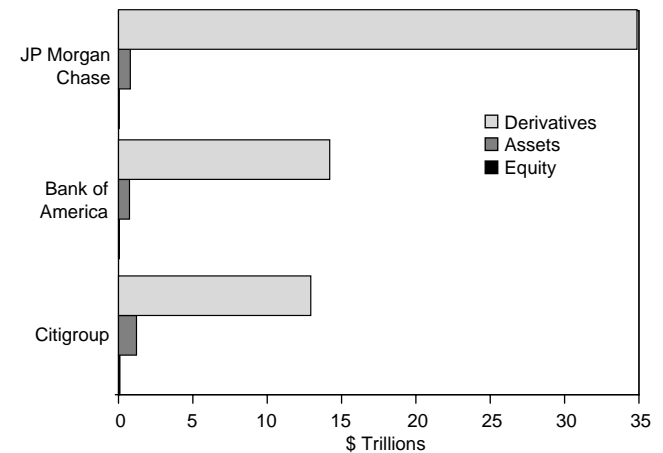
Any good illusionist knows the trick: You provide a distraction for your audience, keeping their eyes away from that which you do not want them to see. Such is the case with the Parmalat investigation now playing out in the press, just as it was in the Enron, WorldCom, and other cases over the recent period. The trick is to pick an executive, or an activity within the collapsed company, and subject him or it to intense public scrutiny, while the banks and other real culprits fade into the shadows.

The Enron case is exemplary. From the day the Enron scandal broke publicly, the major financial press, led by the *Wall Street Journal*, focussed attention upon a handful of Enron's thousands of subsidiaries, affiliates, ventures, and entities. The coverage pointed to a handful of Enron executives, and featured the laments of Enron's bankers, that they

FIGURE 1

Derivatives Dominate at Top U.S. Banks

(\$ Trillions)



Source: Bank for International Settlements.

had had no idea what Enron had been doing. After weeks of such nonsense, a special committee was formed, of one veteran and two new Enron directors, to conduct an investigation of Enron's fraud. This committee ran its investigation precisely along the lines identified by the press.

Only months later did the truth begin to emerge, in dribs and drabs. As it turned out, not only did the banks know what Enron was doing, but they had taught the company how to cook the books and play the derivatives market; and had helped set up and even invested in some of the company's scams. As *EIR*'s own investigations showed, it was bankers who created Enron, as a vehicle for energy deregulation and speculation; and it was the bankers who really ran the show. The focus on the insiders, as guilty as they may have been, actually served to hide the role of Lazard and Rothschild in steering Enron, and the role of Bankers Trust, DLJ, Merrill Lynch, Citigroup, and J.P. Morgan Chase in setting up and funding illicit activities.

Now the illusionists have turned their attention to Parmalat.

Much remains unclear about what actually happened at Parmalat, but it's a pretty sure bet that it's another bankers operation, run by the usual suspects. To understand what the Parmalat affair actually is, one must put away one's magnifying glass and look at what the illusionists do not want you to see, the larger global financial crisis.

Derivatives

The dominant feature of the global financial system today is the huge casino known as the global derivatives market. In 2000, Lyndon LaRouche and *EIR* estimated that there were some \$400 trillion in financial (debt) aggregates swirling

FIGURE 2

Dollar Plunge Continues

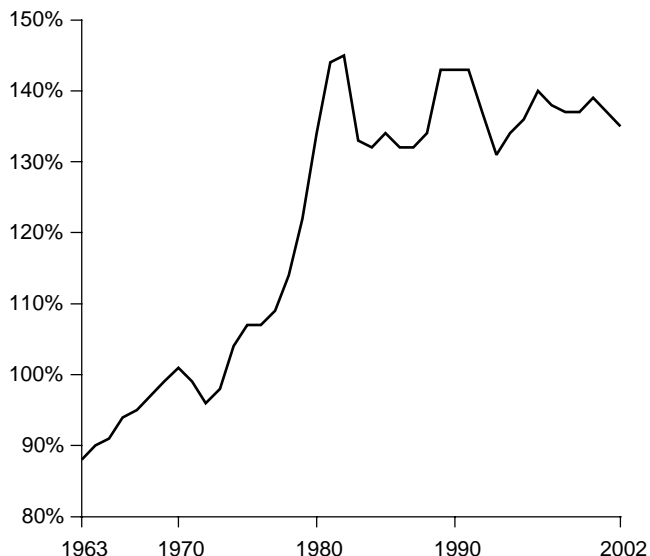
(Euros per Dollar)



Source: *EIR*.

FIGURE 3

Combined Home, Car, Medical, College, and Food Payments as Percent of Average Paycheck



Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce; National Association of Home Builders; The College Board; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; *EIR*.

around the financial markets, of which some \$300 trillion were derivatives, with another \$100 trillion in stocks, bonds, and related claims. Since that time, according to the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), global derivatives volume has been increasing at a rate of some 23% a year, which suggests that the level of derivatives in the system may have nearly doubled since that estimate was issued.

Parmalat, in the period before its huge financial holes appeared to the light, had become involved to the extent of over \$1 billion in collateralized debt obligations (CDOs), one of the most rapidly expanding sectors of the global derivatives markets. This involved its relations to the Bank of America, or NationsBank.

There are, to be sure, enormous differences between *EIR*'s estimations of the size of the global derivatives market, and the figures provided by the BIS, but the BIS figures—\$109 trillion in derivatives worldwide in 2000, and \$208 trillion by June 2003—are plenty large enough to show the derivatives market to be the largest and most dangerous financial sector in the system.

The purpose of all this derivatives activity, as we have stressed repeatedly over the years, is to hide the bankruptcy of the financial system, and spread its losses around the world. However, as LaRouche has indicated, the larger this bubble gets, the more unstable it becomes. As with any pyramid scheme, it must grow continuously or collapse, and its appetite is enormous.

The Usual Suspects

When Parmalat announced the replacement of its chief executive officer in mid-December, it also announced the appointment of two banks to oversee its restructuring: Lazard

Frères and Mediobanca. The apparent bank takeover increases the danger LaRouche warns of (see article, page 4) that the company's large and productive dairy foods operations will be torn up and sold off in pieces—the worst outcome for the Italian and worldwide physical economies.

Lazard should be familiar to readers of *EIR*, both as one of the banks LaRouche has identified as a controller of the Synarchist movement, and as a bank which has played a major role in creating the speculative financial bubble in the United States. Mediobanca is an Italian bank closely allied with the insurance giant that grew from the old Venetian *fondi*, Assicurazioni Generali—whose chairman comes from Lazard. Mediobanca's major shareholders include Capitalia, Banca Intesa, and San Paolo IMI, which are also Parmalat's main Italian banks.

That Lazard would turn up on the Parmalat crime scene should be no surprise. Former Lazard banker Raymond Trough was one of the three-man panel which ran the Enron investigation, and Lazard is also involved in the Hollinger Corp. restructuring. Former Lazard partner Felix Rohatyn, who headed a New York Stock Exchange task force to consolidate investment banks and brokerages in the early 1970s, is now promoting himself as an authority on "corporate governance" in these scandalous times.

One of the chief beneficiaries of Rohatyn's work for the NYSE is Citigroup Chairman Sandy Weill, and Weill's long-

time controller/attorney Kenneth Bialkin is on the General Council of Assicurazioni Generali. Citigroup is one of the major American lenders to Parmalat. Another is Bank of America, whose roots on the San Francisco side go back to the Bank of Italy of Synarchist and Mussolini supporter A.P. Gianinni. When it comes to corporate crime, it's a small world after all.

The Story Behind Parmalat's Bankruptcy

by Claudio Celani

The bankruptcy of the giant food company Parmalat, warned Italian Finance Minister Giulio Tremonti on Dec. 22, runs the risk of leading to "general corporate insolvency" in Italy, if there is a run on corporate bonds. Throughout Europe, financial operators are nervous about the enormous sums of fraudulent financial paper that went up in smoke—and about where the trail of criminal investigation will lead. A senior European financial source, for example, told *EIR* that Parmalat's collapse throws a spotlight on the huge volume of dirty deals that are being run by top international banks through offshore centers such as the Cayman Islands. These deals are often used to finance political, illegal, or high-risk speculative efforts, he said, and the Parmalat scandal could expose this entire dirty sub-structure of the global financial system, with unforeseeable financial as well as political consequences.

Parmalat is the largest Italian food company and the fourth largest in Europe, controlling 50% of the Italian market in milk and milk-derivative products. Suddenly, it was discovered that its claimed liquidity of 4 billion euro did not exist, and that EU 8 billion in bonds of investors' money had evaporated as well. Parmalat is the largest bankruptcy in European history, representing 1.5% of Italian GNP—proportionally larger than the combined ratio of the Enron and WorldCom bankruptcies to the U.S. GNP.

Behind Parmalat's facade as a productive agro-industrial company with 34,000 employees, hides a giant financial speculative scheme to lure investors' money and syphon it off through a network of 260 international offshore speculative entities, where the money disappeared. It has been reported that at the receiver-end of that scheme, the Cayman Islands-based offshore entity called Bonlat had invested \$6.9 billion in interest swaps, the highest-risk derivatives operations. So far, through this scheme, at least EU 8 billion have disappeared, but the figure is provisory.

It is now being discovered that over the years, Parmalat had become a tool of the banks, which had invented, built up, and managed the speculative scheme. Which banks? The list

currently investigated by prosecutors in Parma and Milan reads like the *Burke's Peerage* of the international financial system: Bank of America, Citicorp, J.P. Morgan, Deutsche Bank, Banco Santander, ABN; it goes on with all the largest Italian banks: Capitalia (Rome), S. Paolo-IMI (Turin), Intesa-BCI (Milan), Unicredito (Genoa-Milan), Monte dei Paschi (Siena), to name just a few.

How It Developed

The story began in 1997, when Parmalat decided to become a "global player" and started a campaign of international acquisitions, especially in North and South America, financed through debt. Soon, Parmalat became the third largest cookie-maker in the United States. But such acquisitions, instead of bringing in profits, started, no later than 2001, to bring in red figures. Losing money on its productive activities, the company shifted more and more to the high-flying world of derivatives and other speculative enterprises.

Parmalat's founder and now former CEO Calisto Tanzi engaged the firm in several exotic enterprises, such as a tourism agency called Parmatour, and the purchase of the local soccer club Parma. Huge sums were poured into these two enterprises, which have been a loss from the very beginning. It has been reported that Parmatour, now closed, has a loss of at least EU 2 billion, an incredibly high figure for a tourist agency.

The losses of the Parma soccer club are not yet fully known. Here, Parma insiders are pointing at what they call the "Medellín Cartel" connection—i.e., the purchase of overpriced Colombian soccer players, and other extravagances. While accumulating losses, and with debts to the banks, Parmalat started to build a network of offshore mail-box companies, which were used to conceal losses, through a mirror-game which made them appear as assets or liquidity, while the company started to issue bonds in order to collect money. The security for such bonds was provided by the alleged liquidity represented by the offshore schemes.

The largest bond placers have been Bank of America, Citicorp, and J.P. Morgan. These banks, like their European and Italian partners, rated Parmalat bonds as sound financial paper, when they knew, or should have known, that they were worth nothing. While Bank of America has participated as a partner in some of Parmalat's acquisitions, Citicorp is alleged to have built up the fraudulent accounting system.

What strikes one is not only the dimension of the scheme, but the arrogance of its authors. For instance, one of the offshore mail-box firms used to channel the liquidity coming from the bond sales was called Buconero, which means "black hole"! Appropriately, the first class-action suit in the United States on the Parmalat case, filed by the South Alaskan Miners' Pension Fund, is against Parmalat, its auditors, Bank of America, and Citicorp—and focusses on Buconero. "The Parmalat fraud has been mainly implemented in New York, with the active role of the Zini legal firm and of Citibank," said San



An important issue raised by the Parmalat scandal, is who is to supervise the Italian banking system—when the central bank is run by the banks themselves. Italian Finance Minister Giulio Tremonti (right, shown here with U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan) has been battling for a government role in certain banking decisions, but has so far been blocked by the Bank of Italy.

Diego lawyer Darren Robbins, a partner in the firm Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, which is leading the class-action suit. “We believe that Citigroup, by creating instruments like the sadly famous ‘Buconero,’ has played a fundamental role in helping Parmalat to fake their balance sheets and hide their real financial situation.”

The New York-based Zini lawfirm named by Robbins, has played a role which seems to have come out of the movie *The Godfather*. Through Zini, firms owned by Parmalat have been sold to certain American citizens with Italian surnames, only to be purchased again by Parmalat later. The whole operation was fake: The money for the sale in the first place came from other entities owned by Parmalat, and it served only to create “liquidity” in the books. Thanks to that liquidity, Parmalat could keep issuing bonds. Mafia? Former CEO Tanzi declared to prosecutors in Parma that the fraudulent bonds system “was fully the banks’ idea.” Parmalat’s former financial manager, Fausto Tonna, counterfeited Parmalat’s balance sheets in order to provide security for the bonds, but “it was the banks which proposed it to Tonna,” Tanzi declared.

Tanzi’s version has been so far confirmed by Luciano Spilingardi, head of Cassa di Risparmio di Parma and member of the Parmalat board. Bond issues were ordered by the banks, Spilingardi said to prosecutors, according to leaks published in the daily *La Repubblica*. “I remember,” Spilingardi says, “that one of the last issues, of 150 million euros, was presented to the board meeting as an explicit request by a foreign bank, which was ready to subscribe the entire bond. If I remember correctly, it was Deutsche Bank.” Spilingardi says that he expressed “perplexity” about the pro-

posal, because a previous bond issue of EU 600 million had failed, in the Spring of 2003, causing a 10% fall of Parmalat stocks in one day. But the request was accepted, and the last Parmalat bond, issued in Summer 2003, made its way to the Cayman Islands black hole. At the moment of Parmalat’s default, in December 2003, the financial manager of Parmalat was no longer Tonna, who had left after the failed bond issue in the Spring. He has been replaced by Alberto Ferraris, who comes from . . . Citibank. In June 2003, before the last bond issue “ordered” by Deutsche Bank, Parmalat’s board gained a new member: Luca Sala, a top manager coming from . . . Bank of America.

The Parmalat crisis finally broke out on Dec. 8, when the company Parmalat defaulted on a EU 150 million bond. The management claims that this was because a customer, a speculative fund named Epicurum, did not pay its bills. Allegedly, Parmalat has won a derivatives contract with Epicurum, betting against the dollar. But it was soon discovered that Epicurum is owned by

firms whose address is the same as some of Parmalat’s own offshore entities. In other words, Epicurum is owned by Parmalat.

On Dec. 9, as rumors spread that Parmalat’s claimed liquidity was not there, Standard & Poor’s finally downgraded Parmalat bonds to junk status, and in the next few days, Parmalat stocks fell 40%. On Dec. 12, the Parmalat management somehow found the money to pay the bond, but on Dec. 19 came the end: Bank of America announced that an account with allegedly \$3.9 billion in liquidity, claimed by Parmalat at BoA, did not exist. In one shot, the bankruptcy was revealed, and Parmalat stocks fell an additional 66%. Later, Tonna would confess that he had faked BoA documents, using a scanner, scissors, and glue, to “invent” such a \$3.9 billion account, a version which is still the official one.

‘Systemic Risk’

On Dec. 22, the Italian government rushed through emergency legislation aimed at allowing quick bankruptcy procedures for Parmalat, in order to protect its industrial activity, payrolls, vendors, etc., from creditors’ claims. The government appointed Enrico Bondi to present a reorganization plan by Jan. 20. So far, so good. But Bondi, who had already replaced Tanzi a few days before, has two loyalties: he was appointed by the government, but he is also a man trusted by the banks, including for his reorganization of the Ferruzzi-Montedison group, which was eventually sold to the Agnelli group. Fears are that Bondi will obey the banks, which want to chop up Parmalat and sell it in pieces—the plan feared by the trade unions and, at least publicly, by the government itself.

That same day, Paolo Raimondi, head of the Italian LaRouche movement, issued a statement in which he said that the Parmalat bankruptcy, like the Cirio, Enron, and LTCM cases, “are not isolated cases in an otherwise functioning system. Instead, they are the most evident manifestation of the bankruptcy of the entire financial system.” After pointing to the role of derivatives speculation in the Parmalat case, Raimondi stressed that Citigroup and Bank of America, Parmalat’s main financial partners, are “the number two and three among banks involved in derivatives operations.”

Because it is not just a firm at stake but the whole system, “the solution must be a global one,” Raimondi said, pointing to Lyndon LaRouche’s proposal for a world financial reorganization called a New Bretton Woods. “The Italian Parliament has already discussed, in the past, a series of motions on the New Bretton Woods, which were introduced on different occasions by Senators Pedrizzi and Peterlini, and by Representative Brugger, and received support from a hundred members of Parliament, from all parties.” Raimondi also called the recent statement by “a high moral authority, such as Milan Cardinal Dionigi Tettamanzi, who, presented with the New Bretton Woods proposal, said that the Italian government not only can, but must, promote it.” Over Christmas, this statement was circulated in Italy, and distributed in Parma by LaRouche Youth Movement organizers.

The Italian government is aware of the systemic dimensions of the crisis, at least as concerns the Italian bond market, as Minister Tremonti’s Dec. 22 statement about “general corporate insolvency” shows. “Do you have any idea,” said Tremonti to his colleagues, “of what would happen if the market demanded liquidation of money invested in corporate bonds? Therefore, we must quickly review current legislation protecting investors.”

Tremonti referred to 100,000 Italian owners of Parmalat bonds, mostly families which have been advised by their banks to buy paper which is now worth nothing. This is the third large insolvency hitting Italian investors in one year: The first, the Argentinian insolvency, wiped out EU 12 billion euro in bonds owned by 450,000 Italians; then, the bankruptcy of Cirio, another food company, meant a default on EU 1.2 billion in bonds owned by 40,000 families. Panic is already spreading, and a run on the Italian bond market is on the horizon. Bank stocks have plunged, with Capitalia, the main Italian creditor of Parmalat, having lost 40% since Dec. 4.

The red thread of this catastrophe is represented by the role of the banks. Italian banks, not unlike their international colleagues, have lured unaware customers into high-risk investments—workers, pensioners, and professionals who, in most cases, did not know where their money was invested, or who were fraudulently told that it was “safely” invested.

In the Argentinian bonds case, consumer organizations have filed a legal action against the banks, because they failed to inform customers, as prescribed by law, that the investment

was a high-risk one. In the Cirio case, it came out that on the eve of the company’s insolvency, creditor banks rushed to dump their Cirio bonds, by selling them to their customers! And Italian newspapers are now publishing letters by owners of Parmalat bonds, telling how they were still being sold such bonds by their banks on Dec. 11, two days after the first Parmalat default, and after Standard & Poor’s had downgraded them to “junk” status!

The role of the banks, and of their putative supervisor, the Bank of Italy, has been the issue of an all-out war between Tremonti and BoI Governor Antonio Fazio, since the Cirio default. Things have now escalated, as the failure of BoI supervision in the Parmalat case is dramatically evident. Beyond the power struggles which are also involved, the real issue is, who controls the Bank of Italy. The fact is that the central bank, which is supposed to exercise control over the banking system, is itself controlled by the banks, which are its shareholders!

The Italian central banking system is not dissimilar to the U.S. Federal Reserve or other central banking systems. Under the Bretton Woods system of regulations, however, it was partially under government control. This changed first in 1979, when deregulation freed the central bank from the obligation to buy government debt, and finally after 1992, when the largest shareholders of the Bank of Italy were privatized. These are Banca Commerciale (now Intesa-BCI), Credito Italiano (now Unicredito), IMI (now S.Paolo-IMI), and Banca Nazionale del Lavoro. The reader will recognize the names of some among Parmalat’s main creditors and bond-placers. These are the controllers of the Bank of Italy, which the BoI is supposed to control.

In the past months, Tremonti has led an unsuccessful battle to change this, by attempting to introduce local government representatives onto the boards of the Banking Foundations, which control Italian banks. Through that move, Tremonti hoped also to gain a handle on banking decisions to finance, for instance, infrastructure investments. He lost that battle, due to the staunch opposition of the Bank of Italy.

But now the issue is again on the table, and decisions are expected to be taken after a parliamentary committee, set up after the Parmalat case broke, has investigated the current state of relations between the banking system and the corporate world. On Jan. 8, a government initiative is expected on a new control authority, which is supposed to assume the supervisory powers which the Bank of Italy had, but never implemented.

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Archbishop Endorses New Bretton Woods

by Liliana Gorini

Does morality have anything to do with economics and the financial system? Should financial institutions orient toward profit, or the Common Good? Should Italy, as a Catholic country, promote a New Bretton Woods? These questions were answered with a resolute “Yes,” by Cardinal Dionigi Tettamanzi, Archbishop of Milan, at a conference on “Moral Orientation in Credit and Finance,” held at the Cariplo Foundation in Milan on Nov. 24.

The collapse of Parmalat, considered the “Italian Enron,” poses most sharply the threat to the financial system from rampant speculation in derivatives, and makes the Cardinal’s intervention particularly timely.

The conference was an initiative of Dr. Giuseppe Vigorelli, president of the Association for the Development of Banking and Stock Exchange Studies, which since 1973 has provided a link for the Milan banking world to the main Catholic university in Italy, the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart. In July 2001, the Association had invited economist Lyndon LaRouche to address a conference on his proposal for a New Bretton Woods global financial reorganization. LaRouche’s speech was sent out by the Association to 400 Italian banking, financial, and political institutions.

The Nov. 24 conference with Cardinal Tettamanzi was opened by Dr. Vigorelli, who reminded the audience, composed of nearly 300 leading representatives of Italian banks, European financial institutions, university professors, and press, that “each market, and in particular financial markets, must undergo strict regulation, whereby efficient organization must guarantee transparent information.”

“The classic theory according to which the sole responsibility of an enterprise was that of maximizing profit, is coming to an end,” Vigorelli said. “A new reality is replacing it, that of ‘social citizenship’ of companies, which aims at ‘profits accompanied by principles’ and relative social responsibilities. . . . We have seen the values of *Having* trample over the values of *Being*, in a culture which is experiencing a moral decline—the mother of all other declines.”

Cardinal Tettamanzi demanded an end to financial speculation, in order to establish an economic system based on the Common Good. He recalled the words of Pope Paul VI, who had addressed the Milan and Varese banks in 1957, when still Archbishop of Milan, teaching them that “the economic world is governed not only by values and competences which are intrinsic to financial activity, but also by moral values, as well

as spiritual and religious ones.”

“Think about some of the characteristics of today’s most common financial products,” Cardinal Tettamanzi said. “First of all, their immateriality, which allows for gigantic transfers of capital from one point of the planet to another, with the inevitable consequences deriving from this. Most of these operations are virtual, limited to accounting entries, detached from any material basis, although their results can heavily influence the overall social and economic situation. Think, for example, of the financial support which can be given to a certain country in the world and subtracted from another, because of a gigantic financial transaction, which can create employment and wealth on the one side, and unemployment and poverty on the other. Without forgetting the high technological sophistication of such financial instruments, which allow for innumerable and complex operations, with no limit on place and time and with potential real effects on the life of many people. . . .

“Since financial activity is an activity of Man, it has the imprint of Man’s characteristics. Man is not only the one who carries out this activity, but he is also the object of such activity. In this sense, all the work of Man, including financial work, must have Man as the main criterion. . . . Morality, because it is for Man, cannot only be meant as individual, or even worse, as privatistic. Man is in fact in relation to others. Therefore, by its very nature, morality has social implications. It concerns all aspects of social life of people, including what can be realized in the complex economic, financial, and credit system. As such, financial activity cannot be advantageous only for some and damaging for others, who may be the ones already penalized. It must remain at the service of each and every one; in a word, at the service of the Common Good.” In order to make this possible, the Cardinal called on bankers and financial institutions to put “Man, moral issues, and the Common Good at the center of their activity,” including by punishing financial speculation.

Referring to this statement, Liliana Gorini, vice president of the Solidarity Movement (the LaRouche movement in Italy), asked Cardinal Tettamanzi about LaRouche’s proposal for a New Bretton Woods, pointing out that his call was also at the center of a motion to the Italian Senate endorsed by, among many others, Sen. Giulio Andreotti, a Catholic politician. “Your Eminence, do you think that Italy could and should support this proposal?” Gorini asked. Tettamanzi replied, “You asked about the proposal made by a layman to reorganize the financial and economic system, and your question was: Can Italy and must Italy promote it? My answer is: Not only can Italy promote it, but it must promote it, as difficult as it may be, and Italy must develop the energy necessary to realize this task.”

Vigorelli announced that Tettamanzi’s speech will open up a series of conferences on this issue, culminating in the yearly seminar of the School for Managers of the Bank of Italy which will be held in Perugia in March 2004.

Spirit Rover Makes Successful Mars Landing

by Marsha Freeman

Seven months of nervous waiting and “six minutes of hell” ended well for more than 200 scientists and engineers late evening on Saturday, Jan. 3, when the first of two identical exploration rovers safely landed on Mars. The rovers—the *Spirit* and *Opportunity* mobile geologists—will explore different sites on opposite sides of the red planet, as the next step in NASA’s research effort to “follow the water” on Mars.

Across the Atlantic, a group of British scientists and engineers, while happy for their American colleagues, was suffering the disappointment of having most likely lost its *Beagle 2* lander somewhere on Mars. The diminutive spacecraft was to land on Christmas Day, but has not been heard from since.

Mars is known as a graveyard for spacecraft, referred to as “the death planet,” the “Bermuda Triangle” of the Solar System where spacecraft disappear. At the point when NASA’s *Spirit* rover was launched toward Mars on June 8, a total of 30 spacecraft had been sent there since the 1960s. Only 12 had succeeded, and two were then in transit. Since then, one of those, Japan’s *Nozomi* orbiter, missed Mars after suffering damage from solar flares during its traverse through the Solar System; and the other, the European *Beagle 2* lander, remains AWOL.

At a cadre school for organizers of his movement on Jan. 1 in Mainz, Germany, American Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche commented that the loss of *Beagle* “merely points up” the “fundamental problem” in the way space exploration is being approached. LaRouche is well known, internationally, for designing (in the mid-1980s) a 40-year program for

establishing a scientific research colony on Mars—especially through his one-hour 1984 television educational entitled “The Woman on Mars.”

The basic problem, LaRouche said, is that “in making anything work, you have to create the infrastructure that will support your effort.” He pointed out that “the further you go, the greater the distance you have to operate over, the larger part of the Solar System you’re operating in. . . . When you go from Earth to Mars . . . it’s not like taking the train, from someplace to someplace. You’re actually going through a very large part of the Solar System. . . . There are a lot of things going on there. This is not simply empty space. Electromagnetically, it’s very active”—a lesson recently learned again in the loss of the *Nozomi* spacecraft.

As the *Spirit* rover scientists also tried to make clear throughout the mission, LaRouche emphasized, “You’re going to an unknown destination—that is, you don’t know what you’re going to find when you get there. That’s why you’re going there!” This means that what you must do “is build a fail-safe logistical system first, which can deliver and support these kinds of [spacecraft], so if one fails, you’re immediately in place to make the next one.” And, once you have sent astronauts to Mars, LaRouche cautioned, “and they’re distressed, how are you going to rescue them? You’d better have a system out there, which can anticipate that problem and deal with it.” The problem, particularly with *Beagle 2*, was the “el cheapo” approach, LaRouche advised, without the “human infrastructure for space exploration,” or “the supporting systems planted all over the place.”

The “el cheapo” *Beagle 2* lander was added to the Mars Express orbiter mission by a team of British scientists. With no European Space Agency backing, they decided to raise the funds themselves. When they ran short of resources, the British government bailed them out, but the stripped-down lander had no redundancy in its systems. While managers bragged about how cheap the rover was, in fact, it had little chance of success.

Lessons Learned

During the 1990s, under the regime of former NASA Administrator Dan Goldin, the policy of “faster, better, cheaper”



NASA’s *Spirit* rover is now perched inside Gusev crater on the red planet, getting ready to start its three-month exploration of the planet’s geological past.

was introduced, to try to accommodate massive layoffs and budget cuts in the space agency, thanks to Vice President Al Gore's "reinventing government" program. This insane policy led to a string of planetary mission failures, and also contributed to the Columbia Space Shuttle accident last Feb. 1.

The 1999 Mars Climate Orbiter was lost near Mars, and two months later, the 1999 Mars Polar Lander disappeared. The space agency learned its lesson: building up the infrastructure would be the next step. The following Mars launch opportunity placed the 2001 Odyssey spacecraft into orbit, where it joined the Mars Global Surveyor, which was already there. These two remote sensing spacecraft have assured ready, and multiply-redundant communication between Earth and the *Spirit* rover, increasing the chances of mission success, and assuring that mission controllers would know what happened to the rover, should the mission fail.

The rovers themselves, at a cost of more than \$400 million each, have multiply-redundant systems, hazard avoidance techniques, and were sent as a pair to lower the risk. "Cheaper" was not the organizing principle of this mission; success was.

So far, even from its perch at the landing site, *Spirit* is challenging scientists to understand more about Mars. Its home in Gusev crater shows: evidence of water flow into the depression; rocks strewn about that have had their surfaces scoured by wild dust storms and "dust devils"; inviting hills in the distance; and a shallower depression the scientists have dubbed "Sleepy Hollow," which may be a secondary crater.

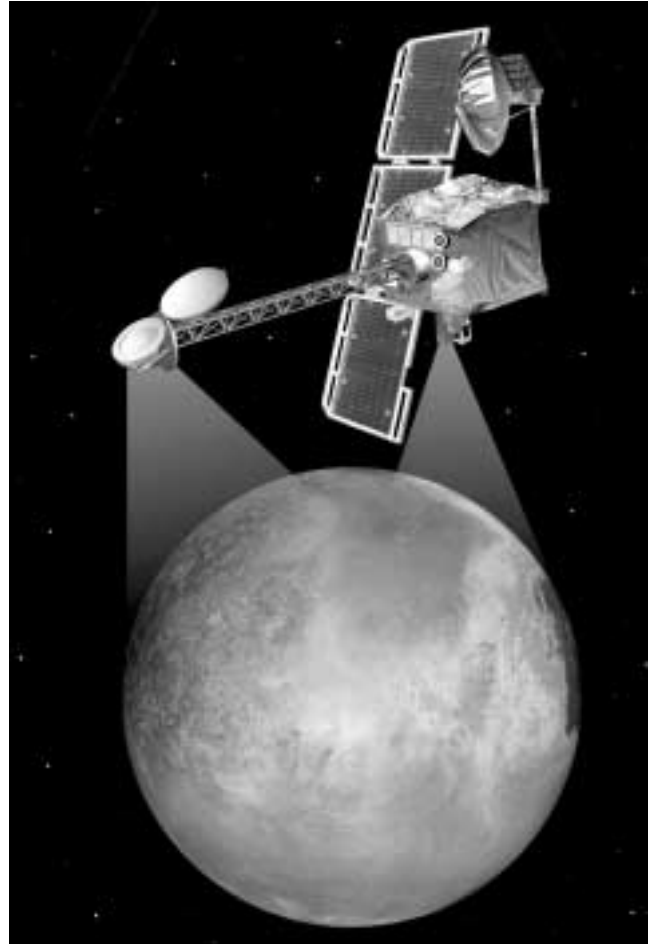
Scientists hope also to determine if there are volcanic rocks and ash at the site, rocks that have been deposited inside the crater by water flowing into it, and evidence of subsurface ice.

When it rolls off the lander and starts its three-month sojourn around Gusev crater, *Spirit* will be intensively examining the rocks and soil, to see if there is evidence of persistent, or standing, liquid water at this site. The program to "follow the water" on Mars, is one of determining if the conditions for the flourishing of life existed in the red planet's past.

The Right Steps

NASA is embarked on a series of unmanned Mars exploration missions through the rest of the decade which will help scientists reduce the number of "unknowns" about the red planet, and build up the communications and other infrastructure. But there are no missions planned for the next steps—to bring samples of Mars back to Earth, leading up to sending people there.

For the past month, pundits and space-watchers have spread rumors that President George Bush will announce a visionary program for NASA, possibly during the State of the Union address later this month, and possibly to include a manned mission to Mars. All of them agree, however, that



Following the loss of an orbiter and lander at Mars in 1999, NASA refocused its exploration program to infrastructure-building in Mars orbit. The Mars Odyssey spacecraft, depicted here, along with the orbiting Mars Global Surveyor, helped increase the chance of success for the Spirit rover.

such an effort would have to "fit" within the current, tightly constrained NASA budget. The Mars Society has been promoting a "quick and cheap" manned Mars project, based on building *no* infrastructure, which would, in fact, most likely result in a one-way trip for the crew.

LaRouche has proposed an effort for Mars exploration, as he explained, which takes "40 years to do it. Why? Because I went through, step by step, the logistical basis you have to build up, to make" each step—starting with the industrial development of the Moon. This approach, LaRouche explained, is how people in the space program "had gone through this, in the Moon" mission during the Apollo project. This sustained effort creates milestones at each step, laying the basis for the next.

The alternative, as the difference between the *Spirit* and *Beagle 2* missions make clear, is to "sneak some small object, at the lowest price, into some destiny, and hope it works! It probably won't."

For Peace in Korea, Put ‘Economy First’

by Kathy Wolfe

The Eurasian Land-Bridge, also known as the “New Silk Road” concept of infrastructure “great projects,” should be used in a specific way to ensure against military conflict in Korea, and promote the success of the Six-Power Talks, U.S. Presidential candidate and *EIR* Founding Editor Lyndon LaRouche advised recently. LaRouche is the conceptual “grandfather” of the New Silk Road.

In a new “economy first” approach, the Eurasian Land-Bridge/New Silk Road should be placed directly on the table at the Six-Power Talks for negotiation, he advised participating nations (China, Russia, Japan, the two Koreas, and the United States). This means the immediate construction of the Trans-Korean Railway and broader, regional projects. LaRouche noted that, if faced with initial resistance from Washington, the Eurasian nations might capture the imagination of the American public with such a “grand design”; most Americans would support such a policy if it were properly explained as being in the tradition of JFK’s Apollo Moon landing program and FDR’s New Deal.

The New Silk Road is vital to the fundamental national security and national interest of Russia, China, Japan, and the United States—as well as Korea. This is a plan to build up the western interior of China, until now so dangerously weak. It is a plan to rebuild the economy of Siberia, a vast area severely underutilized, which has been destroyed by the International Monetary Fund even beyond the damage done by communism.

This is a plan to rescue Japan’s economy from the “lost decade” of industrial failure and bank crashes, due to lack of exports. It even creates an urgently needed new export market for the United States.

Large infrastructure projects demanding next-generation technologies—such as JFK’s Apollo Moon Project—were the best way to spark a real recovery—by upgrading the industrial base. The Apollo Project created the computer chip, the laser, and many other technologies the OECD nations live off today. The OECD has had no technological revolution since, and badly needs one now. If we extend new technologies such as high-speed trains, from “Tokyo to Busan to Paris,” it will force an upgrade of the industrial base in Japan, South Korea, and every other participating nation; for they must introduce a wide array of next-generation technologies to build such a large project.

This is a plan for billions of people, LaRouche says. It can’t be rejected as “a handout for North Korea.” We don’t

propose “handouts” (a little oil, a little rice). We propose to revolutionize the industrial base of Japan, South Korea, China, and Russia, with cutting-edge technologies. North Korea will need to go along and modernize, since they are en route. Voices demanding nuclear weapons will grow weaker.

The 50-Year Proof

LaRouche has proposed the “economy first” approach to the solution of the Israel-Palestine conflict, for 20 years. The idea is simple: Treaties on “paper only” are often broken; but build up the economy together, so that peoples have higher living standards overall, and cooperation will last.

Israel and Palestine need water. Had they built water projects and greened the desert, as the United States did in California from the 1930s, there would be more arable land available, and political problems would be given their grounds for solution.

But for 50 years, Israel and the PLO have failed to reach any durable agreement, by putting paper treaties first, and economic development afterwards. Every “paper only” treaty has been broken, and the Mideast region remains at worsening war.

For 50 years since a cease-fire ended the Korean War, the result of “paper first” is little better on the Korean Peninsula.

Now, the Six-Power Talks on North Korea are in danger, due to the failure to put economy first. As South Korean Foreign Minister Yoon Young-Kwan said in April 2003: “Nuclear weapons are not the beginning and the end of all global foreign and economic policy.”

Dr. Ra Jong-yil, South Korean President Roh Moo-hyun’s National Security Adviser, also explained the idea of “economy first” in a May 13, 2003 *International Herald Tribune* column, “Engagement with the North: Step by Step to One Korea.” Seoul should promote “economic engagement” with Pyongyang now, Dr. Ra wrote—and worry about “grand agendas” for treaties later. “The principle is simple,” he explained: “To move unilaterally toward reconciliation with North Korea, gradually expanding the areas of common concern. . . . This approach deviates sharply from that prevalent last century. In place of pursuing a grand agenda in the name of national glory or ideology, rather the policy of engagement is aimed at addressing the basic necessities: better food, medical care, education and a wider range of choices for everyone. . . .”

“We want to avoid the fate,” the national security expert concluded, “of great political achievements that were initially welcomed with enthusiasm, but did little to improve the conditions of life, and instead led to enormous suffering and misery.”

‘Run the Trains Now’

To break the “failure chain” in Korea, consider broadening the Six-Power Talks, to the economic needs of all participating countries, LaRouche suggests.

And the Eurasian Land-Bridge is not “just trains.” It is a

Transportation Corridors in Northeast Asia



The major Northeast Asian railroad corridors which will connect the Tokyo-to-Paris high-speed Eurasian Land-Bridge, with Trans-Korean rail corridors as the key.

comprehensive vision for a world renaissance. The “backbone” is a plan to build high-speed bullet trains, from Tokyo to Busan to Pyongyang to Beijing to Paris. Wherever possible in the course of this corridor development, we should utilize new technologies such as magnetic levitation—as already begun in the technology-sharing between Germany and China around Shanghai—to create new industries and employ more people, at higher skill levels and better living standards.

The Eurasian Land-Bridge is also a plan to build oil and gas pipelines 2,500 kilometers from Lake Baikal in Siberia, to Pyongyang, Seoul, Busan, and Tokyo. It’s a plan to build new electric power lines and grids, new modern power plants. It’s a plan to build large water development projects, to stop floods in the south of China, and to green the deserts in the north of China—and Russia and Central Asia.

Along the rail lines, we propose to build new cities, new agricultural projects, and new industrial areas, as a 10-mile band of “development zones.”

So far, the D.P.R.K. (North Korea) has adopted a “go slow” approach on the Trans-Korean Railway, and has put its emphasis on the need for a bilateral security treaty with Washington. This is due, not only to threats from Washington, but also to Pyongyang’s internal problems and fears of opening up to full cooperation with the South.

It might be explained to the D.P.R.K. that it is as pointless

to insist on “paper-only treaties” with no substance in Korea, as it is in the Middle East. A paper treaty may look prestigious, but it guarantees nothing. Witness the fate of the Oslo Accords, and the 1994 U.S.-D.P.R.K. Framework Accords. Without a serious economic component which the two sides actually intended to push through and fulfill, these agreements were simply ripped up.

“Run the trains now” from Busan to Pyongyang—that is the only real insurance policy against war. If the world sees that Koreans are running trains every day, like a normal nation, then the worst extremists in Washington will think twice before starting a war. If the Five Eurasian powers create an alliance to build this project—China, Russia, the two Koreas, and Japan—that creates a new “Super-Power for Peace,” which no one will dare attack. The only guarantee is economic strength.

When the eyes of the world see South and North Korean engineers working together, shoulder to shoulder, in the greatest project of modern times, then Korea will truly have the prestige of the greatest powers on Earth. Prestige comes from the use of the human mind, to improve life for the population.

It is also within the independent, sovereign power of the two Koreas, and their Eurasian allies, to take this route now, by the power of their own hands, without waiting for approval from other capitals.

Fighting the Red-Hunters at The Dawn of the Atomic Age

After the unnecessary atomic bombing of Japan by Harry Truman, Trumanism as “McCarthyism” also hit the atomic scientists and engineers. From a new book by veteran Oak Ridge nuclear engineer Ted Rockwell.

There is a part of the early atomic history that many of today’s anti-nuclear activists have conveniently forgotten, or perhaps never knew. Starting right after the war, the scientists and engineers who had unleashed this new force found themselves under vicious and personally threatening attack, from government groups and their allies crusading against suspected communists. These groups considered any questioning of the desirability of continued Army control of atomic research to be un-American.

In our efforts to establish international civilian control of atomic energy development, we opposed the Army’s initial proposal to maintain control; but during the final stages, our position was adopted by the majority of Congress and was signed into law by the President. Even after that, many of us came under personal attack as Communist dupes or agents.

The Un-American Activities Committee

One of the earliest, most vociferous, and most persistent of the attackers was Congressman J. Parnell Thomas, Democrat of New Jersey, Chairman of the notorious House Un-American Activities Committee. On June 4, 1946, he sent two investigators down to Oak Ridge, who claimed to be sympathetically interested in the aims and the programs of the Oak Ridge scientist groups. The investigators were freely shown through the files and reports and invited to a meeting scheduled for that evening. But they left after four hours.

On July 11, Thomas threw a bombshell into the commit-

tee hearings in the form of a report by Ernie Adamson, the committee’s chief counsel, “based on a six-month investigation,” of serious security problems at Oak Ridge. The report charged that some scientists who used to work at Oak Ridge continued to correspond with scientists “inside the reservation,” and charged that groups had been formed that were “definitely opposed to Army supervision at Oak Ridge.” The report went on to say that “The security officers at Oak Ridge think that the peace and security of the United States is definitely in danger.”

As if charges of treason were not enough, the report also charged the scientists with working with the CIO and the AFL to unionize the plants.

The scientists, speaking through the Association of Oak Ridge Scientists (AORS) as well as for themselves individually, hotly blasted the report and responded to each of the charges. They noted that all of their activities had been in the open, under the watchful eye of the Army security people, and their positions were consistent with those expressed by the Secretary of the Army, most of the Congress, and the President of the United States. Oak Ridge security officers were questioned by the committee and flatly denied having expressed any concern for the national safety.

The scientists noted that they had voluntarily agreed to stop publishing this research in 1939 and had “kept the secret” quite well for three years before the Army created the Manhattan Project. And they were completely mystified as to the charge of working with the unions. Whatever their personal feelings about unions, they were just not in a posi-

tion to get into that struggle, which involved hourly workers and management. So, by showering officials and news media with letters and factual statements, they pretty well demolished the Adamson report. But that was not to be the end of it.

‘They Call It Security’

A year later, Thomas had an article entitled “Reds in Our Atom Bomb Plants: The Full, Documented Story,” in the June 21, 1947 issue of *Liberty*, a popular weekly magazine of the day. The story, “as told to” a professional writer, was consistent in tone with “The Woman with a Scar” and “Washington Murder Go Round” in the same issue. The article was an amplification of the same kind of charges made in Adamson’s report. A frightening red hammer and sickle was imposed on an aerial photo of Oak Ridge. What Thomas probably didn’t know is that the fearsome emblem was centered directly on the building with the largest product output in Oak Ridge: the hospital’s maternity ward.

Although the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 had long been the law of the land, Thomas’s conclusion was, “I believe that in the present chaotic world situation our only solution is to repeal the act and return Manhattan District to the Army, which can best administer security.”

Again, the scientist groups sprang into action, giving interviews, writing letters, refuting the various allegations.

I was really annoyed that widely publicized charges as specific as this could be made by a person in such an authoritative position and then just fade away, never proved or disproved, leaving a bad taste. I was determined to do something about it, or at least raise hell about it. I wrote an article for *The Saturday Evening Post* that had the following note under the title: “This article was written at the request of the Association of Oak Ridge Engineers and Scientists [AORES] by one of its members and was reviewed, discussed, revised, and approved by them before publication.” The article was entitled “They Call It Security,” and noted that Webster’s dictionary linked security with being “free from fear, care, or anxiety; easy in mind,” but that Webster had never been to Oak Ridge. Then I got to the meat of the matter:

Representative J. Parnell Thomas recently charged that “our atomic energy secrets may be secrets no longer,” that U.S. atomic scientists are “fellow travelers, if not actual members of the Communist Party,” and that “if certain of the suspected physicists were discharged, scores of other scientists had threatened to walk out.” . . . If Mr. Thomas knows of any such agents, he should do as was done [in Canada]: gather his information secretly, report his findings to the correct government agency, have them accuse a named list of men with a specific list of crimes, and bring the suspects to trial. . . . Since there is every indication, strengthened by observation of previous attacks by his committee, that he has no intention of following his overall smear



Oak Ridge National Laboratory in 1946, a bulls-eye for the “red-hunters” of the early shift to “Trumanism.” Truman’s and Churchill’s use of the nuclear weapon to launch the Cold War, immediately led to witchhunts against the very laboratories and scientists who had made the nuclear technology breakthroughs.

with specific accusations, a reply by the accused is demanded.

I went on to respond to each of the charges in turn. First, that his committee presumably had the most extensive files on suspected communists and the responsibility that goes with such information to do something about it. Second, with regard to the alleged threat of scientists to walk out if certain suspected communists were discharged, I provided a copy of a letter from the head of the Physics Division of the X-10 lab, stating “I can assure you that there is no foundation whatsoever for such an accusation.” I went on to refute each of the other charges in turn, also pointing out that it is hard to refute such charges as “pro-Soviet infiltration . . . fellow travelers . . . communist suspects . . . there can be no doubt that many others are on the payroll . . . persons of doubtful loyalty,” etc.

I also noted that all of the scientists, *alleged communists included*, who had worked there prior to the recent civilian take-over, had been investigated by the Army who had veto power over all hires. Any red infiltration occurred under Army surveillance.



The House Un-American Activities Committee in session under Chairman Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (D-N.J.), whose nationally-publicized witchhunting of Oak Ridge cost engineers and scientists their jobs. Eventually, Thomas' use of his office for illegal enrichment—and not of uranium—led to his own imprisonment.

After finally getting approval from the AORES, I showed the article to the Atomic Energy Commission public information people, and promptly received a request to see one of the Atomic Energy Commissioners. At Oak Ridge, this was like a order from the Pope, and I hurried somewhat nervously to the appointment. The Commissioner told me, in the most conciliatory tones, that the Commission was at that very moment trying to build special relations with the Congress, and they would appreciate very much if I just held off on the article. They were confident that problems of this sort would soon be straightened out, and I wouldn't want to spoil that, would I?

Of course I wouldn't, and the article never saw the light of day. But Thomas wasn't through with us yet.

'They've Taken My Badge!'

One day, one of my fellow workers came up to me with a wild and frightened look. "They've taken my badge," he sobbed. "What am I supposed to do? They've taken my badge!"

"What did you do?" I asked. "Why did they take it?"

"Nothing!" he said. "I didn't do anything. I don't know why they took it. They just called me into Security this morning and took my badge away. They didn't say why. They didn't say when they'd give it back. They didn't tell me what to do to get it back. I don't even know if I'm allowed to stay in Oak Ridge. They didn't tell me anything!"

I didn't know what to say to him. I was speechless. A couple of other people walking by had overheard the exchange—he was talking pretty loudly—and someone broke in to say that another young scientist had had the same thing happen. This wasn't an isolated case. The other victim had decided to head for the AORES office to get what support he could, which we all agreed seemed like a reasonable move. The various scientist groups correctly saw this as a serious problem with longer-range implications, and they poured on

all available fire-power. Stephen White did a piece in the *New York Herald Tribune* headlined "Two Atomic Scientists Suspended, Many More Face Loyalty Inquiry. Oak Ridge Hearings Based on Anonymous Charges of Red Leanings; Suspects Say Accusations Abound in Errors, Which Can Be Checked."

The article quoted from the official charges. The first defendant had four charges, the first two of which stated; "1. A former landlord of yours has reported that in 1943, after you moved from the premises, certain magazines and pamphlets which may have been left on the premises by you may have included a copy of the magazine *New Masses*. 2. A neighbor has stated that she believes a close relative by marriage is a communist." The other two charges were similar. The second defendant had only one charge, which stated in its entirety: "A person with whom you associated closely in the years 1943-47 said you were very enthusiastic about Russia and seemed to be pro-Russian in your view."

Three other scientists were under investigation, with the charges against them similarly vague.

The newspaper columnist pointed out several easily checked errors in the charges and stated, "Similar errors occur in almost all cases." He quoted defendant number two: "Who is this man that says I am a communist? Who am I defending myself against? He has no name, no face, no social security number." Marquis Childs, nationally syndicated columnist, wrote under the headline: "Case Before Loyalty Board Illustrates the Present State of National Near-Hysteria." Tom Stokes wrote another column that was particularly pointed and on-target, headlined "What Was the Crime of Scientists at Oak Ridge?"

My father wrote me a letter in the midst of all this, enclosing some inflammatory clippings from the *Chicago Tribune*. "This is sort of thing you have advised us was apt to appear," he wrote. "I think I understand thoroughly your point of view in this situation, but do not become too fanatical over it. Projects of this magnitude take time and patience, and investigators can so easily distort what you say."

I replied, "Remember: we are running no 'secret movement.' We are working with Congress and with the press, and they with us. There is nothing shady in what we do. You mustn't believe everything the *Trib* says. . . . I really have been fairly pleased and proud of the way things have gone. The Congressmen who knew the facts were very much on the right team, and most of them were willing to listen. Notice that the Senate, after intensive campaigning by us, passed the McMahon bill, which was good. Then the House, whom we hadn't had time to work on, murdered it. Then, in committee, when the Senate boys, now on our team, explained the thing, it passed overnight. I think there is still hope for the ole U.S."

J. Parnell Thomas Gets His

Well, the People ultimately did tire of the excessive tactics of the red-baiters, but not until a large number of individuals

An Inside Look at Atomic History

“Fighting the Red Hunters” is a short chapter from nuclear engineer Ted Rockwell’s engaging book, *Creating the New World: Stories and Images from the Dawn of the Atomic Age*. Rockwell started work on what later became known as the Manhattan Project in 1943, when he was a young graduate student in chemical engineering. At the time he was interviewed for the job, he could only guess at what the work entailed, because the interviewer couldn’t tell him—for security reasons!

Rockwell gives a lively first-hand account of what it was like for a young engineer in the early days of the Manhattan Project, the civilianizing of the nuclear program, designing the first nuclear plants, working with Admiral Rickover on the first nuclear submarines, and the lessons learned along the way. With a sense of humor and

flair for story-telling, Rockwell also covers the basics of radiation, nuclear safety, regulatory procedures, the hoax of the linear-no-threshold model, environmentalism, and many other technical topics. His images and jokes enable even a self-defined technically-challenged person to understand the science and engineering of the atomic age.

Dr. Rockwell has worked in nuclear energy for nearly 60 years, on the Manhattan Project at Oak Ridge, Tenn.; as Technical Director of Admiral Hyman Rickover’s Nuclear Navy Program; as a founding officer of the engineering firm MPR Associates; and of Radiation, Science, and Health, an international organization of scientists and policy experts. He has Distinguished Service Medals from both the Navy and the Atomic Energy Commission, and is a member of the National Committee of Engineering. He is also the author of *The Rickover Effect*.

Creating the New World (373 pages)—with a foreword by Dr. Glenn Seaborg, discoverer of plutonium—is available from book stores at \$22.50 (paperback) and \$28.95 (hardcover), or from the publisher, 1st Books (Bloomington, Indiana).—*Marjorie Mazel Hecht*

had lost their jobs and their reputations, and even ten-year-old Shirley Temple had been accused of aiding the forces of subversion. Finally, Joe McCarthy was censured by his colleagues, the Un-American Activities Committee was disbanded, and J. Parnell Thomas was thrown into jail.

Thomas’s end was particularly ironic. Born John Patrick Feeney at a time when discrimination against “shanty-Irish” was prevalent, he changed his name to evoke the patriotic image of Charles Stewart Parnell, militant Irish nationalist of the previous generation. Not satisfied with a congressman’s salary, Thomas began in 1940 to add names to his payroll and pocket their salaries. This went on for eight years, until his secretary, Helen Campbell, who was having an adulterous affair with him, discovered his infidelity and told all to columnist Drew Pearson. Ironically, the career of Charles Parnell, whose name Thomas borrowed, had ended the same way.

After getting five trial postponements by a variety of means, including going in for unnecessary surgery, he tried for a sixth, but the doctors would not admit him for further treatment. He was sentenced to a federal penitentiary for 18 months and fined \$10,000 for embezzling \$8,000.

Half a century later, newly-available Russian records revealed that Congressman Samuel Dickstein, Democrat from New York, one of the founders of the House Un-American Activities Committee, was in fact a paid agent of the KGB, sending periodic reports to Russian intelligence while denouncing fellow Americans as being “soft on communism.”

Getting Beyond the Bomb

With the Bomb apparently safely in civilian hands, and an International Atomic Energy Agency struggling to be born, our attention began to turn toward broader issues. How could this awesome force be utilized for peaceful purposes? There was talk of using atomic explosions to dig ditches and move mountains, and even to power spaceships. There was a proposal to blast a sea-level canal through Panama, firing off nuclear explosives in a carefully choreographed sequence, to peel back the earth like opening a zipper. But environmentalists raised serious questions about the consequences of directly connecting the two oceans, and that plan was dropped at an early stage.

A new breed of scientists, engineers, and technical managers was pouring into Oak Ridge, eager to explore a vast rainbow of atomic reactors—*piles* they were called in those days, after the original practice of piling up uranium and graphite blocks. The possible combinations of fuels, coolants, structural materials, and moderators, feeding a wide variety of power conversion systems—steam turbines, gas turbines, and direct conversion of electricity from flowing hot ionized gases—offered a nearly limitless field for research and development. Oak Ridge would have much to keep it occupied in the days and years ahead. Harnessing The Beast would be a worthy challenge; no young engineer could help feeling a thrill at the chance to be one of the “few, we happy few, we band of brothers” (and a few sisters), privileged to undertake this important task for humankind.

Pamphlet Exposes Synarchist Subversion of Both Parties

by Jeffrey Steinberg

The first 200,000 copies of the LaRouche in 2004 campaign report, *Children of Satan II—The Beast-Men*, hit the streets of cities all across America on Jan. 5. The report, among other things, provides American voters with an in-depth bill of indictment against Vice President Dick Cheney and other members of his neo-conservative cabal inside the Bush Administration, who used fraud and disinformation to launch the March 2003 Iraq war, and who intend, if not stopped, to stage similar unjust and needless wars all across Eurasia.

Last week, *EIR* published one excerpt from the pamphlet: “The Trail of Two Beasts.” This detailed Cheney’s actions in hijacking the Bush Presidency, following the irregular warfare attacks of Sept. 11, 2001. This week, we publish additional segments of the report, focusing on the penetration and subversion of the two major political parties by allies of Cheney and the synarchist circles backing him.

The corruption of the Republican and Democratic parties, the report reveals, comes from a network of neo-fascists, who aim to overthrow the Constitutional foundations of the American republic and impose a form of tyranny, employing a select group of “Beast-Men”—California’s “Terminator” governor Schwarzenegger another recent example from this stable—who have been inserted into positions of political prominence precisely because of their extreme degeneration.

The DeLay Dossier and Soros’ Nazi Roots

Historically, the roots of this neo-fascism are found in the late 18th- and 19th-Century efforts of what came to be known as the Martinist/Synarchist apparatus of European radicals, associated with such personalities as Joseph de Maistre and James Alexandre Saint-Yves d’Alveydre. Both Maistre and Saint-Yves promoted a new Inquisition, using, as their role model, Napoleon Bonaparte, the man Lyndon LaRouche has called the first modern fascist.

No American political figure of today better personifies

this “Beast-Man” syndrome than Republican Party House Majority Leader Tom DeLay (Tex.).

Discuss the present war cabal inside the Bush Administration with any honest Member of the U.S. Congress, and they will immediately complain, bitterly, that they are powerless to act because of the role played by “The Exterminator” Tom DeLay, who lords over the Republican House majority and acts, brutally, against any member of the GOP caucus who dares break ranks on an important policy issue. Researchers for the LaRouche in 2004 campaign recently undertook an exhaustive probe into DeLay’s sordid and pathetic background. Right out of Maistre’s Martinist cult manual, DeLay was abused as a child, to the point that he was easy prey for those who saw in his character warp the prospect of creating an abusive tyrant—but a tyrant under the tight grip of a little-known, but deadly secret cult of modern-day Martinists.

DeLay’s horror story youth came right out of the pages of the Nashville Agrarian *literati*, who lionized the most degenerate aspects of the Confederate “Lost Cause” culture. But the Democratic Party’s current leading Synarchist, George Soros, who is out to buy up the Democratic Party with the proceeds of his dope-dollar speculation, openly traces his roots to the Nazi cause. As a teenage Jewish boy in his native Nazi-occupied Hungary, Soros was placed by his father in the custody of a top official of the agricultural ministry for “safekeeping.” Soros spent the period of the Nazi occupation working to confiscate Jewish agricultural property on behalf of the Nazi SS. Many individuals, particularly Jews, experienced such horrors and worse under the Nazi occupation. But what makes Soros stand out is that he boasts, to this day, that he learned all he needed to know about the world of speculative finance, through those war-time experiences.

Soros’ promotion of dope legalization is the best evidence of those Nazi-era experiences: He rejects, out of hand, the

idea that there is any room for morality in the economics of the marketplace.

The *Children of Satan II* report began with a Letter of Transmittal, which highlighted the already profound impact of the nine-months' international mass circulation of the previous report by the LaRouche committee.

"In April 2003, the LaRouche in 2004 Presidential campaign committee issued a special report, *Children of Satan: The Ignoble Liars Behind Bush's No-Exit War*. By the end of the year, around 1 million copies of the report had been distributed inside the United States, with an equal number of copies distributed via the campaign's Internet website. Copies of the text circulated in German, Spanish, French, Italian, Arabic, and Russian. Scores of major newspapers around the world republished portions of the report. Many leading American investigative reporters and members of Congress used the material first published in *Children of Satan* as the basis for their own investigations, creating a climate of widespread public exposure of the neo-conservative cabal inside the Bush Administration which duped the American people, the Congress, and some international leaders into backing a thoroughly unjust war against Iraq, for which hundreds of American soldiers have already given their lives and many thousands more have been injured. The devastation brought on Iraq will take generations to reverse.

"The release of that *Children of Satan* report also shone a

long-overdue spotlight on the role of the fascist philosopher Leo Strauss, and his role in launching the neo-conservative march through the U.S. political institutions. Some leading Straussians reacted, sharply, to the fact that their fascist roots were now showing. The late Robert Bartley, editorial page editor of the *Wall Street Journal*, penned an hysterical diatribe against the LaRouche campaign document, after *The New Yorker* magazine and the *New York Times* published articles drawing on the Leo Strauss exposés first published in the LaRouche in 2004 report. More recently, Kenneth Timmerman, a neo-con propagandist, issued another hysterical shriek against LaRouche's exposé of the Straussians, and the fact that the exposés of the neo-cons first published by LaRouche now form the basis for Congressional investigations into the intelligence fakery leading to the Iraq invasion."

The Letter concluded, "These are the stakes in the 2004 Presidential election. If Dick Cheney is not removed from office prior to the November 2004 elections, the United States will not survive, in any form recognizable to the Founding Fathers. The document you are holding in your hands is intended as a military field manual. Know the Synarchist enemy within, as the first step towards effective action."

Editors' Note: *Following the excerpts from Children of Satan II, we publish here coverage of LaRouche's campaign tour of New Hampshire, including his Jan. 7 speech to a candidates' debate in Nashua.*

LaRouche: 'My Rivals Are Like Goldfish in a Bowl'

From an interview given by Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche to Al-Bayan newspaper of Dubai, published on Dec. 14:

The astonishing corruption and political ineptness of the leading figures of the Democratic Party . . . is a reflection of the 1994-2003 degeneration of the intellectual and moral fibre of that Party, through what is usefully described as a 1964-2003 cultural-paradigm down-shift of the U.S. from a great, to a thoroughly decadent, and currently bankrupt nation. All of my rivals for the Democratic Presidential nomination are victims of the influence of that cultural-paradigm down-shift. The typical expression of that decadence among them is found in their essentially anti-industrial, anti-technology economic policies, and their complicity in the continuing destruction of the basic economic infrastructure on which the former economic power of the U.S. had depended.

They are like goldfish in a bowl. The bowl is their

confinement to ideas which are in agreement with the post-1964 cultural-paradigm down-shift of the U.S. economy and popular opinion. Now, we have reached the point that that 1964-2003 down-shift has brought the U.S. to the verge of an early general economic-breakdown crisis. We could escape the effects of that crisis, if we returned to pre-1964 values associated with the tradition of President Franklin Roosevelt. My wretched rivals, some of whom are otherwise decent, intelligent persons, have been incapable of accepting the path to safety which exists only outside the presently doomed cultural fish-bowl.

This is typical of history as studied in the long term. It is defects in cultures which lead nations to the brink of doom; it is appropriate changes in cultural paradigms, even at the brink of catastrophe, which allow threatened cultures to recover, and then move forward. So, it is said, "the dead seize the living"; the failure to escape from the tradition of the habits acquired during a presently doomed past, is the mark of the doom of once great powers.

Meanwhile, one poll has shown that all of my rivals for the Democratic Presidential nomination would be defeated by Bush in 2004, but, another unnamed candidate would win. I am that candidate; and what I have just said is key to understanding the significance of my candidacy in light of the failed qualities of my rivals.

Mannikin: The Making of Tom DeLay

by Tony Papert

This is republished from a just-released pamphlet of Lyndon LaRouche's political committee, LaRouche in 2004, entitled Children of Satan II: The Beast-Men. The pamphlet is the second edition of the LaRouche campaign's Children of Satan: Ignoble Liars Behind Bush's No-Exit War, in mass circulation since May 2003.

The snakelike cast of Tom DeLay's eyes can be disconcerting, can't it?—Somewhat as though you had pulled open a long-hidden door, only to start at finding a pair of lidless eyes staring directly back into your own. Intently,—but with just what intent?

“Close that door,” you say? “Enough for now.”

Very well—don't “go there.” But if you don't, remember never to make a judgement of Tom DeLay, since you refuse to look at what he really is. From that point on, anything you may say will only be tossed onto the scrapheap of impotent, self-righteous moralizing, and instantly forgotten.

Our creative genius, the American intelligence agent Edgar Allan Poe, the Poe of “Maelzel's Chess-Player,” and “The Case of Marie Roget,” had quite another approach. Where you find horror here, Poe would walk directly up to, into, and through the horror. For what is horror, after all?—a question which must occur to the reader of Poe's tales. Horror may simply be a representation of the mental barrier which seeks to block your path to a required creative (and loving) insight, somewhat like the wall of fire through which Dante had to pass to enter Paradise.

Viewed in that way, the mummy's mask, glaring at you incomprehensibly, is not in itself the horror, but only a distraction. The real horror is in the question: Just what sort of a creature would choose just *that* ghoulish mask for its disguise? And just what does it see right now, as it looks out at me from behind it?

Peeking out furtively through the reptilian mask, Poe would immediately have sensed eyes moist with shame, pain, and confusion. Inside the scarecrow effigy, there huddles the diminutive figure of an abused child, or, more exactly, of a young boy sadistically maltreated by an alcoholic, and almost certainly a bipolar, father, Charles DeLay. Tom and both of his brothers followed Charles DeLay into alcoholism. Tom was already grown up before he learned to control his stuttering by taking a course in auctioneering, but the stuttering would come back whenever he was under emotional pressure.

It is often noted that we make some of life's worst mis-

takes while still too young to know what we are doing. So it was with the DeLay boys' (and their sister's) choice of father.

Tom DeLay has long made the care and protection of abused children a special cause. His outburst to Washington, D.C., city officials on their alleged mishandling of a child-abuse case in 2000, showed that he regarded himself, now in his 50s, as an abused child still. As paraphrased by an admiring participant, DeLay said that “children are beaten, battered, burned, sodomized, and bruised! I would like for us to treat each of you like that, and not respond to you for a while, and see how you feel.”

But, this is no “simple” case of bipolar disorder imposed by father on son, so ugly and so commonplace (even while each particular case is also special and different). The flaws which young Tom DeLay carried within himself from boyhood, later became tools in the hands of psychological technicians, to remold Tom DeLay the “grown-up” Congressman, into the compound creature we see today. Psychological engineering has been at work, analogous to the days-long vivisections, performed without anesthesia, by which H.G. Wells' fictional Dr. Moreau transformed beasts into man-beasts.

The “before,” a crippled, but reachable neurotic. The “after,” a hopeless manufactured psychotic. The transition, the brainwashing, can be dated approximately to the period 1985-91.

Earlier, when DeLay had served in the Texas state legislature from 1978 to 1984, as one former Texas colleague, Democratic legislator Debra Danburg, says, “When he used to go to the microphone—and he didn't very often—people would start chanting ‘De-lay, De-lay,’ because we knew it was usually just a waste of time.” For, as Peter Perl wrote in the *Washington Post Magazine* of May 13, 2001, “DeLay had a reputation in Austin less as a lawmaker than as a partygoer and playboy known as ‘Hot Tub Tom.’” Although married, “he roomed with other fun-loving male legislators at a condo they dubbed ‘Macho Manor.’”

Similarly, as a freshman Congressman in Washington in 1985-86, DeLay was considered a lightweight, a joke, and the “roach-exterminator Congressman”—having earlier run pest-control companies in Texas. He tells that in those years, he used to stay out drinking every night until the bars closed. What a different man, in so many respects, from the Tom DeLay who today glories in the nicknames “the Hammer,” “the Exterminator,” and “the Meanest Man in Congress.”

Credit the change to one of the most secretive and most

powerful organizations in Washington, one which flaunts, behind closed doors, its access to the powerful of many countries, while at the same time it lacks officers, organizations, and indeed even a name. Absent a name, it is called by some, the “Fellowship,” by others, the “Foundation,” but by members, usually the “Family.” Only two functions are ever seen aboveground by the public: the National Prayer Breakfasts, and former Watergate figure Chuck Colson and his Prison Fellowship Ministries.

The account of his induction that DeLay himself has allowed to be publicly circulated, describes how he was taken in hand by Rep. Frank Wolf (R-Va.), an important “Family” member, in 1985; that Wolf showed DeLay a religious videotape and convinced him of the futility of his life. DeLay says he was soon broken down and weeping.

But because this particular zombie-factory, the “Family,” is only the subsidiary of a subsidiary, we must first get a look at the parent company.

Synarchy in America

The “Family” is a tentacle of the Synarchist movement, which was founded by Britain’s Lord Shelburne at the time of the American Revolution, both to destroy the United States, and to prevent the propagation of the American idea to Europe and the rest of the globe. The chosen instrument of this movement was, and is, terrorism against the American Intellectual Tradition.

The Spanish Inquisition played and still plays a central role for the Synarchy, because one of Synarchism’s intellectual authors, the Savoyard noble and diplomat Joseph de Maistre (1754-1821), based his conception of the Synarchist “Beast-Man,” on the role of such Spanish Grand Inquisitors as the Dominican Tomas de Torquemada. The Beast-Man was the leader capable and ready for whatever unimaginably enormous crime. Thus, the precedent for Hitler’s genocide against the Jews, was the Expulsion of the Jews from Spain, which Torquemada forced on King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella in 1492. Never before then had presumed Christians conducted such a genocide. Nor was this done in the course of war, but against those who were then, and had been for centuries their peaceable neighbors.

In this sense, the late Sir Isaiah Berlin was quite right to choose Joseph de Maistre as “the first fascist.” And it is no coincidence that Poe’s famous tale, “The Pit and the Pendulum,” takes place in the Inquisition’s central prison/fortress at Toledo, and at a then-recent, datable historic moment. This was no mere choice of a “horrible” theme; quite the contrary. For the reasons given here, the actual Spanish Inquisition was central to Poe’s collaborators in American Intelligence, among them the diplomat and great writer Washington Irving, and Irving’s collaborator, the leading historian William H. Prescott.

In the 1930s, the American branch of Synarchy centered on the pro-Hitler, Mussolini, and Franco alliance between the



The “executioner” of the House of Representatives, Majority Leader DeLay. “This is no ‘simple’ case of bipolar disorder imposed by father on son, so ugly and so commonplace (even while each particular case is also special and different). The flaws which young Tom DeLay carried within himself from boyhood, later became tools in the hands of psychological technicians, to remold Tom DeLay. . . . The transition, the brainwashing, can be dated approximately to the period 1985-91.”

Ku Klux Klan-descended Nashville Agrarian movement, and the anti-Renaissance, pro-Roman Empire, pro-Spanish Inquisition “Catholic” movement known as the Distributists. Both these movements were sponsored and promoted by the British Fabian “Round Tables” associated with H.G. Wells, Bertrand Russell, Sidney Webb, and company.

After the second World War, the movement was funded and promoted here, notoriously, by the family of William F. Buckley, in conjunction with the circle of Nazi ideologue Leo Strauss. The “Catholic” Janus-face, which recruited DeLay associates Senators Sam Brownback and Rick Santorum, now centers in a network of institutions led by the Buckley and Hapsburg-family dominated Christendom College of Front Royal, Va., and the University of Dallas. Christendom’s ideological dominance of the Church’s Arlington Diocese, and its influence over so-called “conservative” thinking in our capital, is typified by Nazi-like Associate Justice Antonin Scalia, and Nazi-Communist spy Robert Hanssen.

This “Catholic” wing is intertwined with the Ku Klux Klan revivalists associated with the League of the South, *Southern Partisan* and *Southern Patriot* magazines, and Buckleyite conservative think-tanks such as the Rockford Institute and the Heritage Foundation, as well as with the Straussian cult,—notably the “West Coast” wing centered at California’s Claremont Institute.

The outlook of the Agrarian-Distributist movement, is as follows: The United States, and the idea of a community of principle among sovereign nation-states as prescribed by John Quincy Adams’ Monroe Doctrine, is the greatest evil on Earth, being the most advanced manifestation of the Platonic Christian idea, that man shares in the cognitive capability of

the Creator, and has a mission, therefore, to provide for the General Welfare of himself and his posterity, by creating nations which foster scientific and cultural progress to that end. This idea is vilified by Southern Agrarian John Crowe Ransom and the others as the “half-man, half-god” Jesus Christ, as the “American Heresy,” the “heresy of nationalism,” the chaos of sovereignty, and in myriad other ways.

To this idea of man, they counterpose those qualities, such as appetite, which man shares with the beasts. Poet and literary critic Ransom insisted that the purpose of literature and art is to focus man’s cognition on those animal, rather than human, qualities. His lifelong friend, William Yandell Elliott, the Harvard professor and mentor of such Utopian foreign policy figures as Henry Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Samuel Huntington, and McGeorge Bundy, preaches that myths and legends should be “employed to condition people as you train animals, as you train a dog.”

The Synarchists insist that thus bestialized man must be dominated by the terror “god” of the “Family,” and of Joseph de Maistre, what Ransom calls the “God of Thunder,” which British Catholic rightist ideologue Hilaire Belloc (1870-1953) specifically identifies as the “god” of the Roman Pantheon. This is the “god” which man’s reason can never comprehend, and which it is a great sin to attempt to comprehend, who terrorizes and destroys man at his will. It is the god of the Spanish Inquisition, which insists, as Ignatius Loyola put it, that, if he says black is white and white is black, they are.

Belloc and the Distributists insist, with Maistre earlier, that the Catholic Church is *not* the Church of Christ, but, rather the Cult of the Roman Empire. In his *Great Heresies*, Belloc went so far as to insist that it is a heresy to question the alleged “Donation of Constantine,” whereby that Roman Emperor supposedly made the Pope, the Bishop of Rome, heir to the world-empire of the Caesars,—*even though it might be a forgery*. Maistre likewise insisted on the authority of that “Donation,” even if forged, in his *Letters on the Pope*. Thus, there could be no sovereign governments, because all were subject to the Pope as emperor.

In *Orthodoxy*, Belloc’s co-thinker G.K. Chesterton (1874-1936) described Christ as an object compatible with the “Family’s” “faith,” but, one which Christians would properly recognize as a different figure. Chesterton called Christ “an extraordinary being with lips of thunder and acts of lurid decision, flinging down tables, casting out devils, passing with the wild secrecy of the wind from mountain isolation to a sort of dreadful demagoguery: a being who often acted like an angry god. . . . Morally [He] is equally terrific; he called himself a sword of slaughter. . . . We cannot even explain it by calling such a being insane.”

Napoleon’s career as Jacobin terrorist, and then the Beast-Man of France and of all Europe, was shaped by Joseph de Maistre, for instance in his *Considerations on France*. In his own 1932 biography of Napoleon, Chesterton’s other half,

Belloc, likewise promoted Napoleon as a “Thunder God” model for the 1930s re-establishment of a united “Christian” Europe under the Fascists. There, he characterized Napoleon with phrases like “Lightning in the Hills,” “rolls of thunder on thunder,” and “sharp elbows of lightning.” Belloc’s description of Napoleon’s mission, which he was then entrusting to the Fascists, was, “He would have caught up again the undying Augustan tradition, the inheritance of the Caesars, the legacy of Rome to our race,” and cured “that disruption among the members of a common stock in culture, no part of which can live without the rest, that chaos of separate conflicting sovereignties which had for three centuries [i.e., since the Renaissance founding of the nation-state by Louis XI] grown more and more perilous, threatening the destruction of our whole society.”

Despite the Distributists’ appeal to “Christian Orthodoxy,” their movement, like the “Family,” is non-denominational. Ransom concludes his *God Without Thunder* with an appeal to members of all sects: “With whatever religious institution a modern man may be connected, let him try to turn it back towards orthodoxy. Let him insist on a virile and concrete God, and accept no Principle as a substitute. Let him restore to God the thunder. Let him resist the usurpation of the Godhead by the soft modern version of the Christ.”

As a matter of fact, “Distributism” was launched by a magazine, *New Age*, which was financed by the Fabian socialist Sidney Webb, and edited by the Theosophist A.R. Orage. In its pages, the works of Chesterton and Belloc appeared side by side with those of the Fabians including the Webbs, George Bernard Shaw, and H.G. Wells, and mystics, notoriously including the 20th Century’s leading Satanist, Aleister Crowley. Unlike the professed “Christian” Distributists and Agrarians, and the “Family’s” theocratic cronies today, Crowley correctly identified his “god” as Satan, and himself as “The Great Beast.”

The ‘Family’

Now, the “Family” exists to recruit notables into the Synarchy, especially officials of the U.S. and other governments, as far as we can tell. These are recruited into various levels, of which the brainwashed zombie Tom DeLay represents only one.

The depth of the secrecy with which the “Family” surrounds itself is such that we would know rather little about it, but for the fact that free-lance writer Jeffrey Sharlet responded to an invitation to attend a sort of training camp in its posh Arlington, Virginia compound at the end of 24th Street North, in Spring 2002. Afterwards, he described it in *Harper’s* of March 2003, and also in an interview with Guerrilla News Network (on www.alternet.org), on June 13, 2003. Although Sharlet did not join the “Family’s” training program under any false auspices, he was, nevertheless, predictably threatened after his article appeared. It is well worth reading in full.

Maistre on The Executioner

Who is this inexplicable being, who, when there are so many agreeable, lucrative, honest, and even honorable professions to choose among, in which a man can exercise his skill or his powers, has chosen that of torturing or killing his own kind? Is there not something in them that is peculiar, and alien to our nature? Myself, I have no doubt about this. He is made like us externally. He is born like all of us. But he is an extraordinary being, and it needs a special decree to bring him into existence as a member of the human family—a *fiat* of the creative power. He is created like a law unto himself.

Consider what he is in the opinion of mankind, and try to conceive, if you can, how he can manage to ignore or defy this opinion. Hardly has he been assigned to his proper dwelling-place, hardly has he taken possession of it, when others remove their homes elsewhere whence they can no longer see him. In the midst of this desolation, in this sort of vacuum formed round him, he lives alone with his mate and his young, who acquaint him with the sound of the human voice: without them he would hear nothing but groans. . . . The gloomy signal is given; an abject servitor of justice knocks on his door to tell him that he is wanted; he goes; he arrives at a public square covered by a dense, trembling mob. A poisoner, a parricide, a man who has committed sacrilege is tossed to him: he seizes him, stretches him, ties him to a horizontal cross, he raises his

arm; there is a horrible silence; there is no sound but that of bones cracking under the bars, and the shrieks of the victim. He unties him. He puts him on the wheel; the shattered limbs are entangled in the spokes; the head hangs down; the hair stands up, and the mouth gaping open like a furnace from time to time emits only a few bloodstained words to beg for death. His heart is beating, but it is with joy: he congratulates himself, he says in his heart, "Nobody quarters as well as I." He steps down. He holds out his bloodstained hand, the justice throws him—from a distance—a few pieces of gold, which he catches through a double row of human beings standing back in horror. He sits down to table, and he eats. Then he goes to bed and sleeps. And on the next day, when he wakes, he thinks of something totally different from what he did the day before. Is he a man? Yes. God receives him in his shrines, and allows him to pray. He is not a criminal. Nevertheless no tongue dares declare that he is virtuous, that he is an honest man, that he is estimable. No moral praise seems appropriate to him, for everyone else is assumed to have relations with human beings; he has none. And yet all greatness, all power, all subordination rest on the executioner. He is the terror and the bond of human association. Remove this mysterious agent from the world, and in an instant order yields to chaos: thrones fall, society disappears. God, who has created sovereignty, has also made punishment; he has fixed the earth upon these two poles: "for Jehovah is master of the twin poles and upon them he maketh turn the world" (*I Samuel 2:8*).

—From *Joseph de Maistre*, *St. Petersburg Dialogues*, quoted in *Isaiah Berlin*, *Crooked Timber*, pp. 116-117.

Important points of Sharlet's account can be corroborated and fleshed-out with the aid of the voluminous writings of former Watergate figure Charles B. "Chuck" Colson, now head of the "Family" subsidiary, Prison Fellowship Ministries (PFM). (Note that DeLay has also taught a course on "The Theology of Chuck Colson," in his church in his hometown of Sugarland, Texas.) PFM is the closest that the secretive "Family" comes to a publicly acknowledged organization, just as Colson is the closest it comes to a publicly acknowledged leader who is himself a public figure. PFM depends upon webs of contractual agreements with U.S. and some foreign prisons, which provide it with government funds and even money from prisoners themselves, as well as ensuring massive prison recruitment. For that reason, it cannot exist in secret in the same way that the rest of the "Family" does.

As a "Family" trainee, Sharlet had to participate in a special form of basketball, "bump," invented by the "Family." It seems the true objective of the game was for players to hit

and jostle each other with basketballs and their bodies, so as to "face your anger" and then abandon it. The trainees prayed to be "nothing." They were there to learn to "soften to authority," to crush their "inner rebel." Anything had to be crushed, which stood in the way of blind, instant, wholehearted obedience.

And indeed, a look at almost any of Chuck Colson's writings, will disclose that he also, always and everywhere reduces faith, hope, Christian love (or *agapē*), and any and all other virtue, to the one sole coin of blind "obedience."

The "covenant" of which the "Family" leaders speak continually, is therefore a "covenant" of absolute obedience,— "to Jesus," they will add,—but let's examine that further.

Sharlet is reporting on a visit by the "Family's" supreme leader, Doug Coe.

"Two or three agree, and they pray? They can do anything. Agree. Agreement. What's that mean?" Doug



The control center for the remolding of DeLay, and numerous others in power in the Republican Congressional leadership and the “Christian Zionist” religious right: “The Cedars” in Arlington, Virginia, headquarters of The Fellowship, a secretive Synarchist network with extraordinary reach.

looked at me. “You’re a writer. What does that mean?”

I remembered Paul’s letter to the Philippians, which we had begun to memorize. Fulfill ye my joy, that ye be likeminded.

“Unity,” I said. “Agreement means unity.” Doug didn’t smile. “Yes,” he said. “Total unity. Two, or three, become one. Do you know,” he asked, “that there’s another word for that?”

No one spoke.

“It’s called a covenant. Two, or three, agree? They can do anything. A covenant is . . . powerful. Can you think of anyone who made a covenant with his friends?”

We all knew the answer to this, having heard his name invoked numerous times in this context. Andrew from Australia, sitting beside Doug, cleared his throat: “Hitler.”

“Yes,” Doug said. “Yes, Hitler made a covenant. The Mafia makes a covenant. It is such a very powerful thing. Two, or three, agree.”

On another occasion, Doug Coe’s son and heir apparent, David Coe, taught the trainees what might be called the Gospel according to Genghis Khan.

He walked to the National Geographic map of the world mounted on the wall.

“You guys know about Genghis Khan?” he asked.

“Genghis was a man with a vision. He conquered”—David stood on the couch under the map, tracing, with his hand, half the northern hemisphere—“nearly everything. He devastated nearly everything. His enemies? He beheaded them.” David swiped a finger across his throat. “Dop, dop, dop, dop.”

David explained that when Genghis entered a defeated city he would call in the local headman and have him stuffed into a crate. Over the crate would be spread a tablecloth, and on the tablecloth would be spread a wonderful meal. “And then, while the man suffocated, Genghis ate, and he didn’t even hear the man’s screams.” David still stood on the couch, a finger in the air. “Do you know what that means?” He was thinking of Christ’s parable of the wineskins. “You can’t pour new into old,” David said, returning to his chair. “We elect our leaders. Jesus elects his.”

He reached over and squeezed the arm of a brother. “Isn’t that great?” David said. “That’s the way everything in life happens. If you’re a person known to be around Jesus, you can go and do anything. And that’s who you guys are. When you leave here, you’re not only going to know the value of Jesus, you’re going to know the people who rule the world. It’s about vision. ‘Get your vision straight, then relate.’ Talk to the people who rule the world, and help them obey. Obey Him. If I obey Him myself, I help others do the same. You know why? Because I become a warning. We become

a warning. We warn everybody that the future king is coming. Not just of this country or that, but of the world.” Then he pointed at the map, toward the Khan’s vast, reclaimable empire.

One thinks of the e-mailed memo of DeLay press secretary Michael Scanlon, relative to DeLay’s effort to impeach President Clinton: “This whole thing about not kicking someone when they are down is bullshit. Not only do you kick him—you kick him until he passes out—then beat him over the head with a baseball bat—then roll him up in an old rug—and throw him off a cliff into the pounding surf below.”

In a later interview with Guerrilla News Network, Sharlet reported that many of the cultists loved German Synarchist thinker Friedrich Nietzsche, and thought him fascinating.

The “Family’s” “Jesus” is not only, or even primarily, interested in religious matters, but even in details of Social Security and highway legislation. That is to say that he has very definite opinions, and therefore orders, concerning much of the legislation DeLay’s office deals with.

Sharlet reports that the “Family” rejects the designation of “Christian” for themselves and their acolytes. He passes on various tortured rationales for this, but the reality is simpler: In fact, they are anything but Christians. No Synarchist is a Christian.

Official founder Abraham Vereide began the process of dissolving the whole structure of the “Family” in 1966. What remains is similar to the small-cell structure of the Martinist and Synarchist secret organizations of the 18th and 19th Centuries. As a “Family” member, all that you should know, is the leader of your own cell, and its six to eight other members. A document called “Our Common Agreement as a Core Group,” defined the “core group,” or “cell,” as a “publicly invisible but privately identifiable group of companions.” When Sharlet asked to what organization a donation check might be made, he was told there was none; money was raised on a “man-to-man” basis.

Yet the “Family” still runs the very public National Prayer Breakfasts, featuring the President and other top U.S. and foreign notables. Behind the scenes also, it is continually hosting top politicians. Former Attorney General Edwin Meese led a weekly prayer breakfast at the Cedars mansion, in the Arlington compound, while Sharlet was there. Former President George H.W. Bush had been there on several occasions, as had every President, or so Sharlet was told. President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda was a frequent participant. At 133 C Street S.E., in Washington, the “Family” operates a townhouse for U.S. Congressmen. Eight Congressmen—Nevada Republican Senator John Ensign, and seven U.S. Representatives—were living there during Sharlet’s internship. The *Los Angeles Times* wrote that Congressmen who have lived there include John Elias Baldacci (D-Me.), Ed Bryant (R-Tenn.), Mike Doyle (R-Pa.), and Bart Stupak (D-Mich.). A fuller list of associated names accompanies this article.



The Fellowship’s Congressional residence house, near the Capitol in Washington, D.C., where numerous Congressmen have lived during the period of the Republican ascendance in Congress since Newt Gingrich’s self-described Jacobin takeover of 1994.

Are all of the men mentioned here, and in the accompanying list, “Family” zombies like Tom DeLay? Of course not. Some probably know little about it, while others support it to varying extents with varying degrees of knowledge. Others are members; still others are leaders. But all the lists of members and leaders are secret.

Yet think what the “Family’s” ability to produce a President of the United States or other top politicians, as if on demand, does for their brainwashing prowess. One thinks of Mephistopheles’ ability to produce Alexander of Macedon and Helen of Troy, for his dupe, Dr. Faustus, in Marlowe’s great play. It allows them to intimate to their dupes, that they secretly control the whole world! In the suggestible frame of mind induced by their brainwashing, the dupes will believe it.

Other elements of the brainwashing program can be learned from DeLay’s and Colson’s accounts, and also correlated with the “Twelve Steps” of Alcoholics Anonymous, which AA inherited from Frank Buchman’s “Oxford Groups Movement,” later called “Moral Rearmament”—which latter, in turn, was later reorganized into the “Rev.” Sun Myung Moon’s cult. Alcoholics Anonymous has special relevance for DeLay’s case, because of the way that movement focussed

its efforts on “Bowery bum” types, especially in its early years in the 1930s.

The “Family” specializes in recruiting men at a low point of despair: Colson, for instance, faced jail for Watergate offenses. He writes pitifully about how, for him, a highly successful, upwardly mobile lawyer, a man at the very pinnacle of power as a top adviser to the President, for him, being sent to prison was his “greatest humiliation,” his “most abject failure.” He wrote that he had “lost everything I thought made Chuck Colson a great guy.”

First, then, in the program comes “conviction of sin,” what AA co-founder William Griffiths Wilson called “deflation at depth.” The brainwashing victim must be convinced he is worthless. As Colson writes, “Victory comes through defeat; healing through brokenness.” Next, he is persuaded to give up all attempt to use his reason, or to control his life and his destiny; he has only made a hopeless mess of it all; he must resign it all to “God.” A humiliating private confession to the cell leader or AA “sponsor,” is followed by some sort of humiliating confession before a group. And, so on; the rest may be found in these and other sources.

What Now?

The result of the brainwashing of Tom DeLay, taken together with the criminal apparatus and other capabilities which were then made available to him by the zombie’s masters, combined with the effects of Vice President Cheney’s virtual coup since Sept. 11, 2001, has been to subject the whole U.S. House of Representatives to the unconstrained power of a secret and unaccountable Synarchist (i.e., fascist) cult.

Before concluding this article by considering some of those aspects of that much more important matter, let me note that DeLay’s own psychopathology has been badly aggravated by the “Family’s” abuse of him since 1985. His father Charles DeLay died in 1988, and since that time, Tom DeLay has totally severed relations with his mother, both his brothers, and his sister. In the mid-1990s, DeLay conducted an all-out vendetta against Jacqueline Blankenship, the wife of a former business partner, attempting to deny her the ability to get any employment in Fort Bend County, which he represents in Congress, and where they both live. His actions towards Mrs. Blankenship were so bizarre, that none of his friends could defend them, and instead refuse to discuss the matter at all. His crazy outburst at Washington, D.C., city officials in 2000 or 2001 was summarized above. It is possible that Tom DeLay is now able to better control his drinking binges, but, if so, the “dry alcoholic” of today, is far sicker than the old drunk was, in most or in all other respects.

The “Family” enabled Tom DeLay to form the network of Political Action Committees known as “DeLay, Inc.,” the money machine which gives DeLay a stranglehold over Republican Congressional campaign financing. It did this by linking him up with Jack Abramoff, who was then, and still

is, the leading private lobbyist for so-called American Indian gambling casinos. In 1985, Abramoff chaired Oliver North’s Citizens for America, tasked to attract wealthy private funders for the Central American “Contra” adventures. Abramoff then founded the International Freedom Foundation (IFF), a secret U.S.-British-Israeli propaganda bureau for South Africa’s military forces. IFF and Abramoff worked with the World Anti-Communist League (WACL), itself closely linked, first to Buchman’s Moral Rearmament, and then to the “Reverend” Moon and Col. Bo Hi Pak. South African rightist Rabbi Daniel Lapin, whom Abramoff funds to run a Jewish alliance with Pat Robertson and Christian Zionists, introduced Jack to Tom DeLay.

Ever since, Abramoff has been DeLay’s chief financier, fundraising tactician, and chief manager of DeLay’s lucrative and important links to lobbyists such as Enron.

In 1989, when DeLay ran the campaign of Edward Madigan for Republican (Minority) Whip against the rising Newt Gingrich, DeLay’s man lost a close race. But DeLay then got himself elected chairman of the Republican Study Committee, a House Conservative vehicle which he ran in conjunction with Pat Robertson’s Christian Coalition. (The Fellowship created televangelist Robertson, who was originally a playboy, and first began speaking in tongues and exchanging prophecies under the guidance of Fellowship master-trainer Harald Bredesen.)

With the Republican 1994 takeover, DeLay was elected Majority Whip.

Later, DeLay created a new Republican Party instrument called the Values Action Team, to bring Christian Zionist functionaries into directly running the House of Representatives. DeLay placed then-freshman Pennsylvania Congressman Joe Pitts as chair of this inside-outside leadership coordination. Joe is a Fellowship core member, who has conducted orientation at the Arlington headquarters, “The Cedars” mansion, for potential cult recruits.

The power exercised within the Congress by Vice President Cheney, who presides over the Senate, is closely coordinated with DeLay and his “Family.” Aided by senior Synarchist figure George Shultz, Cheney ran all aspects of the transition to power of the Bush-Cheney Administration in 2000-01. Cheney’s liaison man in charge of arranging the new Administration’s relations with Congress was David Gribbin—a noted bigshot at the Fellowship cult’s Cedars mansion. Previously Gribbin was chief lobbyist for Halliburton Corporation under CEO Cheney, and Chief of Staff for Defense Secretary Cheney.

Sources: On Tom DeLay’s life: Peter Perl, in the *Washington Post Magazine*, May 13, 2001. On the “Family,” Jeffrey Sharlett, as noted above. On Tom DeLay’s life, his career, and many other matters covered: published and unpublished research by Anton Chaitkin. On Synarchy in America: published and unpublished work by Stanley Ezrol.

Dope Czar Soros Bids To Buy Up Democratic Party

by Michele Steinberg and Scott Thompson

George Soros is using his ill-gotten billions to cast himself as the “saviour of the Western World,” claiming to be in a fight against the “preemptive war doctrine” crafted by Beast-man Dick Cheney. The vehicle he has selected for the campaign is the Democratic Party in the United States, buying it up with tens of millions of dope dollars, to turn it into a toothless tool of the “Billionaires’ Club,” which will posture as the “anti-Empire” party, but will in reality be a “protection racket” for Cheney.

Soros’s operations—which include the Center for American Progress (a thinktank for Democrats modelled on the Heritage Foundation); Americans Coming Together (a voter mobilization funding mechanism); and Moveon.com (an Internet gathering place for “radicals”)—are, like the Democratic Leadership Council which spawned them, a clever means to keep the Cheney apparatus intact.

As usual, Soros plays both sides of the street; he will attack “Empire” without ever naming Dick Cheney, and will use the “Dope Democrats” and the “progressive” movement to implement Soros’s own brand of “Empire,” which he calls “preventive action of a constructive character.” His aim, as stated in *Atlantic Monthly* magazine of December 2003, is that “the United States must find a way to assert its supremacy in the world. . . .”

Soros is a mole of the Synarchist financiers, whose dirty dope dollars will destroy the Democratic Party. Howls of protests have already come from “progressives” and “Democrats” about this charge, but after more than a decade of investigation, the LaRouche movement is *the* authority on Soros’s sordid history.

The reality is that Soros can co-exist just fine with Dick Cheney, with whom he shares an intimacy through mutual acquaintance George P. Shultz.

But Soros *cannot* politically co-exist with Lyndon LaRouche, who delivered the first defeat of Soros’s drug-pushing in many years, when a November 2002 referendum to legalize recreational drugs in Nevada went down in defeat after an intervention by LaRouche’s Presidential campaign.

In a Sept. 8, 2002 campaign release, LaRouche charged that the people of Nevada had been snookered by “mega-speculator George Soros” and the dope legalization lobby

which he has funded, nationally and internationally. LaRouche went through the details of an *EIR* investigation (reported in *EIR* Sept. 20, 2002) showing how Soros profits from destroying national currencies and then uses the money to promote drugs.

LaRouche said: “Preliminary investigations by associates of LaRouche have confirmed that the Nevada referendum is being run by a Washington, D.C.-based group, the Marijuana Policy Project (MPP), which receives direct funding from Soros, through the Drug Policy Foundation, which has received more than \$15 million from Soros in recent years.” The release said, “Soros has poured at least \$25 million into various dope legalization schemes over the past five years, and has vowed to substantially increase his bankrolling of the dope lobby efforts.”

Working with Nevada Democrats such as State Sen. Joe Neal, a national leader of black elected officials, and organizing in the tradition of Franklin D. Roosevelt, LaRouche was able to defeat the tens of millions of dollars Soros put behind the Nevada referendum.

While it cannot yet be proven that Soros is Cheney’s “Trojan Horse,” sent in to stop LaRouche’s campaign to oust the Beast-man Vice President, some leading Democrats have begun to suspect Soros’s motives, noting that in his upcoming book against “Empire” and the Iraq war, Soros *never* mentions Dick Cheney!

Who Is George Soros, Really?

It is time for patriots to know who—and what—Soros really is. Consider the following:

- In 1993, when Soros was asked by interview show host Adam Smith what has given him the motivation for his speculative financial success, he cited his work on behalf of the Nazis in looting wealthy Jewish estates in his own native Hungary. Here is Soros’s own carefully crafted admission (on the Adam Smith Show, produced by WNET-TV on April 15, 1993) that he had been a small cog in Adolf Eichmann’s killing machine, which ran the Holocaust against 500,000 Hungarian Jews.

“It really started in 1944, when Hungary was occupied by the Germans, and me being Jewish, I was in danger of my life. . . . When the Germans came in, he [Soros’ father, a prominent Budapest attorney] said, ‘This is a lawless occupation. The normal rules don’t apply. You have to forget how you behave in normal society. This is an abnormal situation.’ And he arranged for all of us to have false papers, everybody had a different arrangement. I was adopted by an official of the Minister of Agriculture, whose job was to take over Jewish properties, so I actually went with him and we took possession of these large estates. That was my identity. So it’s a strange, very strange life. I was 14 years old at the time.”

- Soros, the self-proclaimed “anti-Bush,” is one of George W. Bush’s “two Godfathers,” the other being George P. Shultz, former Secretary of State (1982-89). Soros bailed



George Soros, the financial mega-speculator, looter of Third World resources, funder and promoter of dope legalization. His latest project: buying the Democratic Party.

out failed Texas oil man “Dubya” Bush, when his company Spectrum 7 was about to go bankrupt in 1985.

But more significant is Soros’s decades long alliance with Shultz around the legalization of dope. Soros’s Open Society Institute has frequently ponied up funds to help the “conservative” Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace sponsor conferences on the legalization of mind-altering recreational drugs.

Shultz, of course, is not only a “Godfather” to Bush; he also sponsored the entire Straussian cabal responsible for the Iraq war, putting Bush under the tutelage, in 1999, of warmongers Paul Wolfowitz and Richard Perle, who dubbed themselves the “Vulcans” who would hammer Candidate Dubya into shape. Shultz put together the Wolfowitz team when he was tapped by then-Governor Bush to launch his Presidential Exploratory Committee. At the time, Shultz was (and still is) a Distinguished Fellow at the Hoover Institution, where Condoleezza Rice served as a Senior Fellow. Rice would eventually be appointed by Shultz to *nominally* head the “Vulcans,” but Wolfowitz and Perle ran the show. At the same time, assisting Shultz on the Exploratory Committee was Dick Cheney, now Vice President and the chief “Beast-man” behind present neo-imperial policy.

Shultz and Soros also share a hatred of currency exchange controls. According to leading figures in Texas, it was Shultz, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in 1971—not his nominal boss, then-Treasury Secretary John Connally—who pushed President Richard Nixon into ending the Bretton Woods system, removing the dollar from the gold-pegged

fixed-rate system on Aug. 15, 1971. Thus, Shultz was the key operative who opened the doors to the Synarchist international’s ability to control the international scene with dope dollars and attacks on the floating currencies of weaker states.

But it was only after he left office that Shultz’s explicit support for legalizing drug addiction—a new Opium War tactic—came out into the open.

In an Oct. 7, 1989 address to the Stanford Business School, Shultz told alumni that the time had come “to make it possible for addicts to buy drugs at some regulated place at a price that approximates their cost.” Shultz argued that the “criminal justice approach” to fighting drugs had failed, because what drives the drug trade is simply the economic marketplace. “These [criminal justice] efforts wind up creating a market where the price vastly exceeds the cost. With these incentives, demand creates its own supply and a criminal network along with it. . . . We’re not going to get anywhere until we can take criminality out of the drug business. . . . We need at least to consider and examine forms of controlled legalization of drugs.”

From 1990 to 2000, Shultz at the Hoover Institution organized at least five conferences to back up Soros’s campaign to legalize drugs in the United States, through a series of state referenda. When Shultz and the evil Synarchist Milton Friedman appeared as the keynote speakers at a Hoover Institution conference on “Ethical Issues in Drug Enforcement,” advocating the *end* of the war on drugs, the event was financed by Soros’s Open Society Institute.

Soros’s lead henchman on legalization, Ethan Nadelman, head of the Lindesmith Center, has appeared frequently at Hoover conferences. Moreover, some of the state referenda (e.g., Arizona) in which Shultz gave his support to Soros’s minions, would have legalized nearly all Schedule I drugs, making it possible for doctors to prescribe anything from “crack cocaine” to LSD, if they believed (or claimed to believe) that such drugs had a “medicinal” purpose. “Medical decrim” became a bonanza for the “Dr. Feelgoods” who serviced the Baby Boomers and, eventually, their greatest victims—their children.

• Soros made George W. Bush a rich man. Throughout his career, Dubya was known as a train wreck in business, until the intervention of Harken Energy—of which Soros was a major stockholder. As mentioned above, Harken bailed out Bush’s failing Spectrum 7 oil firm in 1985. Before that, Bush had run a string of “wildcat” (independent) oil firms, ranging from Arbusto (Spanish for “bush”), to Bush Exploration, to Spectrum 7. These relied largely on tax shelter handouts from cronies of his relatives, while returning to investors only 20 cents on the dollar. When Spectrum 7 was about to go under, Bush was saved from bankruptcy by the intervention of Soros, who made him a *non-voting* member of the board of Harken, at a salary of \$120,000 a year. And, as Harken founder Phil Kendrick put it, “His name was George Bush. That was worth the money they paid him.” The success of Harken in beating out Amoco, one of the famous “Seven Sisters” oil companies,

for drilling rights in Bahrain in January 1990, was attributed to having the “son of the President” on the board.

But there were also charges of insider trading levelled against Bush’s Soros connection. On June 22, 1990, George W. Bush suddenly unloaded 212,140 shares, or about two-thirds of his holdings in Harken Energy, for a total of \$848,560. Author Joe Conason writing in the February 2000 issue of *Harper’s Magazine* raised the question whether Bush had been tipped off that a war was about to break out that would affect Gulf oil stock prices. Only weeks after Bush dumped the majority of his Harken stocks, Iraq invaded Kuwait. Within two months of this stock sale, Harken Energy would report a \$20-million loss for its second quarter. Harken stock dropped like a stone. While investigative reporters and business rivals raised the accusation of insider trading, there never was an investigation of the trade, nor of Bush’s failure to inform the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) of this timely insider trade until eight months after the legal deadline. Bush was a member of Harken’s audit committee, which knew that vast sums of money had been spent digging dry holes off the coast of Bahrain.

Once Harken was in, Bush was elevated to the high-rolling circles of co-investors, the Harvard Management Corp., the corrupt Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI), and Bass Enterprises Production Co., a Texas-based family fortune that formed one of the core elements of Bush’s mythical “fundraising” capability in the 2000 campaign.

Now, the same Soros who is an ally in pushing dope with George Shultz, the father of the neo-con imperial war faction; who uses his experience as a Nazi beast-man seizing Jewish properties as a guide to success in speculating; and who personally made Bush a rich man, is duping Democrats with promises that he’ll outfinance the Bush machine in the 2004 elections.

Synarchist War Against Civilization

If Synarchist financier Soros and his Republican twin Shultz have their way, mind-destroying drugs will be legal in the United States *within four to five years*. In turn, this legalization will be forced upon other nations under the rubric of “free trade” and globalization. It is part of the Synarchist International’s war against civilization. Since the middle 1990s, Soros and his two major allies in financing legalization—Peter Lewis, head of Progressive Insurance, and John Sperling, a Republican moneybags from Arizona—have spent a minimum of \$100 million in funds, to pass versions of “medical decriminalization” not only of marijuana, but other deadly Schedule I narcotics, in state referenda. Now, with Soros penetrating the Democratic Party, and Shultz having joined the California administration of Hitler admirer Gov. Arnie Schwarzenegger, they are perfectly placed to execute the final drive.

This countdown to legalization was explicitly stated at the Nov. 6-8, 2003 conference of the Drug Policy Alliance (DPA), the latest version of the legalization lobby founded

by Soros more than a decade ago.

The conference provided a privileged inside glimpse into Soros’s long partnership with George Shultz, when the Drug Policy Alliance’s key award was given to the current and former Mayors of Vancouver, for establishing on Sept. 21, 2003 the first legal heroin injection center in North America, with a legal cocaine center to follow. And it turned out that the Vancouver model was Shultz’s brainchild. The story was told at the session called “Those Wild and Crazy Canadians,” where former Vancouver Mayor Philip Owen, who took office in 1993, said that in 1995 he had travelled to the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, for a seminar. There, George Shultz and Soros’s protégé, then-Baltimore Mayor Kurt Schmoke, convinced him that the War on Drugs was a “disaster.”

Back in Canada, Mayor Owen opened a similar seminar modelled on the Hoover Institution event, and set out to implement the Soros/Shultz model for legalization, which Owen called the “Four Pillars Declaration.” When Owen retired in 2002, having served the longest consecutive period of any mayor of Vancouver, he was succeeded by Mayor Larry Campbell, a co-thinker and former officer in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who completed the implementation of the legalization plan. While Campbell claimed support from 80-90% of Vancouver citizens, opposition was such that he could not open the first legal heroin injection center in North America until September 2003—eight years after Owen had begun the Shultz drug legalization campaign. He now promises to open a legal cocaine center.

Then, Mayor Campbell let the cat out of the bag. He pledged not to bust pot-growers in Canada, “because if we did not have those \$3 billion [from the pot trade], we’d be in a recession.” According to another conference speaker, Canadian federal Senator Pierre Nolin, head of the Senate Special Committee on Illegal Drugs, there now exists a comprehensive report calling for the legalization and regulation of marijuana in all of Canada, based on the financial success of the marijuana industry in British Columbia (capital: Vancouver).

It cannot be assumed to be accidental, that a leading U.S. financial magazine, *Forbes*—owned and run by Steve Forbes, another Hoover Institution sympathizer and former GOP Presidential candidate—hailed British Columbia’s pot “boom” in its December 2003 cover story.

‘Grass Roots’

The Democratic Party’s alliance with Soros is the biggest political buyout in decades; not since the “Southern Strategy” of post-1972, when Democrats adopted Dick Nixon’s embrace of the Ku Klux Klan in his 1968 Presidential campaign, have the Democrats embarked on such suicide. It is completely out in the open, that LaRouche’s rivals for the Democratic Presidential nomination—especially those most active in keeping LaRouche out of the Presidential debates—are on Soros’s dole, led by Howard Dean, for whom Soros threw a



Michael 'Mickey' Steinhardt, who made his fortune using the organized-crime lucre of his father, the fence for Murder, Inc. boss Meyer Lansky, and put the money into founding the DLC. Soros is now working with Steinhardt.

major fundraiser. Soros also purports to support John Kerry, Wesley Clark, and Richard Gephardt, according to the *Washington Post*.

Through a series of organizations known as “527s,” after the Federal code that allows such non-party political groups to raise unlimited amounts of money from single individuals, the Democratic Party is, in effect, putting the future of the United States into dope pusher Soros’s hands. The “527s” came into being after the McCain-Feingold “reform” bill that barred “soft money.” But now campaign financing is privatized in a latter-day version of Nixon’s “CREEP” (Committee to Reelect the President), and the fate of the 17 “swing” states where the Democrats have the best chance of defeating the Cheney coalition depends on Soros and his cronies. Soros gloated to the *Washington Post* that the Democrats who set up America Coming Together (ACT), Steve Rosenthal and Ellen Malcolm, “were ready to kiss me” when he told them he would be giving them \$10 million, bragging that “Money buys talent.”

But the new front groups created by Soros’s friends are nothing more than a retread of the discredited Democratic Leadership Council (DLC), whose favored candidate, Sen. Joe Lieberman of Connecticut, was a neo-con insider at the White House in pushing the Iraq war. According to a report in the *Jewish Times* newspaper, Soros is now working closely with Lieberman’s sponsor, Michael Steinhardt (the organizer of the Mega group of billionaires, who made his fortune using the organized-crime lucre of his father, the fence for Murder, Inc. boss Meyer Lansky). “Mickey” Steinhardt used his money to found the DLC as the “second Republican Party.” For the DLC and Steinhardt, as for Soros and the dope legalizers, LaRouche is “Public Enemy No. 1,” because he represents the FDR tradition.

Co-financing the Soros penetration of the Democrats is fellow drug-legalization financier Peter Lewis, chairman of the Progressive Corp., an Ohio-based insurance company which is the fifth largest in the United States. For more than a decade, Soros and Lewis have poured tens, if not hundreds, of millions into a single “grass roots” cause—drug legalization. Together with Arizona Republican moneybags John

Sperling, Soros and Lewis put \$30 million into California alone in 1996, to push through the paradigm-shift legislation—“medical marijuana.” These three financed decriminalization measures nationwide, and are adoringly referred as “The Funders” by the dopers backing legalization. In 2000, multimillionaire Lewis was arrested with hashish and pot in New Zealand, while attending a jet-set yacht race. He was let off with a “contribution” of \$5,000 to a drug rehab center.

Now the “dope Democrats” are going for the money from Soros and Lewis, while abandoning FDR’s “Forgotten Man”—the lower 80% of the U.S. population suffering under economic depression. A perfect example is Soros fan Harold Meyerson, editor of the *American Prospect*, who believes that using easy big money from Soros and Co. is better than organizing real people. Writing in the *Washington Post* on Nov. 12, 2003, Meyerson falsely claimed that Soros was responsible for the landslide victory of Philadelphia Mayor John Street, a black Democrat, who had been targeted for frameup by Attorney General John Ashcroft, and whose reelection was secured when his campaign called in a deployment of the LaRouche Youth Movement—the envy of Democratic Party hacks across the United States. Meyerson actually attacked the idea of a youth movement, asserting that Mayor Street was saved by Soros’s dope money. Now, said Meyerson, organizations funded by Soros have “the resources to hire . . . as state directors experienced operatives . . . not the 25-year-olds who have often run such operations in the underfunded past.”

Soros has other plans for youth: They’re the market for his legalized dope.

Why You Don’t Want Soros’s Money

Where does Soros get his money? Years of investigation by LaRouche’s associates have answered that question in grisly detail: Soros’s money comes from impoverishment of the poor countries against whose currencies he speculates, and from deadly mind-destroying, terrorism-funding drugs.

Since the late 1980s, the model for Soros’s operations has been the destruction of Bolivia, as administered by his employee, economist Jeffrey Sachs. Sachs’s major claim to fame was “rescuing” the Bolivian economy, by shutting down industry, and building up the cocaine trade—in reality, building up the narcoterrorist murderers of the Synarchist international that had its heyday in Bolivia in the 1980s.

We provide in the Appendix a brief dossier on the lowlights of Soros’s history of theft and drug-promotion.* If, after reading this, any Democrat still wants to take Soros’s money, they should at least have the decency to put a bumper-sticker on their car that says “I support drug-pushing. I’m pushing cocaine.”

*For documentation on Soros’s drug and money operations, and much more, see *EIR*’s April 1997 Special Report, “The True Story of Soros the Golem,” and the website www.larouchepub.com.

LaRouche Campaign Tour Points to NH Primary

by Bonnie James

Democratic Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche's second swing through his native New Hampshire, in advance of the early primaries this month, began with a smashing success in the state capital, Concord, on Jan. 6. The campaign tour started with a debate at the New Hampshire Historical Society's Tuck Memorial Library for "lesser-known" Presidential candidates, and was preceded by a "press availability." As LaRouche arrived at the library lobby, he was immediately "encircled by fans and cameras," as the *Concord Monitor* reported Jan. 7.

Campaign spokesmen accompanying LaRouche on tour report that the candidate was treated by the press and others among the 100 people attending the debate, as the major candidate he is. Members of the press lined up to interview LaRouche, who was in the state last in mid-November. Although each candidate's remarks were limited to three minutes, followed by about 10 minutes of questions, LaRouche's pithy statement, focussing on the need for an FDR-style emergency program for recovery from the deepening worldwide depression, drew sustained applause and even cheering by the other candidates, according to eyewitness accounts. Extensive coverage appeared the following day in all the major

press, including the state's leading newspapers, the *Concord Monitor* and the *Manchester Union Leader*, as well as local television stations, among others. Other national press also covered LaRouche, including the *Washington Post*, quoting the candidate saying he was in this campaign "for the long haul."

The Concord event kicked off a three-day campaign blitz of the state, aimed at reaching New Hampshire voters ahead of the Democratic primary on Jan. 27. The tour was bolstered by the highly visible organizing of the LaRouche Youth Movement, and will be followed by three televised 30-minute campaign broadcasts to be aired Jan. 10 and 11, on WMUR-TV, Manchester, and Jan. 20 on WBZ-TV, Boston. There will also be four full-page ads in the *Manchester Union Leader* in the lead-up to the primary. As LaRouche told his audiences, "I'm second in ranking, in terms of number of contributors among all Democratic aspirants. And therefore, I'm quite serious about becoming the next President."

In addition to the candidates' forum Jan. 6, LaRouche's appearances included a Presidential forum sponsored by the New England Community Action Association, and a half-hour live interview Jan. 7 on Comcast Cable's Nightbeat program, which is seen by at least 100,000 viewers; the following morning, LaRouche was interviewed again on the Comcast Newsmakers show, and held an afternoon press conference in Manchester and a campaign speech there, sponsored by College Convention 2004.

The General Welfare Principle

At each campaign event, LaRouche has made clear that his primary concern in running for President, is to represent those forgotten men and women—the lower 80% of Ameri-



While LaRouche toured New Hampshire, his ads and broadcasts were hitting the air hard in the nation's capital, whose primary was Jan. 13. The LaRouche Youth Movement held marches and walking tours throughout the city, here marching on Jan. 7 from D.C. General Hospital to the White House with effigies of Martin Luther King, FDR, and Lincoln. LaRouche broadcast a half-hour campaign presentation on Fox TV in the capital that night; the Youth Movement held a candidates' debate the next day. The LaRouche campaign dominated the activity in the streets of Washington in the primary's closing weeks.

ca's family-income brackets; the victims of the past 40 years' phase-shift from an urban-industrial producer society to a suburbanite consumer society. These Americans have been all but abandoned by the two major parties.

In his speech Jan. 7 to the New England Action Candidates Forum, where he was introduced by James Griffin, president of the Connecticut NAACP, LaRouche underscored the uniqueness of the Preamble of the U.S. Constitution, with its commitment to the "general welfare," as defining what must again become the underpinning of all policy-making by the next President of the United States:

"The Preamble commits us to three principles: the principles of sovereignty of government; the principle of the service of the general welfare; and the principle of commitment to posterity. Which, in a sense means, that the government is charged to interpret the other parts of the Constitution, to define what is legitimate Federal law, by these standards: Are we responsible for the sovereignty of our country? Are we committed to the Christian tradition of the Apostle Paul of *I Corinthians* 13? Are we committed to the concept of *agapē*, that government is not morally qualified to govern, unless it is committed efficiently to promote the general welfare of all of the people? And merely being committed to the present population's general welfare, is not sufficient. We have to have a commitment to future generations. What kind of a future are we creating today, for our posterity, two generations hence, and beyond? What kind of a world are we creating? This is the strength of our Constitution."

The general-welfare principle, declared LaRouche, is not only relevant for the United States per se, but for the world as a whole: "We could unite the world around the principles of the Preamble of the U.S. Constitution, which are universal principles of natural law: the sovereignty of nations; the sovereignty of their people; the general welfare of all of the population; and the commitment to the posterity, of not only our own country, but the posterity of the world as a whole."

What prevents us from carrying out the recovery policies which will get us out of the worst economic and financial crisis in history—in the urgent interest of the general welfare of all our people? "This is being diverted from by a war," LaRouche said, a war orchestrated for more than 10 years by Vice President Dick Cheney and his neo-con coterie, in and around the White House, who are pushing a policy of preventive nuclear war. "We should be out of Iraq. . . . We should stop this policy. I've been pushing to get Cheney out. Because by removing Cheney and his fellows out of the Administration, we would at least neutralize that danger. It is a constant danger, still hanging over our heads right now, of new wars added to the present one. But the economic issue is the issue."

The LaRouche Youth Movement

At the Concord Historical Library, the moderator, Secretary of State William M. Gardner, asked Presidential candi-

date LaRouche why so many young people are not participating in the political process any more. This gave LaRouche an opportunity to discuss his youth movement, which is transforming politics in the U.S. today.

"This is a new development, significantly new development, which has come up in the past four to five years," LaRouche said. "And this is one of the key things that has to be taken into account, in the present campaign." He then reviewed the successes of the LaRouche Youth Movement in campaigns in Philadelphia, in the re-election of Mayor John Street; and in California, against the recall of Gov. Gray Davis. The numbers and commitment of the LaRouche Youth Movement activists campaigning with LaRouche in New Hampshire, was noted by the *Concord Monitor* in its campaign coverage.

"So, it works," LaRouche said. "Youth movements today, of that type, have the greatest effectiveness per capita, of any political strata in the United States. Because they see themselves as being dumped into a 'no-future generation,' and are looking for a better future. Whereas their parents tend to be more and more involved in this 'life-style culture,' post-industrial, life-style society. And the youth wish to push; they wish changes; they wish to go back to a producer society, with some sense of purpose and security for the future.

"And therefore, they're a great positive force."

LaRouche in New Hampshire

Use the FDR Approach To Rebuild the Nation

Lyndon LaRouche gave this presentation on Jan. 7 to the New England Action Candidates' Forum in Nashua, New Hampshire, sponsored by the New England Community Action Association. He was introduced by James Griffin, the Connecticut state president of the NAACP.

I shall begin by saying—which is relevant to what I have to say, in detail—that, as of last report of the Federal Election Commission, I'm second-ranking, in terms of number of contributors among all Democratic aspirants. And therefore, I'm quite serious about becoming the next President, particularly when I know what is going to happen, or some of the things that are going to happen, in this period.

I'll just indicate the general situation; what I intend to do in general about the situation. Then I shall focus on several areas of the general welfare, which should be of particular

interest to you, as to policy.

Now, other candidates are talking about the general welfare; I particularly noted what Kerry had had to say about it, which I thought was fairly interesting, the other day. But, the approach they're taking is to look at these issues, within the present situation.

We're on the verge of the greatest financial crash that we've known, certainly since 1932-33. It's happening now: For example, from the high point of the dollar, where a euro was only worth 83¢ or 84¢, the euro today is worth \$1.25, \$1.26—and rising. We are in the process of a general collapse of the financial system, and the United States is on the low end.

In short, we're in a situation which is comparable to that which Roosevelt faced, after Coolidge and Hoover. So, the ordinary "fixing it up" is not going to work. The system is breaking down, and we're going to have to do essentially what Roosevelt did: restructure the system; and restructure it pretty much in a philosophical direction which corresponds to what he did from 1933 on. This is our situation. So, any ideas about reforms—of welfare reforms—which do not take that into account, will not work.

All right. Now, I indicated already, that we're in a financial crash. That, worldwide, is the major issue. We have possibilities of cooperation, particularly with Eurasia. There is now a simmering cooperation, among Western Europe—particularly among France, Germany, and Italy—with Russia, and in turn, with the countries of Asia, notably China, India, and so forth. This represents one of the great potentials for long-term capital formation, in Eurasia itself. The United States should be a cooperating partner in that, was well as others.

So the conditions for a recovery, both a global recovery and a U.S. recovery, comparable to what Roosevelt did, is the context in which we have to work.

Neutralize the Cheney Faction

This is being diverted from, by a war. Now, as many of you know, Cheney, back in 1991-1992, when he was Secretary of Defense, tried to push through a policy with what's called "mini-nukes," for U.S. foreign policy based on preventive nuclear warfare. After Sept. 11, 2001, Cheney was able to revive this policy, which had been turned down under Bush "41." So he used the terror effect of [Sept. 11] 2001, to campaign for the introduction of this policy. And, as of President Bush's policies in his State of the Union Address in January of 2002, this policy has been in effect. This is the cause for what happened in Afghanistan; this is the cause for what happened in Iraq; this is the threat to a war with Syria, a threat against Tehran, a threat for a nuclear bombing of North Korea by the United States, and so forth and so on.

So, what we have is a tendency by a certain group led in the United States by Cheney as Vice President, and the so-called "neo-conservatives," for this policy. This is the great

threat, to focus attention on the economic issues. We should be out of Iraq—that's another question. We should stop this policy. I've been pushing to get Cheney out, because by removing Cheney and his fellows out of the Administration, we would at least neutralize that danger. It is a constant danger, still hanging over our heads right now, of new wars added to the present one. But the economic issue is the issue.

That means we have to go to, as I said, a Roosevelt type of approach. And what I shall refer to, is to situate generally—what I propose on certain areas of welfare reform, both education and health care, in particular, and also some of the things that go with that, including the conflict which now exists, a generational conflict between those between 18 and 25—that is, the university-age generation—and their parents' generation. This is a new development, significantly new development, which has come up in the past four to five years. And this is one of the key things that has to be taken into account, in the present campaign.

My view—I have a youth movement, which I've been organizing. It's been effective in California. We didn't win against Schwarzenegger; but our efforts in Los Angeles and the Bay Area were successful. Unfortunately, we were not all over the state, and Schwarzenegger got in. In Philadelphia, the youth movement was key in securing a landslide victory for Mayor Street, over Ashcroft's effort to get him ousted.

So, it works. Youth movements today, of that type, have the greatest effectiveness per capita, of any political strata in the United States, because they see themselves as being dumped into a "no-future generation," and are looking for a better future. Whereas their parents tend to be more and more involved in this "lifestyle culture," post-industrial, lifestyle society. And the youth wish to push; they wish changes; they wish to go back to a producer society, with some sense of purpose and security for the future.

And therefore, they're a great positive force. These are the layer, which are most oriented toward the poor. We have found them very effective, in going in, largely on their own, in areas with the poorest section of the population, which is not approached generally by political forces. They're sitting out there, and people shun them, turn away from them.

So, those are the parameters.

Restoring Health Care, Education

Now, for example, let's take the case of health care. There are a lot of health-care programs being proposed; none of them will work. As long as you accept the HMO bill, introduced by the Nixon Administration in 1973, there's no way you can reform the present system, to come up with a successful health-care program. It can't be done. What we would have to do, is simply reverse the process, and go back to the Hill-Burton policy, which was law in the immediate post-war period until 1973. Which means that we combine

the force of the private sector, state government, and Federal government, using things like the Veterans Hospitals which we used to have. And using all these instruments, to make sure that if somebody falls in the street and has an emergency, they'll be taken to an emergency room, without question. The nearest one. They will be treated; they will be assessed; and continuing treatment, as indicated by medical requirements, will be conducted. In the process, someone will discover who's going to pay for this. But in general, those who can pay, who have health-care coverage, will cover it, with their health-care coverage. Those who have nothing, *will be treated anyway*.

And the way we did it under Hill-Burton is, we had a budget. We raised funds in various communities, for the health program for that community. And then, we got the Federal government or the state government, or somebody else, to kick in a little bit, to make sure that the budget for the number of beds required, of the type required, for the coming year, that that was done.

We have to go back, simply, to a policy that people, if they need medical care, will receive it. If they're in a situation to pay, if they have programs which will cover the cost of the medical care, that will take care of it. But, if they don't have that covered, they'll be treated anyway, under the same system, as if they were regularly paying patients. That's the only way it's going to work.

Also, this goes with another part of the thing, which is extremely important. Particularly among the aging population, and among those who are poor: preventive health care. Now, preventive health care, generally, is steered largely by physicians, who simply advise their patients, and make recommendations, and do clinical studies, to determine what future problems that patient may have. And to indicate treatment or whatever, to be taken, to minimize the danger of a potential problem that that patient has, from becoming an acute one. It's much cheaper to prevent a disease, than it is to cure a major disease when it hits. And therefore, under the present HMOs, that's precisely what's eliminated. The physician is not given the discretion to do those kinds of investigations. When a physician is allowed *seven minutes* with a patient, by a budget, what can that physician do in assessing, really, in depth, the patient's needs?

So therefore, we've got to turn the medical practice back to the medical profession, and say, we will have programs which will partly be paid this way or that way; but we have to—in the end, we're going to have to raise a supplemental amount to make sure that the person who needs the care, if the physician prescribes it, they will get it, whether they can pay, or not. That simply.

Now, on education: Education today is not understood. Because, as most of you know, back in the middle of the 1960s on, as a result of the shock of the Missile Crisis, the Kennedy assassination, the opening of the the Indo-China War, and

other things, there was a cultural paradigm-shift, particularly among the college-age generation of that period: the middle '60s, the so-called '68er phenomenon. And this spread into the younger generations, the younger brothers and sisters of these '68ers. And there was a change, from 1970-72 on, in the culture of the United States, from being the world's leading producer society, to a society which lives like ancient Rome, as an imperial power, sucking on the blood of the rest of the world with cheap labor, and shutting down our own production in favor of employing cheap labor—virtually slave labor, often, as in the *maquiladoras* in Mexico, to replace our industries. We are losing our productive forces.

We, therefore, have oriented our educational system, and other features of our society *away from* the characteristics of a producer society.

Shift Back to a Producer Society

What we will have to do, following the Roosevelt precedent, is we're going to have to have a large-scale program of infrastructure building. This is going to involve, for example, we have a large area in production and distribution of power. We have a power crisis hitting the United States. We're going to have to invest, in 25- to 50-year-term investment, in long-term capital formation, and basic economic infrastructure in this category. We have a breakdown in mass transportation. We're turning our superhighways into parking lots for commuters. We have to get back to decent mass transportation, and similar kinds of programs. This is going to be a long-term capital investment effort.

It's going to shift the composition of employment in the United States, *from* this kind of society we have now, a post-industrial society, *back* in the direction of a producer society. For a producer society, we do not have the skills in the population, generally, needed to deal with the challenge of a producer society.

For example, some of you know the other parts of the country, such as Michigan or other parts of the country, where there has been *depopulation*, as around Detroit, heavy depopulation. And the population has moved into these new shantytowns, of shacks stuck on cow pastures around Washington, D.C., mortgaged at \$400-600,000 apiece. The housing bubble is about to pop. The mortgage-based securities bubble is about to pop. And these shacks—you know, they're shrink-wrap covered, plastic exteriors, but \$400-600,000—for people who can not afford it! These things are things that if you were doing the old-style standard of what can you afford to pay for housing, you'd have to have \$100,000 a year income, to do that. Most people don't have that. The percentile of the cost of possession of a residence, today, is usually a very large percentile of the total income.

So therefore, we're hitting a situation, in which we've got to change things, and begin to move things back in the direction from which we turned, beginning the middle of the



LaRouche also spoke at this candidates' forum, sponsored by the New Hampshire Political Library, in Concord, N.H. on Jan. 6. A panel of New Hampshire notables asked questions of the so-called "lesser-known candidates." A number of the other candidates came up afterward to talk to LaRouche and congratulate him on his campaign.

1960s. We're going to have to go back to the Franklin Roosevelt way of looking at a recovery, which means large-scale credit, financial reorganization.

Let me just indicate clearly what that means. The world is bankrupt. Europe is bankrupt. The United States is financially bankrupt. Forty-seven states are bankrupt; that is, they can not possibly meet their current obligations on the basis of their present budgets. Nor can they raise sources of tax revenue to make up the difference. Therefore, we have to build up the total amount of employment, the total amount of income, which means expansion.

Expansion means the government intervenes, to reorganize a bankrupt economy, a bankrupt international financial system. Government must intervene to produce the capital, the financial capital, credit, in order to finance the employment of people in constructing these things that have to be constructed. Raise the level of income in every state, and the problems will begin to come under control.

So, those are the conditions. That means, we are going to have a demand for training of the labor force. It means we're going to have to think about what we've done to our cities, to make them less habitable, than they were before. You know, when we were younger, you could often walk in a city, a small city, in particular, and within walking distances, you had several places of employment. Or, you had some efficient sort of mass transit. You could essentially walk out your front door, and get to work within a reasonable period of time. No more parking lots on superhighways. We destroyed that kind society.

We used to have schools located where a grammar school, or the equivalent, would be within walking distance of the place of residence. The secondary, middle schools, and high schools—I guess you'd have a lunchroom in them, because they were a further distance from the housing in general. We destroyed all that. We've destroyed a conception of urban society, in which the facilities of the society, and the relations among the people, relations among families, were protected.

We're going to have to move back in that direction. This means we have to go back to the *idea* of a producer society that we used to have; had up actually through Kennedy, and beyond. And without that, we're not going to make it.

The Constitutional Principle

So, those are the general points. But, there's a principle involved here, which has to be emphasized. What's the difference between, on the one hand, Coolidge and Hoover—Coolidge, I thought, was rather stupid; Hoover was not. Hoover was unfortunately clever. He knew how to make a depression worse. That's what he did! He was not incompetent; he was very competent at what he did. But he made it worse.

And what we've had, especially since the middle of the 1960s, we've had a succession of governments, even under Presidents like Clinton—brilliant fellow, but he lost his nerve on many of these issues. And therefore, we've had continuously, a shift in our morals, our standards of government, away from those things that we thought Roosevelt was good at, and what we thought Jack Kennedy was trying to bring back in. We've gone away from that. So, we're going to have

go back to it. This means a general reorganization of the international financial system.

But it means something else: Our Constitution is unique in the world. Our Constitution, as adopted in 1789, is the only Constitution in the world, which has lived that long. That is, our Constitution has qualities, which every other nation in the world has lacked. The essential difference lies in the Preamble of the Constitution, as its expression. The Preamble commits us to three principles: the principle of sovereignty of government; the principle of the service of the general welfare; and the principle of commitment to posterity. Which, in a sense, means that the government is charged to interpret the other parts of the Constitution, to define what is legitimate Federal law, by these standards: Are we responsible for the sovereignty of our country? Are we committed, in actually the Christian tradition of the Apostle Paul of I Corinthians 13? Are we committed to the concept of *agapē*, that government is not morally qualified to govern, unless it is committed efficiently, to promote the general welfare of all of the people? And merely being committed to the present population's general welfare, is not sufficient. We have to have a commitment to future generations. What kind of a future are we creating today, for our posterity, two generations hence, and beyond? What kind of a world are we creating? This is the strength of our Constitution.

This was the issue, the principle of the general welfare and posterity, between, on the one hand, Roosevelt's policy, and that of Coolidge and Hoover before him. That's the difference between what Jack Kennedy, in a sense, represented, and what Nixon represented. That's the difference of the governments of the 1970s, of the 1980s, of the 1990s: the commitment to the efficient service of the general welfare, and of posterity, has been lacking.

The same problem exists within the United States, with respect to other countries. Politicians, today, think of other countries as our enemies, or potential enemies! As our rivals. That's not the case. In some cases, yes, but that's *not* the natural case of affairs. I know, today, for example, if I'm President of the United States today, with what I know and the contacts I have in various parts of the world—as President of the United States, I could call in leaders of nations of Eurasia, Western Europe, Russia, parts of Asia; leading nations of Asia—India, China, Japan, Korea. We could meet. And we could work out recovery programs for the world, which would work. We could make a reformed monetary system. We could unite the world around the principles of the Preamble of the U.S. Constitution, which are universal principles of natural law: the sovereignty of nations, the sovereignty of their people; the general welfare of all of the population; and the commitment to the posterity, of not only our own country, but the posterity of the world as a whole.

This is a principle also echoed in the great 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, where after a long period, from between 1511 and 1648, of brutal religious wars in Europe, under the leader-

ship of some great men we had the Treaty of Westphalia, which ended religious warfare in Europe. The principle there was called the "Advantage of the Other." The essential constitutional agreement of that treaty, which ended religious war, was the "Advantage of the Other." We'd serve best, by considering the advantage of the other person first; and looking for reciprocation of that.

We, as a nation, must take care of our people. But we must think about what we need to do, in cooperation with other people, for their benefit. And create the kind of relationship among nations, which we need today. Since 2002, since January, the United States' relations with the other nations of the world has gone downhill as I've never seen before, or I have no recollection of before. Especially then, over this issue of Cheney's policies, of the war policy.

We could cure that overnight. If I were President, it would go tomorrow. So, it's not something that's impossible to deal with. But, that's the kind of world we have to build. That's the kind of nation we have to be.

And, the things that Roosevelt did, that were good, flowed from his commitment, which he often expressed: a commitment that government is not fit to govern, unless it is committed to the general welfare of all of the people.

I'm at your disposal.

Discussion: Power, Technology for the Future

Q: Here in the Northeast we suffered a major blackout. And, being in New Hampshire, we weren't [inaudible] so much, mainly because of a nuclear power station right nearby here. Most of the other Democratic candidates, pretty much—like the last speaker who wanted to eliminate nuclear power completely in the United States. You didn't mention anything about your power program, but how would you address that? What's the future?

LaRouche: Well, we're actually going to have to use nuclear power. This is not just a U.S. policy. This is a world policy. For example, China has a long-term program, its two-generation program, of moving much of its population from the concentration of the coastal area, and taking the poorer section of the population which lives inland, and moving them toward new territories being developed. Now, China has the largest infrastructure projects on the planet now going: the Three Gorges Dam; a movement to take water from Tibet and move it into the Yellow River; to develop these areas inland, toward the desert areas, and develop them, and move the population there. The first generation: infrastructure. The second generation: realize the benefits of infrastructure. The key problem here, in that, is a shortage of energy, a shortage of power. And, the only thing that's going to solve that, on that scale, in that way, is going to be nuclear power.

And what we have available now—there are many kinds of nuclear power plants which function, in existence, and there are new forms being developed. One exists which has optimal characteristics for safety and utility: It's the pebble-bed high-temperature gas-cooled reactor, which was developed at Jülich, Germany; is now operating in China; is operating in South Africa; will be operating elsewhere. It's ready to go. It's a finished, tested model. If you take a small plant—these are generally 120 to 200 megawatts capacity; they're self-regulating. And the advantage is, you can put them in quicker. A 1.2 gigawatt plant like Seabrook takes a long time to put up, it's a big capital investment; you don't get the result. I think it's much better to have the smaller ones, of the 200 MW maximum capacity, and put clusters of them in. If one goes sour, you shut it down immediately, because you have backup. You don't have this complicated management problem. Also, the pebble bed, with the ceramic-based pellet, is much more efficient.

So, in China, we're going to have to actually build centers, for new cities, for these populations: agro-industrial complexes, in areas which were previously poor areas. And, you need that. We're going to shift, actually, from using petroleum as a fuel, to using hydrogen-based fuels, fuel-cell and other kinds of applications. A high-temperature gas-cooled reactor can catalytically produce these kinds of hydrogen-based fuels, for local use for housing, and so forth. So, instead of just thinking of some vast system, vast power distribution systems are not good ideas. They're subject to many problems. It's better to have a connection of regional networks, which interface, but are controlled interfaces. This Enron-style thing of wildly moving current back and forth on the basis of marginal prices, is insane.

We need that. We need it in New England. New England is a dying area. And if we don't have a large infrastructure project on generation and distribution of power, this area of the United States is going to collapse. Because the plants that are collapsing now, in New England, which are becoming obsolete, mean the doom of any possibility of any productive capacity in this area. There's no way of getting around it.

There are other things that are supplemental: For example, it's a waste to use water for water power. Because the primary purpose of managing water, is water. Water is necessary for life. It's necessary for other things. If you get a benefit, of some of the water to give you electrical power, that's fine. But, you want that within a system, where the basic responsibility for power generation lies, not in the water resources, but in something else. We did fine with the Tennessee River Valley river project. We did fine with the Northeast in former times. We are now at a point where we have about a \$4 trillion deficit, nationally, in basic generation and distribution capacity of power. California is an absolute disaster. The Northwest is a disaster. Whole other parts of the country, are disasters.

Mass transit is another one. But mass transit: What do you

mean with mass transit? Well, mass transit means electrical power. Today, it means magnetic levitation: electrical power, for mass transit. We need systems of mass transit around cities, for the internal mass transit, the inter-area mass transit, and the inter-city mass transit. We're flying people in planes, where they should be going on high-speed trains. For example, the whole New England corridor: You don't *need* to have an aircraft flight in the New England corridor, if you have a magnetic levitation corridor going down to Washington, and below. The time it takes to get to the airport, get on the plane—all this business—can be easily—you just walk to the train station, to get to your destination. And this corridor is active enough to support such an effort. But, that takes power. It takes a reliable power system.

We're going to have to go to new kinds of technologies. People think about "energy"—it's a mistake. The word "energy" is really a mistake. Energy describes an effect; it does not describe a cause. Power, as defined in ancient times, by the Pythagoreans and by Plato, the term "power"—which they used the Greek term *dynamis* for—was a reflection of a discovery of a universal physical principle, which gave man increased power over nature, the discovery of this principle. And, what we need is, higher flux-density equivalent forms of energy, which only come from going to higher levels of power. For example, we have the thing from burning wood, burning coal, burning petroleum. And then, you get a higher density with a nuclear plant. You get a certain degree, potentially, with a hydrogen fusion plant. To go into space exploration, we're going to need this kind of thing.

So, we can not avoid this. That is the only thing we should develop. But it's something that must be included, and in an area like that, on a seacoast, like Seabrook—a seacoast. It's the easiest place to do it.

And, it could mean, for example: Take this New England area, alone. What is New England known for? It used to be known as a center of studies, of high technology, of knowledge. From the time that the Winthrops founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Harvard University used to really mean something—in the former times (I don't know what it means, today). But, it was a center of knowledge. During the wartime, up through the beginning of the space program, Route 128 was a big source of science, for the national space program and other things. Then, we went further; we went out further. They came up to Nashua, and things like that, with spillovers. So, New England is actually—the rocky coast of New England, you know, and its lack of flat land and so forth—is an ideal place for science, for technology. The application of science and technology needs good educational systems. It requires, also, a lot of power.

Therefore, the region of New England should have a mission-orientation, to define what this area of the United States is going to look like, one and two generations from now. In the process, power becomes a pivotal feature, of any such planning.

Has the Narco-Terrorism Lobby Been Stymied in Colombia?

by Valerie Rush

Ecuadoran law enforcement officials moved in and arrested Ricardo Palmera on the streets of Quito on Jan. 2, after video surveillance tapes sent to their Colombian counterparts had confirmed that their quarry was indeed the infamous Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) commander “Simón Trinidad,” wanted in Colombia on multiple charges of murder and terrorism. One of the highest-ranking FARC leaders to be captured in decades of war against that narco-terrorist organization, Trinidad had also been one of the FARC’s most prominent negotiators during several years of futile “peace talks” with the previous Pastrana government in Colombia.

Trinidad’s capture is not just a timely strike against that criminal organization, but represents, as well, a strategic setback to the plans of those national and international financial interests, functioning as a virtual lobby for the narco-terrorists, which seek to foist an agenda of power-sharing talks with the FARC, and ultimately drug legalization, on the current Alvaro Uribe government. Notorious in this regard is the role of Wall Street bigwigs such as former New York Stock Exchange president Richard Grasso, who met with top FARC commanders in 1999 to discuss “joint investments.”

It is reliably reported that the Ecuadoran capture of Trinidad was the result of significant, behind-the-scenes coordination with Colombian and U.S. intelligence circles, who were interested in throwing a monkey-wrench into the negotiations and the drug legalization drive. Evidently, not everyone in Washington is on the “Grasso” track.

Reports already circulating in Bogotá are that foot-in-the-door negotiations for a prisoner/hostage exchange with the FARC, reluctantly agreed to by President Uribe under pressure from the human rights lobby and some of the hostages’

families, may now be dead in the water, as a result of the Trinidad arrest.

The Two Faces of ‘Trinidad’

The 53-year-old “Simón Trinidad” was born into a wealthy Colombian family from Cesar province. The product of privilege and a Harvard education, he worked as a bank manager and economics professor before joining up with the drug-dealing FARC cartel more than 20 years ago. Among other things, Trinidad is charged with the kidnapping and ultimate assassination of former Colombian Culture Minister Consuelo Araujo, during a botched kidnapping in September 2001. And in 2002, Trinidad reportedly led an armed raid on a town that was refusing to surrender to FARC blackmail, in which 119 men, women, and children burned to death when the church they took refuge in was blown up by FARC mortars.

Trinidad’s oligarchic veneer served him well while deploying as the FARC’s well-spoken representative abroad and negotiator at home, during the 1999-2002 years of President Pastrana’s infamous appeasement policy. His face often appeared in newspaper photos and television broadcasts covering the negotiations farce. During those years, Pastrana had granted the FARC a vast demilitarized zone in the country’s southern cocaine heartland in which to operate, while playing its game of on-again/off-again “peace talks” with the government. The protected “DMZ” enabled the FARC to pursue its cocaine and heroin trafficking while conducting a mass kidnapping and blackmail campaign and murderous ambushes of military and police outposts, all the while expanding its stranglehold over the Colombian countryside.

When Uribe was elected in 2002 as a hard-line “war on

terrorism” President, the population breathed a collective sigh of relief, and allowed itself to hope that the nation could be recovered from the drug lords. And yet, despite his successes in strengthening the nation’s defense forces, passing tough anti-terror legislation, and standing firm against the terrorists’ apologists in the human rights non-governmental organizations, the Harvard-trained Uribe’s embrace of the same neo-liberal economic policies that facilitated the rise of the drug trade and stripped the nation of its defenses against cartel predators like the FARC, has seriously weakened his 18-month-old Presidency.

In Fall 2003, Colombians went to the polls in a national referendum organized by Uribe, and trounced his government’s proposed series of draconian new austerity measures that were demanded by the International Monetary Fund—and the Bush Administration—as a condition of continued financial aid. President Uribe and his Interior Minister Fernando Londoño had foolishly thrown all their political capital into the fight for the IMF measures, and lost. Londoño, who had served as Uribe’s vital strong arm in the fight against narco-terrorism, was forced out of the government shortly thereafter.

Colombia’s Dirty Old Man

Uribe has come under growing pressure to drop his hard line against the FARC, and revisit the negotiating strategy that had proven such a disaster under Pastrana. Several former Colombian Presidents, led by the 90-year-old Alfonso López Michelsen, publicly called on Uribe to open negotiations for a humanitarian exchange of terrorists being held in prison for hostages being held by the FARC.

López Michelsen, a London-linked oligarch whose 1974-78 Presidency first opened the door to the drug trade by legalizing the laundering of drug dollars, never met a cartel he didn’t like, and the FARC is no exception. He has long been an advocate of drug legalization, and became known as “The Godfather” in 1984, when he stunned the nation by meeting personally with the fugitive heads of the Medellín Cartel, one week after they assassinated their nemesis, then Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla. Although his efforts to negotiate an amnesty for the cartel druglords failed, it was not for lack of trying. In 1990, López again tried to negotiate a plea-bargain for the druglords, but ran into trouble when some of his colleagues were arrested by the military on charges of aiding and abetting narco-terrorism. One year later, López tried again, this time with the FARC-inspired Simón Bolívar Guerrilla Coordinator, but once again, the taint of corruption doomed his efforts.

It is this creature who—exploiting Uribe’s political vulnerability in the aftermath of the referendum debacle, and with some major international arm-twisting from his banker cohorts—got himself named in December 2003 to a facilitating commission, to initiate prisoner-swap talks with the FARC. One of his first moves was to declare that he was

assuming full autonomy to negotiate as he saw fit, despite President Uribe’s insistence that the release of any FARC prisoners would be conditional on their giving credible guarantees that they would not return to the FARC’s ranks. Said López, “My opinion is that, if they are going to be freed, no conditions can be put on them. Freedom consists of not having any conditionalities on your behavior.”

López also defended the FARC and its tactic of kidnapping hostages for a prisoner swap: “You have to put yourself in the shoes of the other party. The recourse to arms or to attacks to produce certain results, in the eyes of those who commit them and those that inspire them, is a method to achieve the aims of social justice. In their hearts, they themselves do not consider themselves criminals, but promoters of a doctrine different than that of the state.”

Operation ‘Black Cat’

The arrest of Simón Trinidad may well have thrown a monkey-wrench into López’s insidious negotiations strategy. In this regard, there are important similarities between the Trinidad arrest, and an anti-FARC operation in early 2001. In February 2001, in a military operation dubbed Black Cat, some 3,000 Colombian troops descended on the drug-porous Colombian-Brazilian border, in a series of lightning raids, conducted—like the Trinidad arrest—in collaboration with regional allies and decisive input from U.S. intelligence.

During those raids, hard evidence was discovered linking the drug trade to the top echelons of the FARC. The evidence included 10,000 hectares of coca under FARC “protection” and 12 laboratories capable of producing two tons of cocaine a week, also under FARC “protection.” The discovery led then-Army Commander General Mora to provoke a political storm inside the country by publicly declaring the FARC to be the largest drug cartel in the country, and insisting he would not negotiate peace terms with drug traffickers.

Two months later, on April 11, evidence from those raids led to the capture, in a joint Colombian-Brazilian army operation, of Luiz Fernando da Costa (a.k.a. Fernandinho Beira-Mar), and his deportation to Brazil to face homicide, kidnapping, and drug-trafficking charges. Da Costa, who is said to have controlled 60% of the Brazilian drug trade, was one of the largest cocaine suppliers to the U.S. market. His supplier, it turned out, was the FARC, which reportedly derived 80% of its income from Da Costa’s operations.

The significance of Da Costa’s arrest is that it occurred on the same weekend as the Summit of the Americas in Canada, where then-President Pastrana was attempting to present his negotiations with the FARC guerrillas as the solution to Colombia’s problems. Just like López, Pastrana attempted to portray the FARC as “fighters for social justice” in their own way, with whom peace terms could be worked out.

As Operation Black Cat so clearly proved, the war against narco-terror can be won, as long as there is the political will to retire the godfathers, and their ilk.

South Asia Wants To Get Its House in Order

by Ramtanu Maitra

Exhibiting a fresh attitude to cooperate for mutual benefit, the South Asian nations held what observers described as a “landmark” summit in Islamabad, Pakistan on Jan. 4-5. The summit shows the potential to pave the way for developing a regional common market and to bring peace among the South Asian nations.

In the 18 years since the inception of the South Asian Association of Regional Countries (SAARC)—consisting of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, and Maldives—this is the first time that the nations came together with the expectation of achieving some breakthroughs.

Indian Leadership

Addressing the summit, Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee, the eldest politician in the group and representing the most populous and powerful nation in the SAARC, made an impassioned appeal for improving South Asia’s image and standing in the world. “We must make the bold transition from mistrust to trust, from discord to concord, and from tension to peace,” he said.

Pointing out that the SAARC countries had the potential, talent, and resources to make South Asia an economic powerhouse, Vajpayee said, “We only need the necessary political will to make this happen.” “History can remind us, guide us, teach us, or warn us; it should not shackle us. We have to look forward now, with a collective approach in mind,” he emphasized.

Bangladesh Prime Minister Khaleda Zia identified six potential sectors for economic development in South Asia by curbing terrorism, crime, and drug abuse, and by promoting the region as a common investment zone for the world.

The optimism that prevailed was best expressed by Indian External Affairs Minister Yashwant Sinha, who had labored hard with his Pakistani counterpart, Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri. Sinha told the SAARC Journalists Summit on Jan. 3: “I have absolutely no hesitation in saying that the winds of change are blowing in the SAARC region. In Islamabad, I have a sense of history. . . . Agreements have been reached on the issues that were considered not only as conflicts, but also perhaps impossible.”

Regional Trade Area

The most remarkable part of the agreement reached at the Islamabad summit was the drafting of an accord for a South Asian Free Trade Area. Unlike “free trade” agreements between countries of very different economic and technological levels (such as the North American Free Trade Agreement, NAFTA), this accord would not drive down production and living standards, but would function as a common market, in which the member nations would trade with one another on a preferential basis, in the interests of all. From Jan. 1, 2006, the seven states will begin dropping their tariffs to 0-5%. Deadlines for implementing the tariff regime will differ according to respective states’ economic strength and domestic economic conditions.

South Asia is home to a fifth of the world’s population, and nearly half its poor have an average income of \$450 per year. Despite such dire need for economic development in the region as a whole, SAARC has been afflicted with a history of mistrust and suspicion among its members.

Last year’s summit was cancelled when Indian Prime Minister Vajpayee refused to travel to Pakistan because of bilateral tensions. This year, however, he chose to make this historic journey to Islamabad to take part in the summit, eight months after kick-starting fresh peace moves with a “hand of friendship” offer to Pakistan.

The trip, his first since 1999, marks the first visit by an Indian leader to Pakistan since their near-war confrontation less than two years ago. There is little doubt that it was the emergence of India as a major power in Asia, and the Indian Prime Minister establishing himself amongst a handful of top world leaders, that led to the successful summit.

The India-China Factor

In recent months, India has widened its economic and political relationship with China, and the two are now involved in working out a framework to demarcate the India-China disputed border in the Himalayas. The non-demarcated border, a legacy of the British Raj, was earlier considered a non-resolvable dispute between the two countries. Most Western analysts have said over the years that friendly relations between India and China can advance only up to a point, but would always get stuck on the border dispute.

But after Vajpayee’s visit to China last June, very high-level envoys were appointed by both nations to work out a framework to resolve the dispute. From all available reports, the progress in this area is phenomenal.

With India and China willing to cooperate and expand economic and technological influence well beyond their geographical boundaries, a sea-change has come about in the attitude of the smaller nations in Southeast and South Asia, toward both India and China, and among themselves as well.

In South Asia itself, India has worked out preferential trade with Sri Lanka and Nepal, and is in the process of doing

so with Bangladesh. India has also brought together a cooperative grouping, BIMST-EC (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand-Economic Cooperation), which embraces nations beyond South Asia. India is playing an active role in developing the infrastructure which would land-link the Indian subcontinent to Indochina. That east-west route, once it finds its way through Pakistan, would link up the South China Sea to Iran, and beyond to Europe.

These developments have created an atmosphere of friendship among the participating nations and had a very positive effect on the 12th SAARC summit.

Security Quagmire

What still haunts the South Asian countries is the security situation, left over from the Cold War days. Sandwiched between massive opium fields in the east and the west of the subcontinent, South Asia had been inflicted with insurgencies, separatist movements, and pure lawlessness. In recent years, particularly since 9/11, the lawlessness of the militant Islamic groups in the west of Pakistan in particular, has added yet another dimension to South Asia's insecurity. Days before the SAARC summit was held, Bhutan, with its army led by King Jigme Wangchuk himself, had dismantled the anti-India insurgency camps within its territory and handed over a large number of rebels to the Indian government. There are also indications that at the request of India, similar actions have been launched by Myanmar, to drive out the anti-India rebels who had set up their camps in northwest Myanmar.

Some claim that a serious economic development program would improve the security situation. But, ground realities indicate (as has become clear in Afghanistan) that economic and infrastructural developments would remain highly vulnerable, at the mercy of insurgents, if these insurgents are not removed or politically neutralized.

The most volatile of these security issues is the dispute over the claim of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Both India and Pakistan claim the state, and they have fought two wars over Kashmir. The 55-year-old dispute has given rise to a massive number of terrorist groups, and more than 50,000 people have died in the India-held part of Kashmir at the hands of the terrorists and the Indian military. Nonetheless, Pakistan continues to infiltrate militants inside the Indian part of Kashmir and openly encourages *jihad* within Kashmir.

Over the years, the SAARC became a victim of the Kashmir dispute. Although the group's charter does not allow Kashmir to be brought up in the multilateral forum, Pakistan steadfastly did so, to draw India's ire and make the forum useless. This time around, however, Islamabad's willingness to make the SAARC forum a success stems from its realization that India is moving ahead economically and politically, despite Pakistan's best efforts.

Writing recently in the Pakistani news daily *The Dawn*, Iqbal Haider, a former Pakistani Cabinet Minister, pointed

out that "the so-called *jihad* could not force India to budge an inch, or motivate any country, including our closest allies, to pressure India to resolve the issue peacefully. Nor was the Indian economy or its image damaged in any significant manner. . . . On the contrary, Pakistan was on the verge of being declared a 'terrorist state'; our economy continued to suffer, and religious extremism spread like a plague in Pakistan and brutalized our society."

What Iqbal Haider meant is that the militant groups that have been allowed to grow within Pakistan, became a menace to Pakistan's stability. During December, two serious assassination attempts were made on Pakistani President Musharraf's life. The assailants were none other than the very militants who also oppose improvement of India-Pakistan relations.

India-Pakistan Bilateral Talks

Sri Lankan President Mrs. Chandrika Kumaratunga, whose country has been ravaged by the Tamil secessionist terrorists for the last 20 years, hailed the recent thaw in Indo-Pakistan relations, saying that their efforts to reduce tensions had infused the summit with a renewed sense of purpose and vigor.

On the sidelines, while the SAARC summit was in progress, Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf and Indian Prime Minister Vajpayee met to discuss bilateral issues. Although a section of the media, and many analysts, were claiming that a solution of the Kashmir dispute is in the offing following these discussions, the intent for holding the discussions was something different. What the two leaders agreed upon is to start a "composite dialogue" which encompasses all the bilateral disputes between India and Pakistan, including Kashmir.

For the South Asian region, an improvement in India-Pakistan relations would provide a great boost. To expect a solution to the Kashmir dispute around the corner is naive, and is not an essential ingredient at this point in time.

The internal security situation in Pakistan is highly unstable. While some of this is associated with the Kashmir dispute, probably more is related to what is happening in Afghanistan. From the look of things on the ground, it is unlikely that the Afghan situation would improve over the next few months. That means that Pakistan will have to keep its attention focused to neutralize the militants operating along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.

Meanwhile, India will be holding general elections in a few months. It is highly unlikely that such a monumental event as the resolution of the 55-year-old Kashmir dispute could take place in this context. Prime Minister Vajpayee is also involved in working out a resolution of the India-China border dispute. There is no doubt that negotiations have advanced significantly in this area, and resolution of that dispute will remain the goal of Atal Behari Vajpayee in the coming days.

LaRouches Lose a Friend; I've Lost an Advisor

by Ramtanu Maitra

On Jan. 2, 2004, Shri K.R. Ganesh, former Minister of State for Finance in the late Indira Gandhi's 1972 Cabinet, passed into history. Suffering for years with complications of the lungs, he embraced death quietly in the early hours of the day, at 81.

K.R. Ganesh, known widely in the Indian political circles as "KR," had a long association with *EIR* and Lyndon and Helga LaRouche. The association goes back to the early 1980s, when the world was caught up in the insane Cold War. India, a non-aligned nation under the feisty leadership of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, had come out of the turbulent 1970s very much suspect in the eyes of Western political leaders. India's 1974 test of nuclear explosives, its close scientific and military relationship with the then-Soviet Union, and its leadership of the Non-Aligned Movement, had drawn the wrath of the "free world" leaders.

In this milieu, *EIR* produced *40 Years to Make India an Agro-Industrial Superpower*. The document drew enormous support from among political circles around Prime Minister Gandhi. One of the leading admirers and promoters of this document was Shri K.R. Ganesh. It made KR, and a large

section of followers of Mrs. Gandhi, once more believe that all is not rotten in the West. KR held on to the document closely, and made it a point in every forum that he attended, that the way to India's future greatness had been laid down in the document produced by American economist and politician Lyndon H. LaRouche. That was the beginning of their friendship, which went through various phases but never lost its mooring.

In later years, when I came to know KR well, at every political forum where KR spoke or attended, he would make a point to seek me out and announce, brandishing the *EIR* program, in his usual dramatic fashion: "I am proud to be associated with this document and producer of this document, because no other individual has come close to visualizing what India can be." There were a number of occasions when I had to stand up and defend what KR said.

Selfless and Determined

Shri K.R. Ganesh was a quintessential old-fashioned Indian politician. Selfless and determined, KR could never think about himself, or separating himself from the people. He looked at the *EIR* document as a way for the people of India to become literate and happy, and for the country to become a major player in the world scene. He respected nations such as the United States and Russia for their eagerness to intervene in the troubled world scene, and he wanted India to become such a nation.

In essence, KR believed in two things: developments that positively help each and every individual; and, that any effort by any nation to dominate another must be fought to the bitter end, if it comes to that.

To understand these two basic traits of his unblemished character, one has to look from whence he came. Arguably one of the brightest stars of the pre-1942 community in the wholly underdeveloped Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal, K.R. Ganesh started off as member of the Communist Party. In 1954, deeply influenced by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, KR joined the Indian National Congress party. He was already known for his pioneering work on the trade union front in the Islands, particularly among forest workers, who were spread far and wide throughout the Islands. Reaching forest camps in those days was a Herculean task, as they used to be miles inside deep and dense forests, reachable by just a foot path. The Islands were full of mosquitoes, leeches, and snakes. "Ganesh Babu" ("Respected Ganesh") to his friends and admirers, he was focused, determined, and with a vision for the entire country in his pursuits.



(Left to right) Ramtanu Maitra, K.R. Ganesh, Dr. Arjun Sengupta, and Helga and Lyndon LaRouche, during the LaRouches' visit to India, Nov. 30, 2001.

He was the first elected Member of Parliament from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in 1967. He became a Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance, and then Minister of State for Finance (Revenue and Expenditure). He won his second term in 1971 and joined Mrs. Gandhi's Cabinet. His campaign against smugglers in 1975-76 made him a household name.

During the last few years, K.R. Ganesh's bad health had confined him to his home most of the time. But he was always reading and letting his views be known to his politician friends. During the last two visits of the LaRouches, the first evenings were spent having dinner with KR and his family at his home just outside of Delhi. It was necessary for me to arrange that dinner. KR would know what the trip was meant for; and whom we intended to meet with and discuss matters at hand. KR always had inputs to make and advice to offer.

I surely will miss that very much.

A Memory of K.R. Ganesh

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

January 6, 2004, Concord, New Hampshire, U.S.A.

K.R. Ganesh was of my generation in more ways than one. Although we first became associated in the late 1970s, and first met directly in 1982, our personal association in a common cause began during late Winter and early Spring of 1946, when I had recently come out of northern Burma, and was on duty in Calcutta, awaiting my assignment to return to the U.S.A. for discharge from military service.

Although, in those months, I had no firm knowledge of the late President Franklin Roosevelt's actual anti-colonialist intentions for the post-war world, my prescience was that Roosevelt had precisely such an intention, an intention which coincided with my own. Therefore, in that time, I became deeply involved with the prospect of the immediate freedom and economic development of India. When KR and I met in Delhi in 1982, it was as old comrades from among the battalions of India's struggle for independence—Spring of 1946—meeting, after an absence of decades.

We were and are of a breed of veterans of shared missions, who, in later years, are still acting in our seasoned cause, the future of humanity. We are, and will remain that, long after we have passed on. He lives still with me, and with all of those, now departed and living alike, of that generation of those who, in the Autumn of life, shared in common the now-matured intention we shared in our youth, during those Spring days in India, 1946.

Those rarer ones like KR, have accumulated the subtly efficient power to strike a blow for humanity even long after they have departed this life. I am assured that he will.

IDF Shootings Spark Resistance in Israel

by Dean Andromidas

Soldiers of the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) fired on Israeli demonstrators on Dec. 27 during a protest at the "separation fence" on the West Bank, better known as Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's new Berlin Wall. Several demonstrators were wounded, including one who almost lost his leg, and a member of the Swedish Parliament. And on Jan. 4, an Israeli military court sentenced five conscientious objectors to one-year prison sentences for refusing to be conscripted into the IDF.

Both actions represent the harsh response by the Sharon government to growing grassroots resistance to Israel's continuing occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The occupation has become more and more brutal and has led to nearly 1,000 Israeli and 2,500 Palestinian deaths, the vast majority of whom are innocent civilians, including women and children. This considerable death toll, along with the thousands of wounded, has ensured that the suffering has touched everyone among both Israelis and Palestinians.

"Human life has lost its worth, and values we were raised on, such as purity of arms, have become a bad joke," read a letter sent to IDF Chief of Staff Gen. Moshe Ya'alon. "A country in which the army disperses demonstrators by live gunfire is not a democratic country. . . . An Army that educates its soldiers that such a crime is conceivable has lost all restraint."

The letter was sent by Lt. Col. Eitam Ronel, who had recently retired from the Israeli Army Reserves. Enclosed in his letter were the leaf emblems which serve as the insignia of his rank. His protest is yet another in the growing number of acts of conscience that are unprecedented in Israel's history. Ronel's letter, which also appeared in the Jan. 4 daily *Ha'aretz*, said, "Children regularly fall victim to our bullets in the occupied Palestinian territories; this is both illegal and immoral. . . . The blunders and the humiliations are becoming more and more serious and numerous, as neither the orders nor the punishments are clearly formulated."

U.S. Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche signed the internationally circulated petition to free the five Israeli youths who have been sentenced for their refusal to serve in an "army of occupation." The petition, which was sponsored by the Refuseniks Parents' Forum, called for the release of Haggai Matar, Matan Kaminer, Shimri Tsameret, Adam Maor, and Noam Bahat, who, as of Jan. 7, had already served a year in prison while awaiting trial. Also on the list, but not



Five young Israelis refusing to serve in the occupied territories have been sentenced to another year in prison. But “refusal” has spread, from enlisted soldiers to Air Force pilots and now to elite special forces commandoes. Prime Minister Sharon’s response is to race to wall off a tiny “Palestinian state”—and perhaps to spread the war by hitting Syria. (See www.refuz.org.il.)

yet tried, is Yoni Ben Artzi, who is the nephew of Israeli Finance Minister Benjamin Netanyahu.

The five were tried in a military court on the charge of “disobeying an order,” although they never were in the military. The government refused to try them in civil court, fearing this would put the occupation on trial. The one-year sentences are considered harsh, because the refusers had already spent one year in jail and the maximum possible sentence was three years.

“It is no surprise when a court of this kind sends us to prison, while soldiers and officers who commit crimes escape without punishment,” Mater said.

His statement is absolutely correct. Of the 2,500 Palestinians killed over the past three years, no fewer than 2,000 were innocent bystanders, the victims of soldiers and officers who presumably violated the rules of engagement—the Israeli government claims it does not have a policy of killing innocent Palestinians. Yet the military has opened only 72 investigations, resulting in 13 indictments. There has been only one conviction, which resulted in a suspended sentence, for a soldier who killed Mu’an Abu Lawy by firing his machinegun at a group of unarmed Palestinians who were walking 500 kilometers away from his position. The soldier was not convicted of manslaughter, but of the illegal use of a weapon.

Reflecting the arrogance of the IDF, the prosecutor of the five said that the sentence was “significant for the State of Israel. This punishment will cause them to backtrack on their refusal in a manner that at the end of the process, they will understand the error of their delinquent ways and will serve in the IDF.”

In response, the five told supporters, “If they think that this is what will bring down the refusal movement, they are wrong. . . . They have shot themselves in the foot by turning us into heroes.”

Member of the Knesset (parliament) from the Haddash party Mohammed Barakeh called the sentence a “draconian punishment.” He added that the five were a “conscientious beacon for a violent society.”

Member of the Knesset Roman Bronfman of the pro-peace Meretz party called for the sentences of the five to be commuted to national service. “Jailing these youngsters will not contribute a thing to the strength and social well-being of the State of Israel.”

While the five are among those who signed a high school petition two years ago declaring their opposition to serving in an “army of occupation,” they are not pacifists. They will be joining dozens of reserve soldiers and officers who have been imprisoned for refusing to serve in the Occupied Territories. These are the signatories of the famous “Combatants Letter,” which was initiated in 2002 and has garnered the signatures of 579 active reserve soldiers and officers.

Refusenik Movement Spreading

There is no doubt that the refusenik movement is the vanguard of the outrage that is spreading to all sectors of the population. On Dec. 21, Israeli reservists from the Sayeret Matkal special forces unit of the Israeli Army delivered a letter to Sharon and Defense Minister Shaul Mofaz, declaring their refusal to serve in the Occupied Territories. Sayeret Matkal is the elite of the elite IDF special operations units, and it has had among its commanders and members former Prime Minister Ehud Barak, and Finance Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. This is the unit that conducted the Entebbe raid that freed Israeli hostages in the 1970s.

The hard-hitting text reads, “We fear for the destiny of the children of this land, exposed to an evil that is unnecessary, and to which we have lent our hands. We have long transgressed the border of soldiers, just in their ways, and have become warriors suppressing another nation. We shall cross this border no more!” (see box).

“I was sent to suppress another nation,” one of the signatories, a major, told Israeli TV about being ordered to serve in the West Bank. “I was sent to be part of an occupying army. I don’t know what the political solution to this war is. But what I have to say is that I cannot bury my head in the sand—like so many in the army do. The IDF is out of control. The country is out of control. I was sent to serve as a defensive shield to the settlements, and this I refuse to continue doing. I shed my humanity in many little deeds and actions in the past, which I will not tell you about, and I will not do it any longer.”

The letter led to another outburst by Israel’s hard-liners, because only last Sept. 27, Israeli reserve pilots, including a brigadier general, signed a similar letter of refusal (see “Israeli Pilots Refuse Occupation Order,” *EIR*, Oct. 3, 2003). For example, Likud Knesset member and former member of the Shin Bet Ehud Yatom, infamous for having killed with his bare hands a handcuffed Palestinian prisoner in the 1980s, called for the soldiers to be “prosecuted and thrown out of

Sayeret Matkal Letter

We, citizens who serve in active reserve duty, fighters and officers, Sayeret Matkal veterans, have chosen to join the forward guard in the manner we have been trained. With grave concern for the future of Israel as a democratic Zionist and Jewish state, and with concern for her moral image, we can no long stand aside. We tell you today:

We shall no longer lend our hand to the subjugation taking place in the territories.

We shall no longer lend our hand to the quelling of human rights of millions of Palestinians.

We shall no longer serve as a defense shield for the settlements campaign.

We shall no longer deface our human image, as an army of occupation.

We shall no longer deny our commitment as fighters in the Israeli *Defense Forces*.

We fear for the destiny of the children of this land, exposed to an evil that is unnecessary, and to which we have lent our hands. We have long transgressed the border of soldiers, just in their ways, and have become warriors suppressing another nation. We shall cross this border no more! We stress and state: We shall continue to protect the State of Israel and the security of its people from all enemies. "He who dares—wins."

pression that the only purpose of the checkpoints is to make things hard for the Palestinian population. I am convinced that the checkpoints constitute a breeding ground for hatred for Israel, and harm an innocent population in an inhumane manner." Lahat wrote that he supported the separation fence only if it went along the greenline border. "The present route, which cuts Palestinian villages in half, is causing an additional injustice to the population and is intensifying the hatred towards us," Lahat wrote. "For the sake of the Palestinians, but mainly for our own sake, the faster we end the occupation and leave the territories, the better for us. I am writing this because it is impossible to stand by and remain silent."

What Sharon May Fear

The soldiers and officers responsible for the Dec. 27 incident, in which Israeli troops shot and wounded members of the Israeli protest group "Anarchists Against the Fence," have gone virtually unpunished. In fact, the investigation has not levelled any blame on the military and its rules of engagement. Speaking at a press conference on Jan. 4, Uri Na'amati, the father of Gil Na'amati, who was seriously wounded in the incident, said, "One must be drunk to believe the IDF's version" about the circumstances of the shooting.

The shooting of an Israeli Jew by the IDF is unprecedented and forboding. The incident recalls an incident in Germany in November 1989, where the collapse of the Soviet empire began with the opening of the Berlin Wall. One reason the East Germans opened the Wall is that they feared that masses of unarmed demonstrators would attempt to force their way through, challenging the regime to enforce its shoot-to-kill order against anyone trying to breach the Wall. It was not just the prospect of perpetrating mass murder that stayed the hand of the hard-core East German communist leadership, but the fear that the soldiers of the regime's National People's Army, the cornerstone of the state, would refuse to shoot their own countrymen. Such an act of defiance alone would have brought down the despised regime.

Do Sharon and his generals have similar fears? The Dec. 27 firing on Israeli demonstrators points to the fact that Sharon is ready to use the army to quell not only Palestinian opposition, but Israeli opposition as well. Observers point out that the time is near when joint, peaceful mass demonstrations of Palestinians and Israelis could occur against Sharon's despised wall—Palestinians from the east and Israelis from the west.

One Israeli commentator recently wrote that under the rules of engagement, if demonstrators or rioters targeting the fence cannot be stopped by ground troops, aircraft will be used to "defend" the fence.

The obvious question becomes, will the IDF obey an order to attack its own people? Shooting at demonstrators, even those from a small, rowdy group outside the Israeli mainstream, will not be easily dismissed. It might be Sharon's warning to his opposition not to test him. But if he is tested, will the army shoot?

the military."

But many members of the opposition, who denounced the act of refusal by the soldiers, nonetheless blamed the Sharon government for the current state of affairs.

Labor Party Knesset member Matan Vilnai, who was at one time deputy commander of the elite unit, criticized the letter as something that "cannot be accepted" but described refusal as "a phenomenon that stems from the feeling of lack of purpose in government policy."

Meretz Knesset member Yossi Sarid, who also does not support refusal, said that the phenomenon "shows that the occupation is also ruining the army."

Outrage at the fact that the occupation is destroying Israel as a nation crosses party lines. Maj. Gen. (Reserves) Shlomo Lahat, in a commentary in the Jan. 5 *Ha'aretz*, called the Israeli occupation of the West Bank a "breeding ground for hatred." Lahat is a former mayor of Tel Aviv and a member of Sharon's Likud. Describing a tour of the West Bank he took with a colleague, Brig. Gen. (Reserves) Yitzhak Elron, to observe the Israeli military checkpoints, Lahat wrote about the injustices and dehumanizing treatment of Palestinians at the hands of Israeli soldiers. He concluded, "I have the im-

Why the Washington Post Hates Thailand's Thaksin

by Mike Billington

A *Washington Post* editorial on Dec. 26, 2003, titled “Our Man in Bangkok,” denounced Thailand’s popularly elected and widely supported Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra, as a “populist” who is moving Thailand away from “democracy,” implying that he had obtained his office through corruption. The *Post* criticized President Bush for supporting the Thai government—contrary to Bush’s championing of “democracy”—and accused Thaksin of being an “authoritarian” with ominous regional ambitions. In lock-step, *The Nation*, one of the leading English-language newspapers in Bangkok and partially owned by the *Wall Street Journal*’s parent Dow Jones & Company, reprinted the *Post* editorial; it then added a slanderous editorial of its own, even comparing Thaksin to Hitler, and scolding the *Post* that they had not gone far enough: The term to describe Thaksin’s government is “budding tyranny.”

A revealing aspect of both slanders is that they compared Thaksin, and President Bush’s support for him, to another supposed “budding tyrant,” Russian President Vladimir Putin. Putin, whose supporters won an overwhelming majority in recent Duma elections, and who is expected to win the upcoming Presidential elections by an equally large margin, has taken dramatic steps to weaken the criminal elements which had seized control of the nation’s natural wealth—the so-called “oligarchs,” who have worked closely with the Western banking institutions in the looting of post-Soviet Russia. Both the *Post* and *The Nation* also fretted that Thaksin may follow the lead of recently retired Malaysian Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad, whose refusal to submit to IMF dictates famously demonstrated that developing nations can resist neo-colonial dictates, and be better off for it. As usual, when free and fair elections don’t turn out the way the Washington oligarchy desires, they change the criteria for what they consider “democratic.”

Thailand’s Offense

The question to be asked is why the *Post* and the *Wall Street Journal*—leading voices for the pre-emptive nuclear war doctrine of the neo-conservatives centered around Vice President Dick Cheney, and for the failed financial policies of Alan Greenspan’s Federal Reserve and the International Monetary Fund—decided to focus their venom on Prime



Thai Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra, who has a policy of integration of the South Asian region, is under heavy attack from imperialists—liberal, and not-so-liberal—in the U.S. press.

Minister Thaksin?

The Thai Prime Minister has accommodated Cheney’s pre-emptive war doctrine. He has even deployed Thais to join the American and Coalition soldiers as “targets” in the Iraq quagmire, and accepted the declaration by President Bush of Thailand as a “non-NATO Ally” of the United States. This was an effort by the Bush Administration to divide Asia between U.S. allies and “others,” much as John Foster Dulles intended in the 1950s when he created the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) to divide Asia along Cold War lines.

However, this is not enough for the neo-conservatives, whose real target is not Iraq, nor even the Islamic nations. Rather, in classic “British colonial” style, their aim is to prevent any alliance of nations which could challenge the power of the bankrupt Anglo-American financial system and its military enforcers. On this count, Thaksin has placed his nation in the cross-hairs of the neo-cons, by making Thailand a significant actor in building Asian and Eurasian unity.

Under Thaksin, Thailand’s policy includes: the development of regional physical infrastructure projects to uplift its far poorer neighbors; promotion of Asian-wide transportation corridors to unite India and China with the Southeast Asian economies; and expanded diplomatic and economic cooperation with Russia, Germany, and France; i.e., uniting the leading powers of the Eurasian continent. This, to the synarchist geopoliticians at the *Post* and Dow Jones and those aligned with Cheney’s decade-old “New American Century” imperialism, is the ultimate sin.

The Critical Case of Myanmar

A primary target of the new imperialist-minded forces in the United States in both the Republican and Democratic parties, is the nation of Myanmar, formerly Burma. The enormous energy exerted by these factions in the Congress and in the Administration to condemn Myanmar, and to

demand that its neighbors fall into line in the effort to isolate and impose regime change in Yangon, can only be understood by a look at the map, and at Myanmar's historical role as a crossroads between India, China, and Southeast Asia.

For example, the "southern route" of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, the plan for rail-centered development corridors uniting Europe and Asia, must pass through Myanmar to link Southeast Asia to Europe, or to link India with southern China. The famous "Burma Road" constructed by the United States and allies in World War II, to resupply the Chinese armies by land from allied bases in India, has never been reconstructed. The British, in granting independence to Burma after the war, arranged that the hill tribe regions which divide Burma from Thailand and China, would remain outside of the control of the Burmese government, facilitating the "Golden Triangle" drug traffic controlled by British banking interests in Hongkong and Singapore.

In November 1996, former Gen. Chavalit Yongchaiyudh (who is now Deputy Prime Minister to Thaksin) became Thailand's Prime Minister, and immediately took steps to establish cooperative relations with Myanmar, including support for the inclusion of Myanmar in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). This provoked an outcry from the West, and especially from George Soros. Soros is the leading financier for both the international drug lobby, intent on legalizing the drug trade, and also for the numerous NGOs and armed opposition groups, mostly based in Thailand, which were intent on overthrowing the military regime in Yangon. The connection between Soros' sponsorship of the drug trade, and his concern that the Golden Triangle regions of Myanmar remained "independent" of Yangon's control, did not go unnoticed in Thailand.

Within months, Soros began his now infamous speculative attack on Thailand's currency, the baht, bankrupting the Thai economy and most of its Asian neighbors, in what is referred to as the "Asian crisis" of 1997-98. Chavalit was quickly forced from office, in favor of the more IMF-friendly, and Myanmar-hostile, Democratic Party.

Since the overwhelming victory in the January 2001 elections by Thaksin's Thai Rak Thai Party, Thailand has regained economic stability, and again moved toward engagement with Myanmar, with both Thaksin and Chavalit actively engaged. Denunciations and threats from the imperial faction in Washington included an effort by Senators John McCain (R-Ariz.) and Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.) to cut U.S. anti-drug and military aid to Thailand if it failed to "take action to sanction" the Yangon government, and to assure that the subversive organizations based in Thailand were allowed to receive their paychecks from George Soros and company. Thaksin responded: "We are an equal, not a lackey."

In a similar incident, Thaksin was denounced as undemocratic when he restricted certain NGOs which had intended to demonstrate against the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation



(APEC) Summit in Bangkok in October 2003. Thaksin responded: "Do you know who backs some of these NGOs? It's the George Soros foundation. Remember who destroyed our baht currency six years ago? Don't forget so easily, or so quickly. Some people are sinners and want to make merit. But in reality they are still sinners."

The Summit in Pagan

Thaksin then mobilized the leaders of its eastern and western neighbors, the still impoverished nations of Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar, to meet in Pagan, the ancient capital of Burma. The four nations issued the Pagan Declaration, calling for transforming the border areas of these countries into a "zone of durable peace, stability, and economic growth." Thaksin declared: "We shall pool our strengths, pool our sincere hearts. We will put all our conflicts, misunderstandings away. In four or five years, we will see no border conflicts nor illegal immigrants." Thailand, which accounts for 91% of the combined economies of the four nations, hosts over 1 million illegal foreign workers. Rather than simply expelling these workers, Thaksin aims to build up the domestic economies of their homelands, issuing credits for road construction between the nations, lowering tariffs, offering scholarships to study in Thailand, and other measures.

Thailand is also building a series of dams along the Salween River, which flows from China along the border between Thailand and Myanmar. Thailand is also participating in dam construction in Laos, with French and Italian partners. While opening up those formerly undeveloped regions to real economic growth, the electric power generated

will also contribute to plans for an Asian Power Grid, to link power supplies and distribution networks across the region, including Malaysia, and Sumatra in Indonesia.

Cooperation in developing Myanmar is also critical for bringing India into a closer relationship with Southeast Asia. While China has played the crucial role in building unity in the region since the 1997-98 crisis, India has now joined in the effort. Prime Minister A.B. Vajpayee spent five days in Thailand in October, giving the first-ever speech by a foreign leader before the Thai Parliament. "India," he told the Parliament, "has rejuvenated its policy of comprehensively upgrading ties with its Eastern neighbors." India, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam are now completing a road which will stretch from New Delhi to Ho Chi Minh City, setting the path for the eventual construction of the southern route of the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

The other major infrastructure project in the region, the Mekong River Project (see *EIR*, July 18, 2003), is progressing rapidly. The opening of the Mekong for ship traffic from China through Chiang Rai in northern Thailand has already transformed the region. Construction of a road link between Bangkok and Kunming, the capital of Yunnan Province in China, is under way, while plans for the "Asian Railroad" from Singapore to Kunming, with links to the Eurasian Land-Bridge rail routes to Europe, are on the drawing boards.

Europe is also looking to Thailand. In October, President Putin became the first Russian head-of-state to visit Thailand since Tsar Nicholas II in 1890 (that visit was followed by a visit to Russia by King Mongkut, known as Rama IV, in 1897, viewed as a crucial landmark in Thailand's history). Thaksin visited Russia in 2002, and France in 2003. The French view Thailand as a base for their investments into the region, especially in the Mekong River Basin, which flows through the countries of the former French Indochina: Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam. Germany, also, sees Thailand as a center for the new European interest in Asia, sending a 72-member business delegation to the Kingdom in April.

Pursuing the General Welfare

Thaksin's huge popularity at home is largely due to his domestic economic policies, which have centered on infrastructure development coupled with programs promoting the general welfare. Road and rail projects, transit systems in Bangkok, a five-year plan to build 1 million homes for poorer Thais, and a new international airport are among the infrastructure programs now in progress. Thaksin introduced a national health plan which assures hospital care for all at the equivalent of \$0.75 per visit. There are problems with the implementation, but the Prime Minister has insisted on solving those problems rather than scrapping the program.

A plan for lending money to villagers across the country has also been implemented, but it has been influenced by the

ideas of economic snake-oil salesman Hernando De Soto—encouraging poor peasants to place liens on their land, a form of "free-market economics for the poor," with potentially disastrous consequences.

With the aim of reviving the stock market, Thaksin's government has also courted disaster by allowing unregulated day-trading, called "net-settlement" trading in Thailand. A new speculative bubble in the markets has emerged on the back of these day-trading speculators, who accounted for 80% of the trading volume in November, according to some reports. This contributed to a nearly doubled total market value during 2003. In December, the Thai Stock Exchange announced measures to limit the damage, imposing a collateral rule for day-traders to begin in March, whereby 10% (and later 25%) of any day-trade must be covered by cash.

But more broadly, Thaksin has promoted the integration of the region's financial institutions, to protect against a repeat of the disaster wrought by Soros and his friends in 1997. An Asian Bond Fund was created in Chiang Mai in June, in a plan initiated by Thaksin. Eleven nations from Asia and the Middle East are participating, starting with \$1 billion in deposits drawn from the various national reserves. The intention is to eventually pool 1% of all reserves across Asia, to be used both for defense of the national currencies, and for investment in regional infrastructure.

The measures to create Eurasian unity are of immediate benefit to each participant, but are even more essential for dealing with the now cascading financial collapse of the dollar-based financial system. But though regional financial agreements such as those Thaksin has initiated are useful, they will not suffice to meet the global impact of the dollar collapse brought on by the long-term decay of the U.S. physical economy.

Necessary new international financial institutions, such as the New Bretton Woods proposed by Lyndon LaRouche, have yet to be adopted, but the political and economic cooperation of the Eurasian nations required as the backbone for such a system, is increasingly coming into being. It is in this emerging unity, that a reason can be found for the hatred towards Prime Minister Thaksin—as also towards President Putin—by the editors at Dow Jones and the *Washington Post*.

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Elites Begin New Year in Denial

Claims about an inevitable “upswing” in Germany’s economic situation will be dashed by a reality shock.

Leading members of Germany’s establishment are promising that 2004 will bring an upswing, notably an end to the crisis in the labor market (unemployment is nearly 10.4%). They are promising that the new round of budget and tax cuts will improve the average citizen’s economic and social situation. However, the 300-500 euros per year, into which the total tax cuts of EU 20 billion will translate for the average citizen, have already been wiped out by price increases for electricity, gas, water, garbage removal; and the increase of individual shares in the cost of medical care. Potential new price increases for gasoline and heating oil are not even taken into account yet.

Chancellor Schröder’s government, meanwhile, seems to have accepted the crazy idea of a “jobless recovery.”

In fact, the parliament’s budget cuts in social services, which go into effect this month, will make the poverty worse for many low-income people, according to the national association of non-state welfare organizations, PWV, in its annual report.

Long-term jobless citizens will no longer receive unemployment benefits, but welfare payments only. This will affect approximately 1 million Germans who have been without a job for more than 12 months. State welfare checks no longer provide a minimum living standard anyway, the PWV says, because the standards have not been revised since 1992, and no longer correspond to current conditions.

Furthermore, the long-term sick and welfare recipients will be under

increased pressure to accept a job, even a part-time one, and if they don’t or simply can’t accept, they’ll face cuts in benefits. A half million more children will be forced to live below official poverty levels, the PWV guesses, because their parents (for 25% of these children, that means single mothers) face these pay cuts from 2004 on.

This may bring bad surprises for the governing Social Democrats, in the 14 elections they face this year—municipal and state parliament elections, and those for the European Parliament. Chancellor Schröder’s Social Democratic Party has seen whole sections of its base boycotting the recent elections, or switching to another party. With unemployment remaining high and always dangerously close to the 4.5-5.0 million level, a time-clock is ticking for the Schröder government.

A new survey published by the econometrists at the Berlin-based institute DIW notes that during 2003, the German economy lost 392,000 jobs; which, with the losses in 2002, adds up to a net loss of 630,000 jobs in only two years. Statistically, several hundred thousand new “mini-jobs” are covering up the reality, but a mini-job is not a full job, or even a part-time job. And, the other ugly fact documented in that DIW report, is that whereas 59.2% of all employed Germans worked in the service sector in 1991, this was up to 70% in 2003.

The core productive sector only employs 21.2% of all Germans. Germany may still be listed as an industrial nation, but only one-fifth of its workforce still works in industry and

other productive sectors of the economy. Nominally, Germany is the world champion in terms of machine exports; but in Europe, it ranks as one of the nations with the lowest ratio of domestic industrial investments: Less than one-third of firms in Germany plan new investments in 2004.

A survey published by the association of German engineers, VDI, at the end of 2003, notes a positive trend in exports of machines to, notably, China and other Asian countries. This is expected to prevail, even if Chinese imports should continue to slow down a bit, as in the past 2-3 months.

But the problem with German machine-builders maintaining this export boom to Asia, with a capacity utilization of 84% already, is that new investments into domestic German production facilities have been called off. The export drive to the East at present rates cannot fully compensate the rapid loss of markets in the West, notably in the United States, non-eurozone Europe, and Ibero-America. All in all, sales of machine-tools—Germany’s traditional showcase industry—showed the biggest net decline inside Germany, with an 8% fall in 2003; farming machines a net decline of 6%; and mining machines, 3%. Total productive investments in Germany in 2003 were down by a whopping 11%, as compared to 2002.

Most, if not all, of these downward trends will continue in 2004, unless the German elites and the government adopt some kind of crash-program approach, with the perspective of rapidly improving the economic and especially the employment situation. Such an approach exists, already: It has been laid out in proposals that Lyndon H. LaRouche, U.S. Presidential candidate in 2004, has published over the recent period, and which are being circulated by the LaRouche movement in Germany.

‘Leak-Gate’ Escalates: All Roads Lead to Cheney

by Edward Spannaus

By all indications, recent developments in the Justice Department’s investigation into the illegal disclosure of the identity of CIA undercover operative Valerie Plame, are very bad news for Dick Cheney.

Still more bad news for the Vice President hit on Jan. 8, when the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace released its report, “WMD in Iraq,” which found that “Administration officials systematically misrepresented the threat from Iraq’s WMD [weapons of mass destruction] and ballistic missile programs.” In presenting the report in a Washington press conference, the principal author cited statements by Vice President Cheney in August and September 2002, and in March 2003—on Saddam Hussein’s alleged efforts to acquire nuclear weapons—and noted that in March 2003, Cheney had attacked the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) after it had found that Saddam did not have a nuclear program.

The Carnegie report also cited “the Vice President’s repeated visits to CIA headquarters,” and the creation of a special intelligence unit in the Pentagon—referring to the Office of Special Plans—as key components of the pressure put on intelligence analysts to shape their estimates to conform to the Administration’s political objectives in Iraq.

White House Stone-Walling

On Dec. 30, Deputy U.S. Attorney General James Comey announced that Attorney General John Ashcroft had recused himself from any role in the Plame leak investigation. Comey also announced that he had appointed Patrick J. Fitzgerald as special counsel, with complete independent power and authority to conduct the leak probe. Then, right after New Year’s, it was revealed that the FBI had asked a number of White House officials to sign waivers which would release journalists from any confidentiality agreements regarding discussions involving Valerie Plame. As the White House stone-

walled, pressure built on top White House officials to order their subordinates to sign the waivers, which would facilitate the FBI’s probe of the illegal leak.

Special Counsel Fitzgerald is, by all accounts, a hard-driving, hard-nosed career prosecutor, who had been appointed to be the U.S. Attorney in Chicago in 2001, after having worked in the Southern District of New York (Manhattan) since 1988, prosecuting organized crime, drug-trafficking, and terrorism cases.

The predominant view among legal experts and intelligence community sources consulted by *EIR*, is that Fitzgerald would not have accepted the assignment unless he saw a good chance of pinning another scalp to his office wall; that is to say, that he would not have taken on the case, just in order to shut it down.

An Unanticipated Break

The conclusion that many observers drew from these dramatic developments, was that something big had come up in the investigation, which required Ashcroft to disqualify himself. “What I can tell you is that the investigation has been moving along very, very quickly; has been worked very, very hard and very, very well,” Comey himself stated, “and it reached a point where we simply thought these judgments were appropriate.”

Well-placed sources told *EIR* that what triggered these events, was a significant break in the investigation, leading directly into the Office of the Vice President. As one former top intelligence officer put it: “All roads lead to Dick Cheney’s office. A major investigative break occurred in the months-long FBI probe, a break that no one in the White House anticipated. That’s why Ashcroft had to step aside.”

One source said that a name which is coming up prominently in the investigation, is that of John Hannah, the deputy

director of Cheney's national security staff, who works directly under Lewis "Scooter" Libby. Hannah formerly worked for the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, the semi-official think-tank of the official Israel lobby in the United States, AIPAC (American Israel Public Affairs Committee). Another name which has reportedly come up is that of Richard Perle, the former chairman of the Defense Policy Board, and a leading Cheneyac.

An American intelligence official told *EIR* that the targeting of former Ambassador Joseph Wilson and his wife Valerie Plame was initiated in Cheney's office, in March 2003—shortly after UN Security Council testimony by IAEA Director Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei, in which the IAEA Director had revealed that Niger government documents purporting to show that Iraq was seeking to purchase uranium ore ("yellowcake"), were fraudulent.

Despite the ElBaradei testimony, Vice President Cheney went on NBC television on March 16, 2003—as cited above—falsely to claim that Iraq had an advanced nuclear weapons program; to denounce the IAEA; and to assert that Saddam had links to the terrorists who carried out the 9/11 attacks.

According to the source, Cheney and Libby knew about Joe Wilson's role in discrediting the Niger uranium hoax. Wilson had conducted a fact-finding mission to Niger in February 2002, on behalf of the CIA; his assignment resulted from an intelligence inquiry made by Vice President Cheney. Cheney and Libby subsequently denied that they had received a report-back on the Wilson mission, even though it was Cheney who had "tasked" the Agency to probe the Niger allegations, which had been first been reported to senior Administration officials in December 2001, according to intelligence sources.

While Wilson's name did not surface in the Niger scandal until his own op-ed appeared in the *New York Times*—just days before Novak's July 14 column disclosed his wife's CIA status—Wilson had made a series of calls to State Department and CIA officials right after President Bush's January 2003 State of the Union address, in which Bush had referred to the alleged Iraqi efforts to get uranium in Africa for nuclear weapons.

The author of those now-infamous "16 words" in the President's speech was later identified as Dr. Robert Joseph, chief National Security Council staffer on WMD. Joseph has been posted to the National Security Council upon the recommendation of Richard Perle; and intelligence community sources say Joseph is part of the "shadow NSC" apparatus which is run out of Cheney's office by Libby.

These sources have reported to EIRNS that the "Get Joe Wilson" effort coming out of Office of the Vice President also involved members of the Defense Policy Board, who reportedly participated in leaking Valerie Plame's CIA status to a half-dozen Washington journalists, besides Novak.

The confidentiality waivers which the FBI is asking various White House officials to sign, state that it is the desire of

the person signing that "no member of the news media assert any privilege or refuse to answer any questions" about the Plame leak. The submission of the waivers began about a month ago, according to NBC. White House political advisor Karl Rove is one of those who has been asked to sign such a waiver; the *New York Times* says it is not known whether Rove or others have signed.

What the White House Should Have Done

The waivers would give Federal investigators new tools in questioning reporters, such as Novak and others, who were illegally given information on condition that the source of the information not be identified. The use of such a waiver form is seen as precondition for calling reporters before a grand jury, and then asking a judge to hold them in contempt of court if they refuse to testify—which they most likely would.

Administration officials have been quoted in the press as saying that they cannot compel anyone to sign a confidentiality waiver, nor can they take any action against an employee who refuses. That itself is an indication of an ongoing coverup—as is the failure of the White House to investigate the Plame leak as soon as it was known to have occurred.

Congressional sources have pointed out to this news service that there are administrative procedures in place—under Executive Order 13292, signed and issued by President Bush on March 25, 2003—by which an Executive Branch agency is not only authorized, but obligated to conduct its own investigation of any unauthorized disclosure of classified information. This is what should have happened immediately; there was no need to wait for the Justice Department and FBI to launch an investigation.

Following are the relevant provisions of EO 13292:

- Section 4.1 requires that every employee with access to classified information sign a non-disclosure agreement, and undergo training "on the criminal, civil, and administrative sanctions that may be imposed on an individual who fails to protect classified information from unauthorized disclosure."
- Section 5.4 requires that agency heads designate a person to administer each agency's handling of classified information, and to implement the provisions of this Executive Order—which would mean investigating any breach of non-disclosure requirements.
- Section 5.5 states that any employee who "knowingly, willfully, or negligently" makes an unauthorized disclosure of classified information, shall be subject to sanctions which can include suspension without pay or removal from his position, and denial of access to classified information. Furthermore, this section states: "The agency head or senior agency official *shall* take appropriate and prompt corrective action when a violation or infraction" of these non-disclosure requirements occurs.

Thus, the failure of the White House to follow these procedures, as soon as the Plame leak occurred last July, is *prima facie* evidence that a coverup was already under way in the White House.

Military Policy: Defense of the Nation In a Time of Global Economic Crisis

The following is **Part 3** in a series of documentary comparisons of the views of the 2004 Democratic Presidential contenders. The topics are those raised by Lyndon LaRouche's candidacy since Jan. 1, 2001, and therefore we place him first. The other candidates are listed in the order of the number of their itemized campaign contributions. (LaRouche is number two by this count.) **Part 1**, in EIR of Dec. 12, 2003, dealt with the Iraq War and the Cheney neo-conservative coup (we touch on Iraq policy in what follows below, but see Part 1 for more details); **Part 2**, in EIR of Dec. 26, 2003, was on economic policy. Marcia Merry Baker, Roch Steinbach, and Susan Welsh prepared this report.

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Military Doctrine/Strategic Defense

LaRouche has for three decades been a unique spokesman for a Classical conception of strategic defense, as the cornerstone of military policy for the United States. Strategic Defense combines economic and scientific/technological progress; the developing skill levels of the population; and a foreign policy based on fostering a community of sovereign nation-states, to form a coherent military policy which is the opposite of the currently predominant "utopian" conception.

LaRouche was the conceptual author of the policy which became known as Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. LaRouche had elaborated a program for anti-ballistic missile defense, based on technologies using "new physical principles," which would involve cooperation between the United States and Soviet Union, to end the Cold War—the age of Mutual and Assured Destruction (MAD)—and replace it with a doctrine of Mutual and Assured Survival. This, he conceived as a "science-driver," which would revive the moribund economy of the Soviet Union; shift the economies of the West toward high-technology, capital-intensive production; and raise the skill levels and living standards of the Third World.

Most recently, LaRouche discussed the history of that



policy fight in a **Dec. 12, 2003** webcast from Washington, D.C.:

"I'd been working on this since 1977. The idea was that if the United States and Soviet Union could agree on the development of certain technologies which existed scientifically, that in itself would not prevent a nuclear attack, but the fact that they had agreed to develop such systems would change the policy away from Mutual and Assured Destruction to a new policy. And this would work, particularly if we would use these technologies—which had multiple uses, shall we say—to help developing countries as well as benefit in terms of military application. Reagan, who, apart from all his other problems, was actually a Roosevelt Democrat by breeding, was struck on this.

"On economics, he was unreachable. You couldn't touch him on economics; he was just gone. And also, of course, he adapted to Truman and the right wing, in Hollywood, famously, in the post-war period. But on this thing, the SDI, he agreed. There has to be an alternative to MAD.

"So, I was then put in a situation of back-channel discussion with the Soviet Union on exploring this possibility. Reagan at some point—I don't know exactly what point, I think it might have been around January of 1983—finally decided to go with it, and had a meeting with people to make sure that he would say in his speech—in a five-minute segment of his March 23, 1983 speech—that he would say in that speech exactly what I had been saying to the Soviet government in these back-channel discussions. He said it.

"Well, Andropov turned it down."

Preventive War

In an **Oct. 22, 2003** webcast, from Washington, D.C., LaRouche also addressed strategic defense policy, denouncing the doctrine of preventive, or pre-emptive war:

"Instead of the lunacy of nuclear preventive war, especially the preventive nuclear war policies revived by Vice-President Cheney, we must return to that principle of strategic defense which was introduced by Carnot and employed by Scharnhorst, a principle that has been the policy of all of our great Presidents and military commanders, such as MacArthur and Eisenhower, since. Among these lessons learned were the emphasis upon the role of an Army Corps of Engi-

neers, and the importance of shifting the training of soldiers and sailors to *the principle of mission-orientation* introduced under Scharnhorst.”

Asymmetric Warfare, “Mini-Nukes”

Since the announcement of a pre-emptive warfare strategy by the Bush-Cheney Administration—including pre-emptive nuclear war—LaRouche has discussed the measures of “asymmetric warfare” that nations that are possible targets of such warfare will take, in their own defense. He outlined the general idea in an **Aug. 17, 2003** campaign policy paper, “World Nuclear War When? McAuliffe’s Deadly Delusions: or, How Harry Truman Defeated Himself”:

“Take one relatively obvious example of the kind of systems and their measures presently in the making,” he wrote. “Take relatively very small, very quiet submarines, much quieter than today’s nuclear-powered military submarines, smaller submarines loaded with small objects to deposit in places relatively most difficult for defenses to detect. Or, consider very, very deep-diving submarines which can do special tricks. Meanwhile, nuclear and thermonuclear devices can be produced in a wide range of effects, many of these relatively small. Also, there are possibilities for producing global effects, which we, then involved in the proposed SDI, had considered, back during the mid-1980s, in our defining of the requirements to alter the environment for short, but significant intervals of time; that, on a relatively large scale.

“The point being illustrated by the references made, is that there are many ways in which the U.S.A. nuclear Triad can be made relatively, asymmetrically obsolete; as by, in effect, bypassing it with warfare in a different technological space than it is designed to fight. This is not a matter of a particular weapons-system, but it could be a matter of a threatened adversary’s dreaming up a feasible technological dimension which you, perhaps, had simply not thought about. . . .

“The rampant incompetence in military and related matters shown by Bush Administration economists generally, and by Cheney’s and Rumsfeld’s pack of neo-conservatives—and, in that context, in events such as the recent, not really very secret meeting in [Offutt Air Force Base] Nebraska—demonstrates that any notion of an assumed invincible strategic doctrine in the intentions of these characters, is such that any capable, otherwise weaker nation, is intrinsically capable of discovering how to defeat it, if they have not already defined such solutions.”

In a speech on **Nov. 1, 2003**, LaRouche spelled out the danger of the Cheney policy, and particularly the Pentagon discussion of *using* mini-nuclear weapons today: “We live in a world,” he said, “in which thermonuclear weapons, and related things, define an environment of Mutual and Assured Destruction, really. Now, what is Cheney talking about, therefore? What’s the problem we’re living under? What Cheney is talking about, and others are talking about—the neo-cons—is: Let’s have a *sub*-Mutual and Assured Destruction regime.

Let us conduct nuclear warfare, in such a way, that we never go to *full-scale* thermonuclear war, but that we use mini-nukes, and other kinds of weapons of mass destruction, in order to find a level between what used to be called ‘conventional warfare’—pre-nuclear warfare—and thermonuclear warfare, generally. So therefore, to find a ‘middle area’ to fight limited nuclear warfare, as *preventive* nuclear warfare: to establish a world empire; to eliminate all nation-states, and establish imperial control over the planet, by this method.”

Universal Service

LaRouche has been an opponent of the “all-volunteer Army” since its inception, and an advocate of universal military service. As a Democratic Presidential contender back in **1979**, he issued a Presidential Campaign Paper titled *Military Policy of the LaRouche Administration*, in which he described the all-volunteer army as “the most lunatic approach” to the strategic threats facing the United States, and called for “constructing a pyramid of reserve capabilities, with the base of the pyramid provided by a national organized militia grounded in universal military training.” Citing the experience of Lazare Carnot and Gaspard Monge in France during 1793-1804, and of West Point under Commandant Sylvanus Thayer, he elaborated: “Every person not disqualified by physical or mental disabilities, should enter universal military training at the age of eighteen, following some significant degree of pretraining as part of secondary-school programs. Universal military training should be based on a combination of university UMT programs plus two-year engineering-academy training, including a twenty-five percent or greater military-training component. . . . The national militia reserve is interchangeable with the reserve forces of a national Corps of Engineers.” He explained that, except for the purely military aspects of the program, UMT should cost the nation nothing in net, since it would provide enormous gains in productivity, relative to the costs of the engineering training, by raising the skill levels of the workforce.

This concept has featured in LaRouche’s work throughout the intervening years.

In an **Oct. 22, 2003** webcast, from Washington, D.C., LaRouche announced:

“It is also my present intention, that during the first hours of my Presidency, I shall present a proposed bill to Congress restoring national military service of qualified citizens. We may recall, that it was the lunatic folly of the so-called preventive U.S. war in Indo-China which led to the destruction of national military service of citizens. As we have seen lately, the reform ending the draft did not solve the problem we experienced in Indo-China, but actually made it worse, as we have seen the same great folly re-enacted in Afghanistan and Iraq.

“It has been largely forgotten that national military service was the tradition upon which our constitutional republic was founded.”



An Army Corps of Engineers dam construction project in Portland, Oregon. “Despite our healthy abhorrence of war,” said Lyndon LaRouche, “national military service is an integral part of citizenship in a functionally sound republic. The urgent need for building up the Army Corps of Engineers at this time is a relevant example.”

Nation-Building/Army Corps of Engineers

At his **Oct. 22, 2003** webcast, LaRouche stressed: “Despite our healthy abhorrence of war, national military service is an integral part of citizenship in a functionally sound republic. The urgent need for building up the Army Corps of Engineers at this time is a relevant example.

“We have a social problem of first magnitude of importance among the generations of young Americans who have little or no qualification for the kind of productive employment in which they could expect to support a normal family household. In Franklin Roosevelt’s time, we attacked this kind of problem with *the quasi-militarized Civilian Conservation Corps*. On my first day in office, I shall take a series of related actions on this problem.

“The fundamental solution for the present bankruptcy of our nation, lies in halting the cutting of general levels of good-producing employment in the misused name of balancing budgets, and, instead, expanding the level of total productive employment, up to the point that the value of the goods produced exceeds the costs and expenses currently incurred for the operation of the national economy. We must bring the level of productive employment up, such that current output exceeds the current component of costs of maintaining the nation. The measures we must take immediately to bring this problem under control, must include measures which remedy the lack of competence for good productive employment among a very large ration of young Americans.

“Our experience with World War II war-time selective service, when combined with the experience of the CCCs, shows us the road to transforming presently marginally-employable young Americans into a quality of employable labor

force needed for a successful national economy recovery effort overall. *Since more than half of the economic recovery effort needed today will be in basic economic infrastructure at the Federal, state, and county/municipal level, the combined role of an Army Corps of Engineers with auxiliaries resembling the CCCs is an obvious leading element of the national economic-recovery process.*

“These forces, both military and civilian, shall function under a principle of mission-orientation. The orientation will proceed from the role to be accomplished for the nation and its economy as a whole, by the infrastructure-building program as a whole; and from the integral importance of the function of the particular project to which they are currently assigned. *We must shift the idea of labor, back to the personal satisfaction of the worker in getting the job well done which is needed for the nation.”*

Iraq Policy

A **Nov. 24, 2003** press release from the LaRouche in 2004 campaign is headlined, “LaRouche: ‘I’m for the Immediate Withdrawal of U.S. Forces From Iraq.’ ” He emphasized that “U.S. troops in Iraq are now absolutely useless, because of the crimes that have been committed by our government. We have lost all credibility in the situation. So I wouldn’t want a single American in that area, at this time.” He proposed that, through the United Nations Security Council, we establish the arrangements under which Iraq could be rebuilt as a nation.

“My withdrawal plan is very simple: can we get them all out overnight? Physically? No. You have to move them. How do you move them? What you do is, your policy says you’re going to withdraw your troops into certain areas of concentra-



The U.S. occupation of Iraq is feeding the neo-conservatives' doctrine of a "clash of civilizations" (shown here, a search for weapons near Kirkuk). Among the Democratic candidates, LaRouche and Kucinich are calling for immediate U.S. withdrawal, and turning over to the United Nations, the transition to Iraqi sovereign rule.

tion for withdrawal. So you pick these territories, and your little hedgehogs, and you begin to fly the troops out. And the other forces or whoever comes in to assist the Iraqis, will replace them. So, effectively, on the day the orders are given, they will be effectively on the way out. The order will be believed, and it will be as rapidly as possible. They will withdraw to positions which are predetermined as places of concentration. And they will be removed, as units. And the other nations will take over responsibility."

Veterans

At his **Oct. 22, 2003** webcast, from Washington, D.C., titled, "Preparing for the Post-Cheney Era," LaRouche prioritized military policy under the topic, "Honor the Veteran." He began his discussion of this, saying, "It is also my present intention, that during the first hours of my Presidency, I shall

present a proposed bill to Congress restoring national military service of qualified citizens. . . ." The principle involved in this, and the related points he then made about building up the Army Corps of Engineers, and other measures, all serve the purpose of restoring the economy of the United States.

In early **January 2004**, LaRouche commissioned work for a mass-circulation policy document on the economic crisis, and the crisis of military personnel—active duty, reserves, and veterans, saying, "The time has come to end the turning of our military into unpaid mercenaries."

During his campaign, LaRouche has stressed the measures necessary to assure a sound economy, with an adequate infrastructure base (hospitals, medical corps) and institutions (Veterans Administration system, pensions) in order to provide for the livelihoods of veterans and civilians alike—jobs, housing, medical care. Among the points he specified on Oct. 22, for example, was health care. He said, "I shall also take immediate action, within the power of the Executive, and by proposed legislation to the Congress, to fully reactivate the Veterans Hospital System."

For health care, LaRouche has repeatedly focussed on the need to restore a full-service system of VA facilities, and to stop the shutdown and denial of health care. He calls for repeal of the HMO system, and all the various forms of "managed care" being promoted in the military. He calls for a return to the principles of the post-World War II Hill-Burton Act, to provide adequate medical facilities for all (referring to the 1946 bipartisan national hospital-building program).

On **Oct. 28, 2001**, at the time of the anthrax attacks, LaRouche issued a document, "Building a National Defense Against Germ Warfare," which called for building up public health and hospital capabilities, on the basis of military principles of logistics in depth. This has been a theme for decades. In 1983, in a 15-page paper on the SDI, LaRouche wrote a detailed profile of the principles involved, under the heading of "Tasks of Civil Defense," stressing, "a practicable civilian defense medical assistance system will be one modeled on military medical organizations." (*Fusion*, September-October 1983)

Earlier in **2001**, LaRouche waged an international effort to prevent the shutdown of D.C. General Hospital in Washington, and his campaign pointed out the disastrous process of destruction of both the military and community facilities across the nation. Significant health-care infrastructure was lost when 100 bases in 28 states were closed under the Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1988 and 1990; then even more, over the past decade. In Washington, D.C., the Walter Reed Army Medical Center was designed to treat 1,260 patients. As of 2000, it had eliminated all but 240 beds.

In another issue of urgent concern to veterans, LaRouche's campaign committee on **Sept. 15, 2003** put out a press release stating that when he enters the White House in January 2005, "he will launch a full probe into the circumstances surrounding the sinking of the *U.S.S. Liberty*, during

the June 1967 Arab-Israeli War. He added that he would call on President Bush and on all other candidates in the 2004 Presidential race to join him in endorsing such an official probe, so that there would be no need to wait for 16 months to get the investigation moving—while many key witnesses are still alive and able to provide their eyewitness evidence.”

Howard Dean

Military Doctrine/Strategic Defense

Howard Dean’s major speeches and campaign website present his view of military policy, almost entirely in terms of defending against terrorism and lowering the threat of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), through improving “intelligence,” and otherwise undertaking individual combat actions. He indicates no grasp of strategic military principles, nor history.



On **Dec. 15, 2003**, he gave an overview speech, titled, “Fulfilling the Promise of America: Meeting the Security Challenges of the New Century,” to the Pacific Council on International Policy, in Los Angeles. He identified the “central challenges” as defeating global terrorism and curbing weapons of mass destruction.

“First,” he said, “we must strengthen our military and intelligence capabilities so we are best prepared to defend America and our interests. When the Cold War ended, Americans hoped our military’s job would become simpler and smaller, but it has not. During the past dozen years, I have supported U.S. military action to roll back Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait, to halt ethnic cleansing in Bosnia, to stop Milosevic’s campaign of terror in Kosovo, to oust the Taliban and al-Qaeda from control in Afghanistan. As President I will never hesitate to deploy our armed forces to defend our country and its allies, and to protect our national interests. . . .”

Dean’s specifics about how to strengthen the military involve “keeping promises about pay, living conditions, family benefits, and care for veterans,” and providing “the best leadership, the best training, and the best equipment.”

Dean stresses building alliances with other nations, rather than taking unilateral action; he denounces “makeshift coalitions that have to start from scratch every time the alarm bell sounds.”

In terms of force deployment, Dean uses the concept of “prevention” efforts abroad. From his website: “Governor Dean would increase military, intelligence, and police focus on offensive operations against terrorists operating overseas. With increased support of our allies, Governor Dean would provide a multi-layered defense to deter and defeat such attacks. Hand in hand as an integral piece of our overall national security strategy, homeland security ‘prevention’ efforts abroad would be designed to ensure that no terrorist ever

reaches the U.S. homeland and that all terrorists are denied access to any WMD capacity.”

Dean states that one of his priorities is to expand the Nunn-Lugar program for Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR), for dealing with the “vast nuclear, chemical, and biological material inventory left over from the Soviet Union. . . . We need a global fund to combat weapons of mass destruction, not just in the former Soviet Union, but around the world—that is much larger than current expenditures. . . .” He calls for spending \$30 billion over ten years—triple current rates; and for allies to match that, for a total of \$60 billion, for a “global alliance to defeat terror.”

From an undated item on the Dean website: “A Dean Administration would be guided by the notion that CTR and related programs are a more urgent priority than National Missile Defense and would transfer \$1 billion per year from the over \$8 billion ballistic missile budget to CTR and related programs. As President, Howard Dean will increase our intelligence, police, and military special-forces capabilities abroad to thwart and disrupt terrorist operations. . . .”

Preventive War

From his speeches and website, Dean appears to not recognize that key figures of the Bush Administration back an explicit policy of “pre-emptive” or “preventive” war. Dean’s characterizations of the Bush Administration military policy remain in the category of general negatives, as stated in Dean’s **Dec. 15, 2003** speech (above): that the Administration is following, “a go-it-alone approach,” a “new radical unilateralism,” and “a brash boastfulness.”

In that speech, he hinted at the issue of “mini-nukes” and similar technologies, when he said, “I also will get America’s defense spending priorities straight, so our resources are focussed more on fighting terrorism and weapons of mass destruction and honoring commitments to our troops *and less, for example, on developing unnecessary and counterproductive new generations of nuclear weapons*” (emphasis added).

Universal Service

Dean is not calling for a resumption of the draft.

Nation-Building/Army Corps of Engineers

Dean indicates no recognition of the West Point tradition of military engineering, the Army Corps of Engineers, and so on. He makes passing references to nation-building. For example, to attack Bush over the debacle in Iraq, Dean said in his **Dec. 15, 2003** speech: “When he ran in 2000, this President expressed disdain for ‘nation building.’ That disdain seemed to carry over into Iraq, where civilian officials did not adequately plan for, and have not adequately supported, the enormous challenge—much of it borne by our military, of stabilizing the country.”

In the same speech, Dean called for the United States to act to narrow the “now widening gap between rich and poor”

in the world, because “ignorance, poverty, and disease” trap people. “Their misery is a breeding ground for the hatred peddled by bin Laden and other merchants of death.”

For the U.S. domestic economy, Dean offers unscientific “post-industrial” proposals for increased energy independence as a way to combat terrorism, calling for wind power, ethanol usage, etc. “We must also reduce our over-dependence on Mideast oil. Until we develop alternative sources of energy, we will continue to send billions of dollars every year to countries that finance radical educational systems that teach young people to hate Christians, Jews, and Americans. Although these objectives cannot be reached overnight, we must begin to implement an aggressive diplomatic strategy and rational energy policy that will be necessary to achieve success on these fronts.”

Iraq Policy

Dean said in his **Dec. 15, 2003** speech, two days after the announcement of the capture of Saddam Hussein: “Let me be clear: My position on the war has not changed. The difficulties and tragedies we have faced in Iraq show that the Administration launched the war in the wrong way, at the wrong time, with inadequate planning, insufficient help, and at unbelievable cost. An Administration prepared to work with others in true partnership might have been able, if it found no alternative to Saddam’s ouster, to then rebuild Iraq with far less cost and risk.” As of December 2003, Dean continued with these generalities, making no specific mention of the Cheney/Halliburton policy nexus, or other differentiations.

Veterans

Dean has been confronted on where he stands on veterans, because of his 1995 backing for Newt Gingrich’s neo-con Contract on America. In **January 1995**, Dean said that the Congress had become “fossilized,” and the Conservative Revolution meant, “now we have an opportunity for historic change, and the question is, how far are we going to go?” Dean subsequently favored many of the proposed sweeping program cuts, including for defense and veterans.

On **Sept. 28, 2003**, Bob Schieffer, on the TV show “Face the Nation,” read a quote from Dean from 1995: “The way to balance the budget is for Congress to cut Social Security, move the retirement age to 70, cut defense, Medicare, and veterans’ pensions.” Schieffer asked Dean, “How about veteran’s pensions? Do you want to cut veterans’ pensions now?” Dean replied, “No, I do not. I want to restore the health benefits of President Bush’s cut to veterans.”

Dean’s “Empowering Veterans” statement now calls for: 1) legislation to fully fund the VA health care system; 2) ending the “Disabled Veterans Tax” by legislation to authorize full concurrent receipt; 3) “return the Department of Veterans Affairs to its mission of serving veterans, and educating them about their rights to quality health care rather than hiding their rights from them”; 4) full funding for VA programs

treating mental illness; 5) provide resources for homeless veterans; 6) legislation for sufficient G.I. Bill funding for putting vets through college or vocational school; 7) “enforce veterans’ preference statutes applicable to all executive branch agencies.”

John Kerry

Military Doctrine/Strategic Defense

Senator Kerry most often addresses defense in terms of how to deal with the threats of “global terrorism,” and in particular, he stresses using diplomacy, not resorting to warfare. In **1997**, Kerry wrote *The New War*, described on his campaign website as, “an in-depth assessment of the national security issues facing the United States in the 21st century.”



In a speech on **Dec. 16, 2003** in Des Moines, Iowa, titled, “Foreign Policy in a Post-Saddam World: Rebuilding Our Alliances and Iraq,” Kerry stated some general points on defense, without addressing military strategy as such. He said: “I believed then [a year and a half ago], and I believe now, that Americans deserve better than a false choice between force without diplomacy, and diplomacy without force. To provide responsible leadership, we need to take the third path in foreign policy—a bold, progressive internationalism—backed by undoubted military might—that commits America to lead in the cause of human liberty and prosperity. . . .

“Nowhere is that clearer than in Iraq. . . . The Administration’s reluctance to share power and responsibility is all the more stunning because it prevents them from investing Europe and Middle Eastern neighbors in their own self-interest not to have a failed state on their doorsteps and borders. . . .

“The threat of terror continues to reach from the streets of Baghdad and the Middle East to the streets of Asia, Europe, and America itself. We must not waste this opportunity to rebuild alliances, both in Iraq and against global terrorism.

“We owe this kind of internationalism first of all to our troops. . . . *We need tools of diplomacy equal to the tools of war*” (emphasis in the original).

On **Sept. 25, 2003**, in an interview on CNN with Paula Zahn, he said that Defense Secretary Rumsfeld should resign over his failed Iraq policy. Kerry accused him of rushing to war without adequate planning. “Our military is weaker today; they’re overextended.”

The future of the U.S. military is referenced on Kerry’s website, in an undated item titled, “Priorities—Giving Our Military the Tools and Support It Needs.” Kerry says: “It is up to Democrats to understand and prepare for the Fourth Generation Warfare—fighting unconventional forces in unconventional ways—so our nation can be better prepared to wage and win the new war. . . . A modern military means

smarter, more versatile equipment; better intelligence; advanced communications; long-range air power; and highly mobile ground forces.”

He also calls for supporting members of the armed forces with “quality health care, housing, and competitive wages,” and similar measures. He was co-sponsor of an amendment to the Department of Defense Authorization Bill to allow the military to transport family members of those service people wounded in active duty.

Preventive War

On **June 17, 2003**, in an interview for MoveOn.org, Kerry was asked whether he would repeal Bush’s pre-emptive war doctrine, and replied, “I spoke out against it during the Senate’s Iraq debate, stating that we should not be ‘giving Bush *carte blanche* to run roughshod over every country that poses—or may pose—a potential threat to the U.S.’ Bush’s position is a blanket doctrine that can easily be misinterpreted and misapplied. As President, I will use force when it is necessary to defend core American values and interests against imminent threats.”

In **October 2002**, Kerry voted in favor of the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution.

Mini-Nukes

Kerry uses the formulation, “Fourth Generation” warfare, to refer to “unconventional” combat with unconventional weapons, but, on his website, he does not differentiate, nor denounce those in the Administration today, who seek mini-nuclear weapons and pretexts for war.

He supports more international weapons control, stating, “It is time for the most determined, all-out effort ever initiated to secure the world’s nuclear materials and weapons of mass destruction.” He fought against U.S. withdrawal from the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

Universal Service

On **Oct. 16, 2003**, in Franklin, New Hampshire, a voter asked Kerry if he would re-institute the draft, in order to make the burden of military service equal, because, “the poor people fight the war, while the rich people stand by.” According to the *Union Leader* coverage, “Kerry said he wouldn’t bring back the draft to deal with the situation in Iraq, and would consider it only in a situation where there was a much larger war. He said, if the draft were re-instituted, he would want to see it administered ‘without politics and favoritism.’ ”

On **Dec. 2, 2003**, at a speech at Boston University, Kerry said he does not believe there is a need to re-instate the draft, which Kerry described as a source of conflict during the Vietnam War.

Nation-Building/Army Corps of Engineers

Kerry’s website has no reference to the U.S. military tradition and role of engineering for infrastructure provision for

nation-building. On **May 19, 2003**, he called for creation of “A New Army of Patriots” for “a nationwide commitment to national service” for civilians. Functions cited include fire-fighting, police-work, and other functions, some potentially connected to security of infrastructure.

Iraq Policy

In his **Dec. 16, 2003** speech, Kerry outlined four main points on Iraq: 1) give the UN authority in the rebuilding process, and development of a new Iraqi constitution and government. “Ambassador Bremer and the coalition Provisional Authority should be sincerely thanked for their service—and replaced by a UN Special Representative in Iraq who will remove the stigma of foreign occupation from our presence there.” 2) Increase the size of the U.S. force in Iraq. “In the face of grave challenges, our armed forces are spread too thin.” 3) Set a timetable for transferring political power and responsibility for reconstruction, over to the people of Iraq; and also, arrange for a trial for Saddam Hussein in Iraq, in which international participants (jurists, prosecutors, and investigators) work alongside Iraqis. 4) Restore “a sense of basic order” in Iraq. Lawlessness undermines civil society. For order, “The job properly belongs to the new Iraqi security forces. And the United States and the allies we enlist need to do a far better job of training them—and then transferring authority to them.”

Veterans

Kerry lists nine priorities: 1) mandatory funding of veterans’ health care; 2) granting full concurrent receipt to disabled veterans (to receive both military retirement pay and disability compensation); 3) making the Veterans Administration responsive; 4) proper financial compensation for soldiers and their families; 5) full accounting for POW/MIAs; 6) combating homelessness; 7) supporting members of the National Guard and Reservists; 8) protecting family members who lose a loved one; 9) not overstressing the military. For the last point, Kerry calls for a temporary increase of about 40,000 active-duty Army troops, to last out the remainder of this decade.

John Edwards

Military Doctrine/Strategic Defense

Edwards’ website does not discuss military policy as such, but only under the rubric of Homeland Security, and specific foreign policy/military situations such as Iraq and Afghanistan.

Since 9/11, he has given considerable attention to the issue of protection of ports, airports, etc. On **Sept. 14, 2001**, he proposed the Airport and Seaport Terrorism Prevention Act; and on Oct.



9, 2001, he introduced to the Senate, with Sen. Charles Hagel (R-Neb.), a bill to provide \$1.6 billion in funding to increase the ability of the “first responders” at the state and local level to prepare for a possible bioterrorist incident.

Edwards gave a comprehensive speech on Homeland Security on **Dec. 18, 2002** (before the Iraq War), at the Brookings Institution in Washington. Among his points were: We must do more for disarmament, including to support many programs already in place to dismantle weapons and prevent access to weapons-grade materials in the former Soviet Union. We need a new relationship with Saudi Arabia that doesn’t ignore its “tolerance of terrorism.”

The bipartisan Hart-Rudman Commission said recently that America remains dangerously unprepared to prevent and respond to a catastrophic terrorist attack. That is intolerable, Edwards said.

He supported the creation of the Department of Homeland Security, but said it has gotten mired down in bureaucracy, and is not doing its job. Meanwhile, the Administration gives tax breaks to the super-rich. Congress passed legislation to strengthen border security, port security, cybersecurity, and guard against bioterrorism, but for the most part they’re not being funded the way they should be. Bush has vetoed billions of dollars for domestic defense, “and he is refusing to release \$1.5 billion that should go to police, firefighters, and first responders who face layoffs as I speak.”

Major new initiatives are required in four basic areas, Edwards said: finding and tracking terrorists, border security, target protection, and domestic readiness. His proposals include the formation of a new homeland intelligence agency—a proposal that had been put forward by Democratic Leadership Council President Bruce Reed and Senior DLC Policy Advisor Jose Cerda, in the July-August 2002 issue of the DLC’s *Blueprint* magazine. According to this argument, the FBI, as a law enforcement agency, is not properly trained and equipped to serve an intelligence function, and is botching its efforts to deal with domestic security post-9/11. Edwards has proposals for better securing ports, container shipping, nuclear plants, chemical facilities, and others. He says that the administration was moving toward a commonsense solution to protecting chemical facilities, but after lobbying by the chemical industry, that approach was abandoned. Once again, corporate special interests have trumped the interests of ordinary Americans.

He proposes to solve manpower shortages in many homeland security professions, like public health and cyberdefense, by offering young people a deal: “If you’ll serve for five years, we’ll pay for your college.”

Under the rubric of “economic security,” he stresses “a return to fiscal discipline.” This can be done by measures that include eliminating 10% of government employees outside national security, cutting wasteful spending, closing tax loopholes, and putting off tax cuts only for the most fortunate Americans. He claims these measures would save over \$1.6

trillion over 20 years.

Under *Defining America’s Role* he has this blooper, equating the opposed policies of FDR and Truman: “In the tradition of Presidents Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman, Edwards believes that we must seize this opportunity to define how America uses its power—whether it’s defending against threats, promoting prosperity and freedom, or giving help to those who need it. We must strengthen international institutions and alliances to help America meet these challenges.”

Preventive War

On **Dec. 15, 2003**, Edwards gave a speech, “Strategy of Prevention, Not Pre-Emption,” in Des Moines, Iowa, whose prepared text, on the website, says that today’s main challenge is to diminish the threat of WMD, especially nuclear weapons. He states that to “win the global war on terror, America does not need a new doctrine of pre-emption; we need a new strategy of prevention.” He calls for a new “Global Nuclear Compact” to aid the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty process in preventing legal civilian nuclear programs from being adapted for military use: “We cannot accept the false choice between the administration’s dangerous doctrine of pre-emption, and a multilateral regime that isn’t up to the current challenge.”

However, Edwards names no names nor networks in government in connection with the “doctrine of pre-emption.” For example, on Vice President Dick Cheney, the most prominent backer of the doctrine, Edwards’ website offers only his **Sept. 26, 2003** statement, “It’s Time Cheney Put the People’s Interest First,” denouncing Cheney for potentially violating Federal ethics standards by mis-representing his Halliburton connections. The statement concludes, “He is Vice President of the United States of America—not of Halliburton—and it’s time he put the people’s interests ahead of his old employer’s.”

Nation-Building/Army Corps of Engineers

Edwards mentions on his website that he has proposed a bipartisan plan to improve America’s efforts to achieve stability, democracy, and growth in war-torn societies, but he does not say what his plan is.

Iraq Policy

Edwards voted for the Senate resolution authorizing the use of military force in Iraq, in **Fall 2002**, and continues to support the war, while taking a swipe now and then against Bush Administration policies linked to “corporate greed,” such as Halliburton’s contracts in Iraq, tax breaks for the super-rich while homeland security needs are underfunded, etc.

Veterans

Edwards says he will put an end to mismanagement in veterans’ health care, by using technology to strengthen man-

agement controls and holding managers accountable for meeting benchmarks for quality and access of care.

Joe Lieberman

Military Doctrine/Strategic Defense

On the Lieberman campaign website, there is no separate defense, military, nor any related strategic category among his 24 issues, except for “Iraq,” “Israel and the Middle East,” and “Veterans Issues.” Lieberman most frequently addresses military defense in association with U.S. security regarding terrorist threats, and statements expressing generalities about freedom and morality. On **Sept. 10, 2003**, in an address to the New York Council on Foreign Relations, he said, “As President, I want to lead America back to safety—with a might that is expressed through our military, but also through our moral purpose and the moral purpose of every nation that shares our values and the vital cause of freedom.”



Lieberman has served for many years, in tandem with Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), as national spokesman for the warhawk faction, demanding war on Iraq, support for Israeli Prime Minister Sharon, and potential warfare elsewhere. His theme has been to call for more military actions, faulting the Bush Administration and others for flaws in their implementation.

On **Oct. 2, 2002**, in the countdown to the Congressional vote for the Bush resolution authorizing force on Iraq, Lieberman appeared for a photo opportunity in the Rose Garden with President Bush, to signify bipartisan backing for the Iraq War. McCain was by his side; also present were Dick Gephardt, House Minority Leader, as well as other Republicans, Senators Lott and Warner.

On **Sept. 4, 2003**, Lieberman said in the Democratic primary debate, “Look, long before George Bush became President, I reached a conclusion that Saddam Hussein was a threat to the U.S. and to the world, and particularly to his own people, who he was brutally suppressing. I believe that the war against Saddam was right.”

In the last few years, Lieberman and McCain have led a Congressional delegation to the Wehrkunde annual defense conference in Munich—an annual gathering of military officials and political and business leaders. On **Feb. 8, 2003**, speaking at the Munich Conference on Security Policy, as it is now called, Lieberman said that NATO nations must be aggressive in “protecting peace in the world.” They should, in particular, be supporting the United States and UN to put “backbone” into mandates against Saddam Hussein in Iraq. He faulted the Bush Administration for refusing NATO’s offer of help in Afghanistan. He said that the present American policy on Iraq was actually based on a joint initiative by

McCain and himself—the Iraq Liberation Act: “You might therefore say that when it comes to Iraq, President Bush is just enforcing the McCain-Lieberman policy.”

Preventive Warfare

On a **Dec. 15, 2003** MSNBC campaign special, Lieberman was questioned by Chris Matthews about the pre-emptive warfare doctrine. Citing Lieberman’s longstanding demand for war on Iraq, Matthews asked Lieberman to provide a “consistent standard” for when and where “pre-emptive war” is justified—something, Matthews said, suitable for printing in a “first grade textbook.” Lieberman replied circuitously, eventually using the formulation of “imminent danger.”

On **Oct. 5, 2003**, Lieberman appeared on Fox News Sunday, praising the Israeli bombing strike on Syria. He likened Israel to the United States—“we’re both victims of terrorism”—saying, “What the Israelis appear to have done in attacking Syria is not unlike what we did after Sept. 11 in attacking training camps of al-Qaeda in Afghanistan.”

Universal Service and Nation-Building/Army Corps of Engineers

There is no indication on the Lieberman website of any policy on the draft, or any recognition of the role and tradition of military involvement in either U.S. or other nation-building.

Iraq Policy

Lieberman’s website gives a chronology covering more than 12 years of his record in demanding warfare to disarm and remove Saddam Hussein, because, “it was a matter of national security to demand that Saddam declare and destroy his illegal weapons of mass destruction—weapons that, according to the United Nations, had been hidden from the world for over a decade.”

On **Nov. 12, 2003**, in an interview with *Stars and Stripes*, he declared, “I supported the war. I believed it was very much the right thing to do.” Lieberman calls himself “the lead Senate sponsor of the legislation authorizing force against Iraq,” initiated in **January 2002**, and he supported many other resolutions in years earlier. It was Lieberman, not Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle, who stood next to President Bush at the White House signing of the Congressional resolution authorizing war on Iraq, in **October 2002**.

On **Dec. 15, 2003**, after the capture of Saddam Hussein, Lieberman called for an Iraqi tribunal to try Saddam, to let him “face the death that he’s brought to his own people.”

Veterans

Lieberman lists seven points under a program called, “Keeping Our Promise to Veterans”: 1) Setting up a Department of Veterans Affairs, “with more than a billion dollars in extra funding”; 2) “Improving Veterans Benefits,” including

providing the armed forces with the “same quality health care as other Federal employees”; 3) “Fighting for Full Concurrent Receipt” for disabled veterans who retire after full careers in the military; 4) “Expanding Job Opportunities,” for those discharged, by legislating “tax credits to employers who hire veterans living in poverty”; 5) “Expanding Educational Opportunities,” through a bill called the Veteran Higher Education Opportunities Act; 6) “Supporting Military Spouses,” by measures increasing the annuity to surviving spouses aged 62 and over; 7) “Keeping Veterans Mobile” by letting disabled vets use surplus space on military aircraft.

Dick Gephardt

Military Doctrine/Strategic Defense

Gephardt’s website has nothing on military policy as such; the issue is discussed in terms of Homeland Security, the Iraq War, and the war against terrorism.

In Fall 2002, it was Gephardt, as House Minority Leader, who broke the back of Democratic opposition to Bush’s Iraq War resolution. On **Oct. 2, 2002**, in the countdown period to the Congressional vote, Gephardt appeared with Bush in the White House Rose Garden, to show bipartisanship for authorizing force against Iraq. This and other actions by Gephardt, undercut Senate opponents of the war, including Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.).

Gephardt has continued to defend his own support for the war, while castigating the Bush Administration for “unilateralism,” failure to work constructively with allies, and for lying to the American people in the matter of the “16 words” in Bush’s 2002 State of the Union speech falsely alleging that Iraq tried to buy uranium “yellowcake” from Niger.

In a speech to the San Francisco Bar Association on **July 22, 2003**, titled “American Engagement and the War Against Terror,” Gephardt accused the Administration of treating “our own allies like so many flies on the American windshield.” He said he advocates a strong military, that it is a lie to say that Democrats are not pro-defense, since “it was the Clinton-Gore military that defeated the Taliban after September 11th.” The troops deployed in Iraq are “the finest in the very history of conflict.” He said he stood with Bush’s efforts to disarm Saddam Hussein. “I believed then, and I believe now: either Saddam Hussein had weapons of mass destruction or components [!] of weapons of mass destruction.” He boasted that he crafted the resolution that helped lead the President to make his case at the UN, when he eventually did so.

Pointing out that even NATO was not asked to play a formal role in post-war Iraq, Gephardt said that if he were President, he would ask NATO to join us to secure peace and stability there.

He joined the neo-con campaign to bash Saudi Arabia,

charging that “the Bush-Cheney Administration remains shackled to Saudi oil producers. . . . I’ve proposed an aggressive plan to achieve total energy independence within 20 years. This administration needs to stop behaving like the United States of Saudi Arabia and it needs to start mobilizing international pressure to get Saudi Arabia to stop funding, training and breeding global terror in the first place.”

On the “16 words” in the State of the Union speech, he said Bush is to blame, and doesn’t mention Cheney’s guiding role.

In a **Dec. 1, 2003** speech in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, “Homeland Security We Can Count On,” Gephardt continued his drum-roll against Saudi Arabia, saying that while the Justice Department was rounding up anyone of Mideastern descent who seemed even remotely suspicious, the Administration was allowing relatives of Bin Laden “and other wealthy Saudi Arabians” to leave the country on chartered aircraft. “To put the interests of Saudi Arabia before the safety of American citizens is appeasement for the sake of oil.”

The President, he said, had abandoned key elements of his own homeland security package for the sake of a tax cut for the wealthy. Bush froze funding for “first responders”; there’s no new funding for port security grants, and almost no funding at all to hire additional immigration or customs staff.

Gephardt said that he had fought side by side with Senator McCain to enhance airline security with Federal screeners, but they had had to fight Tom DeLay, Dick Armey, and George Bush nearly every step of the way. We have 15,000 chemical production and storage facilities, but Bush has done nothing to secure them, he charged.

Gephardt enunciated the basic principles of his Homeland Security plan: promoting stability and democracy abroad by raising living standards through fair trade and social reform; building consensus with other nations; eliminating our dependence on Persian Gulf oil and confronting countries like Saudi Arabia; and heading off problems like nuclear proliferation, by improving our foreign intelligence.

He charged that Bush has polarized our country and alienated the world community, such that it will now be extremely difficult for any President to rally support when the next rogue regime threatens our security. “No one will believe us when we say another dictator is an imminent threat and must be stopped.” Short-sighted rhetoric about an axis of evil helped provoke North Korea and Iran into dangerous games of nuclear escalation.

Gephardt called for the creation of a Homeland Security Trust Fund—\$20 billion per year for five years, to give states and local communities the resources they need. Out of this, he would establish a First Responder Grant Program, to hire and train first responders, and provide equipment and support services.

How do we pay for this? He said he has co-authored legislation with John McCain to form a Corporate Subsidy Reform Commission, to weed out special interest provisions and pork from the Federal tax code. Corporate welfare costs



our country \$150 billion in lost tax revenue every year, he said.

Preventive War

In his speech of **July 22, 2003**, Gephardt attacked “the Bush-Cheney policy known as ‘pre-emption,’” on the grounds that “it is up to them, and them alone, to decide what will constitute a threat even five, 10 years from now; when they don’t even recognize the value of consensus among like-minded nations. it is an invitation to abuse. . . .” Rather than “pre-empting” threats, he said he would work to prevent threats from emerging in the first place, by securing nuclear materials and facilities worldwide, as we began to do in post-Cold War Russia—“a far cry from this administration’s approach to North Korea.”

Universal Service and Nation-Building/Army Corps of Engineers

There is nothing on the website on these issues.

Iraq War

On Nov. 3, 2003, Gephardt gave this reply, during an online Q&A by Concord Monitor/Washingtonpost.com, to a question about why he supported the Iraq War, and what was his disengagement policy: “I supported the Resolution because I gained information from the CIA and other former Clinton security officials that Iraq either had weapons, or components of weapons of mass destruction. I have been severely critical of President Bush’s inability or unwillingness to get more international UN help in Iraq. Getting that help is the only way we can succeed.”

Veterans

Gephardt says that as President, he would reverse efforts to reduce funding for critical programs, and ensure that veterans receive the health care, retirement, and other benefits they were promised. He was a cosponsor of the bill that elevated the Department of Veterans Affairs to a Cabinet-level agency.

Wesley Clark

Military Doctrine/Strategic Defense



Wesley Clark, a retired four-star general with service as Commanding General of the U.S. Southern Command (1996-97), and Supreme Allied Commander, Europe (1997-May 2000), does not offer on his website, his view of strategic defense, nor even list military or any related topic among his “issues.” He has written two books,

Waging Modern War (2001), about the Kosovo war, and *Winning Modern War* (October 2003). The first defined “modern war” as coercive diplomacy, or the use of force to persuade other nations to do what you want them to. Not modern at all,

it is simply the barbarism of medieval “cabinet warfare.”

Restoring NATO is a major theme of Clark’s today. On **Nov. 20, 2003**, he gave a speech to the Council on Foreign Relations, in New York, on “Restoring America’s Alliances,” in which he called for rebuilding relationships, especially NATO. “The use of military force is our last resort, not our first,” he said. He opened this speech with high praise for Winston Churchill’s demand for joint action in the Cold War: “Fortunately, in those fateful days, America listened to Winston Churchill. Together we built NATO and we led the world to security and peace.” And he praised Tony Blair for asking for U.S. partnership today.

This bears on Clark’s role during the **1999** Kosovo War, while he was both NATO Supreme Commander and U.S. Commander in Chief for Europe: He was drawn into the scheme of a British-centered faction, supported by U.S. neo-cons, which demanded a NATO land invasion of Kosovo and a ground war there, contrary to U.S. policy and any sane approach. When he found he couldn’t win this fight within the U.S. government, Clark took to the world’s airwaves in behalf of that ground war. *Newsweek*, in a feature on Clark in **September 2003**, reported that finally, Defense Secretary William Cohen had to order Clark, through Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Gen. Hugh Shelton, “Get your f—ing face off of TV!”

British Gen. Michael Jackson’s subsequent refusal to carry out Clark’s order to seize Pristina airport from the Russians, with the words, “I’m not going to start World War III for you,” is well known.

At long last, General Shelton was forced to fire Clark, because of what Shelton recently characterized as “character and integrity issues.” Lyndon LaRouche responded: “That’s fair. This is one thing I would certainly agree with Hugh Shelton on. That’s my opinion, too.”

In general, Clark today, as candidate, identifies terrorism and nuclear weapons as today’s strategic threats. On **Dec. 9, 2003**, at a New Hampshire candidates’ debate, he was asked about the danger of Russian nuclear weapons falling into the hands of terrorists, and called it “a significant national security problem.” He points to legislation put together by Senators Nunn and Lugar, funded at a billion dollars or so a year, to work on the problem. “You can get a whole lot more security for the United States of America in nonproliferation out of a billion dollars spent on this program than by putting another billion dollars into Iraq.”

Universal Service

On **Dec. 3, 2003**, in Exeter, New Hampshire, Clark said, “I don’t want a draft. I don’t believe in military universal training.” Clark spoke in response to a question from an elderly veteran, who asked about how levels of service would be maintained, under the Iraq War circumstances where people don’t want to re-enlist, and tours of duty are being extended, and so on. Clark said, “I’m not into the draft. We’re not bringing it back.”

Nation-Building/Army Corps of Engineers

General Clark's campaign website provides no recognition of the tradition of the military engineering corps role, for the United States, or the Balkans, or elsewhere abroad, though he is a West Point graduate of 1966.

He calls for a Civilian Reserves corps, as part of his plan for "A New American Patriotism," which he announced at an **Oct. 14, 2003** speech at Hunter College, and is elaborated on his website. It includes attention to repairing domestic infrastructure, by ranks of volunteers. As of **Nov. 27, 2003**, as described on the website, the plan is intended "to expand opportunities for national service to address day-to-day challenges like crumbling schools and securing the homeland." Elements include voluntary enrollment, open to all over age 18.

Then, in times of crisis, members of the Civilian Reserves would be asked to volunteer for military duty. But, "if sufficient volunteers were not available, the President would have the authority to call up as many as 5,000 Reserves, through a lottery of the Reservists with required skills," with service to last up to six months. Deployment for domestic or international needs might include: fighting forest fires, "contributing to nation-building" in Afghanistan, Iraq, or elsewhere.

Clark backs the Kennedy/Bayh legislation for "Call to Service Act of 2003," which has components of short-term enlistment for civic functions.

Iraq Policy

Clark has called for considering sending more troops to Iraq, as well as counterinsurgency measures. He advocates "transforming the military operation in Iraq into a NATO operation." His website states, "General Abizaid, commander of U.S. forces in the Middle East, would remain in charge of the operation, but he would report to the NATO Council, as General Clark did as commander of NATO forces in Kosovo." He calls for the UN to be involved.

On **Sept. 18, 2003**, Clark said that he would "probably" have voted for the war authorization, and compared his position to that of Kerry and Lieberman in wanting to put maximum pressure on Saddam. But on **Sept. 19, 2003**, he corrected that, saying, "I would never have voted for this war. I've got a very consistent record on this."

Veterans

Clark's website presents, "A Veterans' Security Plan," with seven main points: 1) call for a National Soldiers Memorial; 2) adequately fund veterans' health care, beginning with \$2 billion more than proposed by Bush; 3) expand access to health coverage for National Guard and Reservists, through the same system that serves members of Congress; 4) protect the Tricare system by protecting Medicare from cuts; 5) protect schools on military bases; 6) care for homeless vets; 7) eliminate the "Disabled Veterans Tax," which bars concurrent receipt of both retirement and disability pay.



All the Presidential candidates talk about "honoring our veterans," but the litmus test for a meaningful policy is, who knows how to rebuild the nation's economic infrastructure, including health care; and who knows how to prevent foolish and unnecessary wars?

Dennis Kucinich

Military Doctrine/Strategic Defense

Kucinich's website contains no military policy, apart from the issue of Iraq; he has been a consistent and outspoken opponent of the war, not hesitating to identify Dick Cheney's role in lying to the American people on Iraq's alleged threat (terrorist support, weapons of mass destruction).



In his **March 19, 2003** statement following the American attack on Iraq, he described the war as "in violation of American traditions of defensive war that have lasted since George Washington."

On anti-ballistic missile defense and the issue of "Pentagon spending," he takes a leftist line. In a press conference on

Sept. 7, 2000 following a seminar on “Reviving the Idea of U.S.-Russian Strategic Partnership,” he denounced the Reagan Strategic Defense Initiative, which he called “an idea in search of an enemy” and “a disaster on a scale that hasn’t been seen in this country with respect to trying to maintain American leadership for peace in the world.” Referring to strategic defense as the idea of “peace through proliferation,” he called it an “Orwellian construction which defies credibility; that you cannot tell the world, as we are in a new millennium, that the way that we can achieve peace is through an arms buildup.” Claiming that the concept of strategic defense is “technically impossible,” he called it “an idea that, for some reason, like the movie, *The Alien*, just when you think it’s gone, Ahh!—it comes out of some compartment.”

In **July 8-9, 2003** speeches on the House floor, Kucinich called for cutting the “bloated” Pentagon budget in order to fund education. In the debate on the \$368 billion Defense Department Appropriations Bill on July 8, he singled out the F22 fighter plane, the V22 Osprey, and “other unnecessary weapons systems.” On July 9, he called for passing the Ready To Teach Act, spending \$300 million on teacher preparedness and retention, which everybody agrees we need; but the President wants only \$90 million. “Yesterday we passed a Defense spending bill that spends \$8.9 billion on the National Missile Defense system that doesn’t work, and today we will pass an education bill that, if fully funded, would work. But we won’t fully fund it. . . . National Missile Defense doesn’t work. Teachers do. They work for our children, they work for America, and they work for our future.”

On **April 9, 2003**, he reintroduced legislation for the creation of a Cabinet-level Department of Peace. It would promote non-violence as an organizing principle in our society, domestically and internationally. “It would analyze foreign policy and make recommendations to the President on matters pertaining to national security, including the protection of human rights and the prevention and de-escalation of un-armed and armed international conflict.”

Universal Service

In a statement on **Nov. 7, 2003**, Kucinich opposed draft registration for women, on the grounds that he opposes the Iraq occupation and does not want to see anybody drafted to fight there. “I am not prepared to accept the loss of a single life for any oil in Iraq or the profits of Halliburton,” he said.

Iraq Policy

In a speech to the Democratic National Committee on **Oct. 3, 2003**, he described himself as having led the Democratic effort in the House against the Bush Administration’s march toward war, resulting in 126 Democrats voting against the war—“nearly two-thirds of our caucus went against our own leadership and voted against the war.” But, having thus defied the DNC for a moment, he then went on to toe the DNC line, in writing Lyndon LaRouche out of the campaign, with

this blatantly false statement: “No one else, no one, in this race for the Democratic nomination actually organized against the war both in the Congress and around the nation or persistently challenged the Bush Administration’s attempts to tie Iraq to 9-11, or put the lie to the Bush Administration’s claims about Iraq’s alleged weapons of mass destruction. Of the members of Congress in this race, only Senator Graham and I voted against the war. No other members of Congress voted against the war, against the money for occupation, nor will they join me in voting against the \$87 billion. Nor did they join me in speaking out against the now widely despised ‘Patriot Act.’ ”

In a campaign speech on **Dec. 18, 2003** at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, Kucinich said that most Presidential candidates and people in the Administration, including military officials, have resigned themselves to a long occupation of Iraq. This is wrong; we need to bring in UN peacekeepers and bring our troops home. He proposed going to the UN with a new plan: 1) United States gives up ambitions for the control of the oil of Iraq; 2) United States hands over to the UN the contracting process. No more Halliburton sweetheart deals; 3) United States must give up ambitions to privatize the Iraqi economy, in violation of international law; 4) United States must turn over to UN the business of helping the people of Iraq develop a new constitution.

At the **Dec. 9, 2003** New Hampshire campaign debate, Kucinich stressed that Iraq “is actually what this debate is about.” Our entire domestic agenda is at risk because of our occupation of Iraq, he said, and \$400 billion in the bloated Pentagon budget means we don’t have money for health care and housing and education.

Veterans

Kucinich emphasizes that “something is inherently wrong with the way the current Administration is treating our veterans. They have sent troops into battle one day, and slashed their benefits the next.” He underlines his support for veterans’ health care.

Al Sharpton



Sharpton’s campaign website does not present the candidate’s military policy, but from media reports of his comments attacking President Bush, the following are his views on the relevant points:

Military Doctrine; Strategic Defense

On **May 2, 2003**, in an interview with TheState.com, Sharpton said, “Bush’s imperialistic go-it-alone military-oriented foreign policy is shortsighted, unworkable, and will be too costly—in money, lives, good will, and sound international relations. A UN-ignored, but U.S.-led, pre-emptive policy

of invasion in Iraq has weakened the United Nations, the structures of collective security and international law.” Before the Iraq War, Sharpton said on Fox TV, **March 6, 2003**, “I would work with the Security Council. I would work with allies. I would not be telling Americans, let’s get ready for war. I’ll be warning reporters and families and others to get out of Iraq, but, at the same time, I’m going to engage in dialogue in North Korea.” He said on **March 4, 2003**, to The News Hour with Jim Lehrer, on the grounds for deploying military force, “I don’t know of anyone that thinks Saddam Hussein is a great head of state. I think that we have to establish what is meant when we say that he is an imminent danger to the United States that would warrant military action. My priority as President would be to capture Bin Laden and al-Qaeda, who has already attacked us.”

Preventive War

In an interview on **June 17, 2003**, with MoveOn.org, when asked whether he would repeal Bush’s pre-emptive war doctrine, Sharpton said, “It’s a dangerous and traditionally un-American doctrine. We cannot pre-emptively attack Iraq using shaky intelligence, by using ‘facts’ and ‘an imminent threat theory’ that was not convincing to most of the rest of the world. Within the framework of the UN, if an attack on the United States is imminent, we already have the right of pre-emptive self-defense under existing international law.”

Iraq War

On **Nov. 5, 2003**, Sharpton said, in a Q&A on the Concord Monitor/WashingtonPost.com, “We must go back to the United Nations. I would say that Bush was wrong and that we are willing to submit to a multilateral redevelopment plan. That will set the tone for the world community to come in. The reluctance of the world community is that we insist they come in under our directives and under our coordination with our sweetheart deals in place. If we took a different attitude we would get a different result and take our troops out of harm’s way.”

Sharpton does not appear to differentiate the networks in the Bush Administration—Dick Cheney, Paul Wolfowitz, and others, in terms of responsibility for the Iraq War policy. He focusses on Bush. For example, on **June 17, 2003**, Sharpton said to MoveOn.org, “I have challenged the Bush Administration—one of the most closed and secretive in our his-

tory—to explain the apparent discrepancies in its words and deeds. It said Iraq was an ‘imminent’ threat to U.S. national security. That appears not to have been the case. It said U.S. intelligence ‘knew’ that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons.”

Carol Moseley Braun

Apart from her consistent opposition to the Iraq War, the only statement regarding military policy on her website is a call for an end to the abuse of women cadets at the Air Force Academy. From the televised campaign debates, and media reports of her comments, Moseley Braun’s views on the relevant topics are the following.



Military Doctrine/Strategic Defense

In the New Hampshire debate on **Dec. 9, 2003**, discussing the fight against terrorism, she emphasized the Constitutional issue: “Article I, Section 8 says that it is the Congress’ job to make decisions about when we go to war. And the practice of just passing resolutions saying the President can make these decisions unilaterally has got to stop. It puts us on a slippery slope toward arbitrary, unilateral, pre-emptive war, shooting first and making decisions that have no relation to protecting the domestic security of the American people.”

Preventive War

In a **June 17, 2003** interview with MoveOn.org, Moseley Braun said, “Since World War II the Congress has essentially abdicated the power to declare war by passing resolutions authorizing the President to decide. The Congress erred in giving Bush that authority. Repealing the resolution is a bit like closing the barn door too late, but I believe that Bush’s claim of a right to start a war based not on aggression but on suspicion is dangerous and ought to be rejected by the American people.”

Iraq War

At the **Sept. 9, 2003** Black Caucus debate, Moseley Braun said, “The problem was caused in the first place when Congress abdicated its Article 1, Section 8 authority under the Constitution and gave a President the right to go on a free-for-all with a preemptory attack in Iraq. But that’s behind us. Bush frittered away international goodwill, our international institutions, our friends around the world. So now we’re in a position of having to go back to those allies that this Administration thumbed its nose at, and asked for help and burden sharing. We need to go back and make up. We don’t have to relinquish command and control. But at the same time, we have every responsibility to engage a multinational force to help us out of the quagmire in Iraq.”

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The Puzzle of Wesley Clark

by Tony Papert

Winning Modern Wars

by Gen. Wesley K. Clark
New York: Public Affairs Press, 2003
200 pages, hard cover, \$39.00

Waging Modern War

by Gen. Wesley K. Clark
New York: Public Affairs Press, 2001
461 pages, hard cover, \$44.95

General Clark's first book, *Waging Modern War*, was written when he was fresh from military service and still free from the distraction of contemplating an election campaign. It reveals much more of his thinking than his more recent *Winning Modern Wars*. Some aspects of Peter J. Boyer's *New Yorker* profile of Nov. 17, 2003, cohere with Clark's report of his own ideas, as is noted below. What other written sources I have found, have little to add.

It has been said that, "We went to Vietnam, but we never came back." It's true. At least for us Americans, the Vietnam War never actually ended: the issues were never resolved; all those disagreements still continue to fester—so that now Vice President Cheney and his "neo-conservative" helpers have forced us into new Vietnams in Afghanistan, and the "Vietnam in the desert" that is Iraq. In somewhat the same way, the Peloponnesian War of ancient Classical Greece was another one which never really ended. Although some imagine it ended when Thucydides' death forced him to put down his pen, and others give later dates; yet in fact, that war still continued unabated for decades under various names, until all the parties were too weakened to fight any further, by which time Classical Greece had already entered the twilight from which it never returned.

For myself (let me note here that I was born in 1945), I fought for many years to end the Vietnam War. My still greater concern was to determine just where our nation had gone so far off its track, as to be able to launch such an ill-conceived war, and then to continue it as long as we did.

Many of the brave young American officers there made a

promise, each to himself, that this would never happen again if he were in any position to prevent it. Retired Generals Colin Powell of the Army, and Anthony Zinni of the Marines, are among the best known, and their commitments the best documented, but hundreds of others made the same vow, and have remained just as true to it. Never again would the U.S. go to war based on "lies of state"; nor, without an "exit strategy"—the latter a poor substitute for the deeper strategic conceptions of a Douglas MacArthur and his predecessors, but still entirely positive in today's context.

For their part, the senior officers like Gen. Creighton Abrams who commanded the Powells, Zinnis, and Clarks at that time, later constructed a new system of military manpower which prevented the United States from ever fighting a war without drawing heavily on reserves from the civilian population. This was intended as the institutional guarantee for another promise they shared with the younger group: Never again would America go to war without the support of the American people.

Now, of course, each of these disasters—lies, no exit strategy, no real popular support—has been repeated with a vengeance in Iraq. But not through any fault of these officers, serving or retired. When the full story can be told, it will be seen that they were no less brave in their recent fight for war-avoidance, against Cheney's draft-dodging "chicken-hawks," than earlier in Asian jungles.

'Escalation,' 1970 and 1999

Gen. Wesley Clark also served with distinction as a young officer in Vietnam, and Vietnam has clearly left a great mark on him, but of totally another nature. General Clark has taken one aspect of Vietnam, and reified that into what he calls "modern war." Clark's "modern war," is war, first of all, fought despite the absence of a threat to the existence of our Republic; it is, thus, a "war of choice," even though Clark does not use that term. Even at this, his starting point, Clark completely parts company from the other critics of Vietnam alluded to above. Powell, Zinni, my co-thinkers: All of us saw in Vietnam *precisely* a threat to the existence of our Republic.

For General Clark: Since the war does not involve any peril to the existence of the nation-state, it is further defined as "coercive diplomacy," or the use of graduated applications of deadly force, when necessary to further the work of diplomacy in persuading foreign governments to alter their behavior. It is also, typically, coalition war, where battlefields reflect the balancing of shifting views among allies, just as much as shifting relations of force among adversaries. What Clark thinks is "modern war," is in reality nothing but "cabinet warfare," a medieval pestilence only finally overcome after a long process launched originally by Joan of Arc in the 15th Century.

Clark's so-called "modern war" can be still more narrowly defined, and he does so throughout many passages of his first book. Except for a possible final phase of ground-

warfare, “modern war” consists of aerial bombardment of enemy targets, or “assets.” Success is achieved by destroying such “assets” faster than the enemy can replace them. But still more fundamental to success, is the credible threat to “escalate.” (Remember that word from Vietnam?) “Escalation” means the launching of more destructive bombardments; and even, after a certain point, invasion on the ground, or “ground warfare.” The final straw which led to Clark’s firing, was just that issue, “ground warfare.”

Given Clark’s simplifying assumptions, Washington’s “credible threat to escalate,” which now becomes the deciding factor in war, is the same thing as our “will” to escalate. So-called “modern war” becomes a pure test of *wills*, in the sense of Schopenhauer or Nietzsche. This is where the factors of “collateral damage,” U.S. public opinion, and “information warfare” come into play. “Collateral damage,” killing of civilians, if it is felt to be excessive, can influence public opinion to weaken the will for that continued escalation which is necessary for victory. Or more generally, media reportage can influence public opinion in this way. Clark’s diagnosis of Vietnam, was that that war was lost in the U.S. mass media, which weakened American public opinion’s will for continued escalation. We were defeated by the mass media, not by the Vietnamese or by our own stupidity.

So one knows right away how Clark spent the first night, March 24, 1999, of the Kosovo War, in which he was U.S. Commander in Chief, European Command, and also commanded NATO forces as SACEUR. He spent it watching television, as he must have spent many other nights of that war. If his forces were to suffer any losses on the electronic battlefield of “information warfare,” General Clark would catch them at the source and reverse them. For example, that first night, NBC newscaster Tom Brokaw reported “American-led air strikes.” Clark’s public affairs officer was on the phone with NBC in a moment, and the network immediately changed the way it identified the strikes to “NATO air strikes.”

Ground War in Kosovo

Quite of a piece with this view of war, and of life generally, is an obsession with “sending the right message”: As, to say that, or to do this, would “send the wrong message.” There may be sense to this notion at times, as when St. Paul cautions Christians against eating meat from pagan sacrifices, lest it weaken the faith of their fellow-Christians. But if you let such “signal-sending” notions run rampant, you risk ignoring the real effects of your acts in the real world, in favor of purely symbolic, or even fanciful interpretations.

As *EIR* knows first hand from the corridors of NATO’s 50th Anniversary Conference, April 24, 1999, the immediate issue of Clark’s firing was his insistence on planning a ground war against Serbia in Kosovo, contravening his orders from Clinton’s Defense Secretary William Cohen. Cohen didn’t want Clark to come to that conference at all, but he came nevertheless, to push such invasion planning. With support

from Britain’s Tony Blair and others, Clark claimed that such planning was necessary immediately, to “send a signal” to Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, that NATO had the will to “escalate” if necessary, from aerial bombardment into a ground invasion.

Boyer’s negative *New Yorker* profile draws largely on named and unnamed detractors of Clark from the uniformed military and civilian Pentagon leaders. I am not in a position to evaluate most of what Boyer writes, nor to positively confirm Boyer’s account of how Clark brought the United States into war in the Balkans in 1999; but that account is totally coherent with the general’s own beliefs, seen in his 2001 book, and with *EIR*’s first-hand knowledge.

Boyer writes that Clark insisted that he knew the mind of Serbian President Milosevic as no U.S. commander has ever known the mind of his adversary, from Clark’s experience in assisting Richard Holbrooke at the Dayton negotiations of 1995. Clark insisted from this knowledge, that merely threatening to bomb would coerce Milosevic to make demanded changes regarding the ethnic-Albanian majority in Serbia’s province of Kosovo. Acting as though preparing to bomb would “send the right signal.”

But Milosevic essentially ignored the threat. What do we do now? “We have to bomb. Don’t worry—I know him as no other American commander has ever known the mind of his adversary. When we start bombing, he’ll negotiate in earnest, and meet our demands.” Again, Milosevic failed to respond. What now? “We plan a ground invasion. Don’t worry. I know his mind. When he sees we’re serious about a ground war, he’ll come around.”

“No dice!”

“Well, I’m doing it anyway!”

“You’re fired!”

Just as credible is the following exchange reported by Boyer, on Clark’s ground-invasion plan.

Clark outlined the plan to the Joint Chiefs in a video-conference, and they were starkly unresponsive. Dennis Reimer, the Army Chief of Staff, made it clear he considered Clark’s plan ludicrous. General Shelton refused to go forward with any real planning for the invasion. A Clinton Defense official recalls, “Any of those elements of his most expansive plan would have, in our view and in the view of a number of thinking people, derailed what was a fairly fragile situation. And, in the judgment of many, many military professionals, it wouldn’t have worked anyway. It called into question the real military judgment being put behind it.”

Clark’s friend Dan Christman acknowledges that the ground plan may have seemed impractical. “But the question of its feasibility was totally beside the point. It was as much psychological as it was military. He wanted to convince Milosevic that we were prepared to go in.”

Terror Threat is Synarchist

While U.S. officials are loudly hyping a month-long terrorism “orange alert” about which, still, almost nothing has been revealed, government officials across Europe are maintaining a laconic reserve about the very real terrorist letter-bombs and book-bombs they have been receiving in the mail! Neither method leads to identifying and neutralizing the real and growing terrorist threat.

The warning of the “Synarchist” nature of this threat was made by Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche in August, just before the assassination of Swedish Foreign Minister and leading Iraq war opponent Anna Lindh, and at the time of the beginning of attacks on LaRouche’s own movement in South America. Citing a November 2002 “regroupment” meeting of several “small but muscular” Synarchist groupings in Madrid, LaRouche warned of an escalating threat of a new terror wave directed at both Europe and the Americas. More precisely, a new round of terror strengthening Vice President Dick Cheney’s faction, to divert from Cheney’s and his backers’ political reverses. Our *Feature* last issue profiled in depth this Synarchist-terrorist network, which has its roots in the Mussolini, Hitler, and Franco regimes, and which has permeated Mexico and South America to the point of representing a major threat both to those nations and to the United States.

Now, around the bombs which have been directed at European Commission head Romano Prodi and a number of other European officials in January, there is new evidence of the coalescence of fascist-terrorist “Forza Nuova”-type groups like those which carried out the Bologna, Italy bombing in 1980, and which trace their lineage to fascist dictators such as Spain’s Francisco Franco. The November 2002 meeting in Madrid of the Spanish Falange, brought together “co-thinkers” from Italy, Argentina, Spain, France, and so forth, around the old Franco Falangist fascist figure Blas Piñar. The current wave of bombs seems to be originating in Bologna and is claimed by an unknown “anarchist” front; Italian officials have begun to dismiss this false cover and look for the revival of right-wing terrorism.

These have also been the “paw-prints” found so far on the still-resolved murder of Foreign Minister Lindh in September 2003.

The activation of this network, LaRouche noted, was of extreme danger to the Americas, since it represented a revival of the never-fully-uprooted Nazi international which Hitler’s organization ran under the now-traditional fascist flag of Hispanidad, through Franco’s Spain, throughout Central and South America during the 1930s and early 1940s.

One of the centers of this violence is Venezuela, where both President Hugo Chávez and some of his most extreme opponents are Synarchist assets. On the political side, fascist parties are re-emerging, with the most dramatic example being the declaration by Alessandra Mussolini, granddaughter of Il Duce, that she will soon start a new fascist party.

The role of Cheney’s imperial war-hawk faction in activating these groups—including *for terrorism against the United States*—can be heard in the words of representatives of exactly the “Maritornes” fascist groups in Spain and South America, the part of this regroupment which we profiled last week. The Uruguayan “Carlist” Synarchist Alvaro Pacheco Sere published the following, welcoming Sept. 11, 2001, just as the São Paulo Forum “leftists” did: “The historic 11 of September of 2001 altered the march of world events. . . . Seen from traditionalist thought, Sept. 11, 2001 appears as ‘The Day that the Columns Were Brought Down.’ . . . The destruction of the columns and the wounding of the . . . Pentagon appear to mean that some high-level circles, secret and irreconcilable, decided that there, the Revolution now would be disowned. . . . The false premises of pacificism, ecumenism, and the civilization of love preached by the modern masonized world, and with it, by the Church since Vatican II, have been questioned.”

These networks are fully ready for further acts of terrorism to the benefit of the Cheney’s “new American empire.” The new Synarchist terror wave will continue until Cheney and that faction backing him, are removed from power.

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- OXNARD
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Wednesdays—6 pm
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Tuesdays—6:30 pm
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Mon & Fri—10 am
- WALNUT CREEK
AT&T Ch.6
2nd Fridays—9 pm
Astound Ch.31
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
- W.HOLLYWOOD
Adelphia Ch.3
Thursdays—4:30 pm
- W.SAN FDO.VLY.
Time Warner Ch.34
Wed.—5:30 pm

CONNECTICUT

- GROTON—Ch.12
Mondays—5 pm
- MANCHESTER Ch.15
Mondays—10 pm
- MIDDLETOWN—Ch.3
Thursdays—5 pm
- NEW HAVEN—Ch.29
Sundays—5 pm
Wednesdays—7 pm
- NEWTOWN/NEW MIL.
Cablevision Ch.21
Mondays—9:30 pm
Thursdays—11:30 am

ILLINOIS

- QUAD CITIES
Mediacom Ch.19
Thursdays—11 pm
- PEORIA COUNTY
Insight Ch.22
Sundays—7:30 pm
- SPRINGFIELD Ch.4
Mon-Fri: 5-9 pm
Sat-Sun: 1-5 pm

INDIANA

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

KENTUCKY

- BOONE/KENTON
Insight Ch.21
Mon: 4 pm; Sat: 5 pm
- JEFFERSON Ch.98
Fridays—2 pm

LOUISIANA

- ORLEANS PARISH
Cox Ch.78
Tuesdays & Saturdays
4 am & 4 pm

MARYLAND

- ANNE ARUNDEL
Annapolis Ch.20
Millennium Ch.99
Sat & Sun: 12:30 am

All programs are *The LaRouche Connection* unless otherwise noted. (*) Call station for times.

MONTGOMERY Ch.19

- MONTGOMERY Ch.19
Fridays—7 pm
- P.G.COUNTY Ch.76
Mondays—10:30 pm

MASSACHUSETTS

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

MICHIGAN

- CALHOON
AT&T Ch.11
Mondays—4 pm
- CANTON TWP.
Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm
- DEARBORN
Comcast Ch.16
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm
- DEARBORN HTS.
Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm
- GRAND RAPIDS
AT&T Ch.25
Fridays—1:30 pm
- KALAMAZOO
Thu: 11 pm (Ch.20)
Sat: 10 pm (Ch.22)
- KENT COUNTY
Charter Ch.7
Tue—12 Noon,
7:30 pm, 11 pm
- LAKE ORION
Comcast Ch.65
Mondays & Tuesdays
2 pm & 9 pm
- LIVONIA
BrightHouse Ch.12
Thursdays—4:30 pm
- MT.PLEASANT
Charter Ch. 3
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Wednesdays—7 am
- PLYMOUTH
Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm
- SHELBY TWP.
Comcast Ch.20
WOW Ch.18
Mon/Wed: 6:30 pm
- WAYNE COUNTY
Comcast Ch.68
Unscheduled pop-ins
- WYOMING
AT&T Ch.25
Wednesdays—10 am

MINNESOTA

- ANOKA
Comcast Ch.15
Thu: 3 pm & 9 pm
- BURNSVILLE/EGAN
ATT Ch.14,57,96
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
- SATURDAYS—9 pm
- CAMBRIDGE
US Cable Ch.10
Wednesdays—2 pm

COLD SPRING

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

MISSISSIPPI

- MARSHALL COUNTY
Galaxy Ch. 2
Mondays—7 pm

MISSOURI

- ST.LOUIS
AT&T Ch.22
Wednesdays—5 pm
Thursdays—12 Noon

NEBRASKA

- LINCOLN
T/W Ch.80
Citizen Watchdog
Tuesdays—7 pm
Wednesdays—10 pm
- NEVADA
• CARSON—Ch.10
Wednesdays—7 pm
Saturdays—3 pm
- RENO/SPARKS
Charter Ch.16
Wednesdays—9 pm

NEW JERSEY

- MERCER COUNTY
Comcast
TRENTON Ch.81
WINDSOR Ch.27
- MONTVALE/MAHWAH
Time Warner Ch.27
Wednesdays—4 pm
- NORTHERN NJ
Comcast Ch.57*
PISCATAWAY
Cablevision Ch.71
Wed—11:30 pm
- PLAINSBORO
Comcast Ch.3*
- NEW MEXICO
• ALBUQUERQUE
Comcast Ch.27
Mondays—3 pm
- ANTHONY/SUNLAND
T/W Ch.15
Wednesdays 5:05 pm
- LOS ALAMOS
Comcast Ch.8
Mondays—10 pm
- SANTA FE
Comcast—Ch.8
Saturdays—6:30 pm
- TAOS—Ch.2
Thursdays—7 pm
- NEW YORK
• AMSTERDAM
Time Warner Ch.16
Wednesdays—7 pm
- BRONX
Cablevision Ch.70
Fridays—4:30 pm
- BROOKLYN
T/W Ch.34
Cablevision Ch.67
Tue: 12 Noon & 8 pm
- BUFFALO
Adelphia Ch.20
Thursdays—4 pm
Saturdays—1 pm
- CHEMUNG/STEBEN
Time Warner Ch.1
Mon & Fri: 4:30 pm
- ERIE COUNTY
Adelphia Intl. Ch.20
Thursdays—10:35 pm
- ILION—Ch.10
Mon & Wed—11 am
Saturdays—11:30 pm
- IRONDEQUOIT Ch.15
Mondays—7:30 pm
Thursdays—7 pm
- JEFFERSON/LEWIS
Time Warner Ch.2
Unscheduled pop-ins
- MANHATTAN—MNN
T/W Ch.34; RCN Ch.109
Alt. Sundays—9 am
- NIAGARA COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.20
Thursdays—10:35 pm
- ONEIDA—Ch.10
Thu: 8 or 9 pm
Fri: 12 Midnight
- PENFIELD—Ch.15
Penfield Comm. TV*
- QUEENS OPTV Ch.34
Fridays—5 pm
Tuesdays—9 pm
- QUEENSBURY Ch.71
Saturdays—7 pm
- RIVERHEAD Ch.70
Thu—12 Midnight
- ROCHESTER—Ch.15
Sundays—3 pm
Mondays—10 pm
- ROCKLAND—Ch.71
Mondays—6 pm
- STATEN ISL.
Time Warner Cable
Thu—11 pm (Ch.35)
Sat—8 am (Ch.34)
- TOMPKINS COUNTY
Time Warner Ch.13
Sun—1 pm & 9 pm
Saturdays—9 pm
- TRI-LAKES
Adelphia Ch.2
Sun: 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm
- WEBSTER—Ch.12
Wednesdays—9 pm
- OHIO
• CUYAHOGA COUNTY
Ch.21: Wed—3:30 pm
- FRANKLIN COUNTY
Ch.21: Sun.—6 pm
- LORAIN COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.30
Daily: 10 am; or
12 Noon; or 2 pm;
or 12 Midnight
- OBERLIN—Ch.9
Tuesdays—7 pm
- REYNOLDSBURG
Ch.6: Sun.—6 pm
- OREGON
• LINN/BENTON
AT&T Ch.99
Tuesdays—1 pm
- 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
Comcast Ch. 23
Wed:7 pm; Fri:10 am
Sun:6 am; Mon:11 pm
- RHODE ISLAND
• E.PROV.—Ch.18
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
- STATEWIDE
RI Interconnect
Cox Ch.13
Full Ch.49
Tuesdays—10 am
- TEXAS
• AUSTIN Ch.10
T/W & Grande
Wednesdays—7 pm
- DALLAS Ch.13-B
Tuesdays—10:30 pm
- EL PASO COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.4
Thursdays—8 pm
Thursdays—11 am
- HOUSTON
Time Warner Ch.17
Saturdays—9 am
Mon, 12/29: 4 pm
Wed, 12/31: 4 pm
Tue, 1/6: 4 pm
Wed, 1/14: 8 pm
- KINGWOOD Ch.98
Kingwood Cablevision
Saturdays—9 am
Mon, 12/29: 4 pm
Wed, 12/31: 4 pm
Tue, 1/6: 4 pm
Wed, 1/14: 8 pm
- RICHARDSON
AT&T Ch.10-A
Thursdays—6 pm
- UTAH
• E.MILLARD
Precis Ch.10
Tuesdays—5 pm
- SEVERE/SAN PETE
Precis Ch.10
Sundays & Mondays
6 pm & 9 pm
- VERMONT
• GREATER FALLS
Adelphia Ch.8
Tuesdays—1 pm
- VIRGINIA
• ALBERMARLE
Adelphia Ch.13
Fridays—3 pm
- ARLINGTON
ACT Ch.33
Mondays—4 pm
Tuesdays—9 am
- BLACKSBURG
WTBO Ch.2
Mondays—6 pm
- CHESTERFIELD
Comcast Ch.6
Tuesdays—5 pm
- FAIRFAX—Ch.10
Tuesdays—12 Noon
- LOUDDON
Adelphia Ch. 23/24
Thursdays—7 pm
- ROANOKE—Ch.19
Tuesdays—7 pm
Thursdays—2 pm
- WASHINGTON
• KING COUNTY
AT&T Ch.29/77
Mondays—7 pm
- KENNEWICK
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
- PASCOC
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
- RICHLAND
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
- SPOKANE—Ch.14
Wednesdays—6 pm
- WENATCHEE
Charter Ch.98
Thu: 10 am & 5 pm
- WISCONSIN
• MADISON—Ch.4
Mondays—3 PM
Wednesdays—12 Noon
- MARATHON COUNTY
Charter Ch.10
Thursdays—9:30 pm
Fridays—12 Noon
- SUPERIOR
Charter Ch.20
Mondays—7:30 pm
Wednesdays—11 pm
Fridays 1 pm

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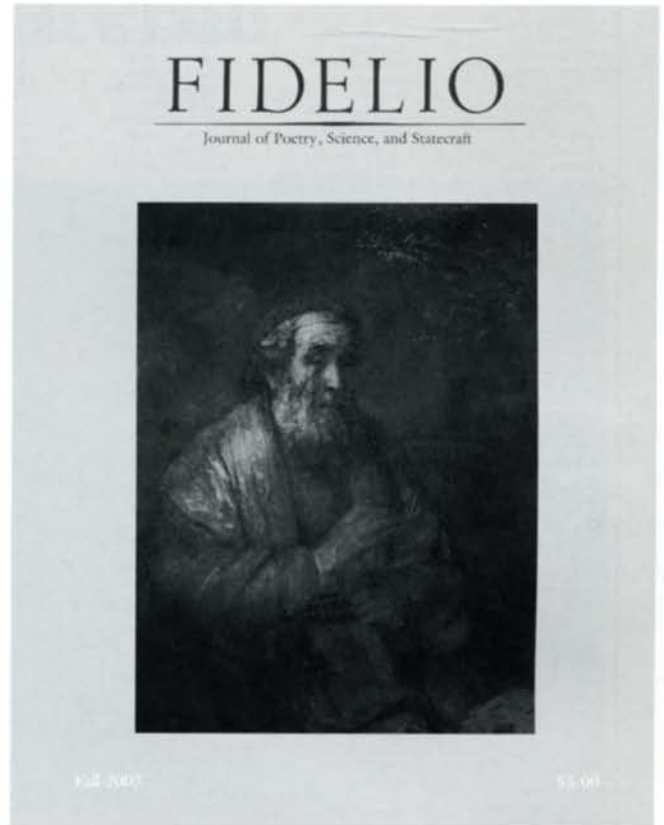
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