

EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

March 12, 2004 Vol. 31 No. 10 www.larouche.com \$10.00

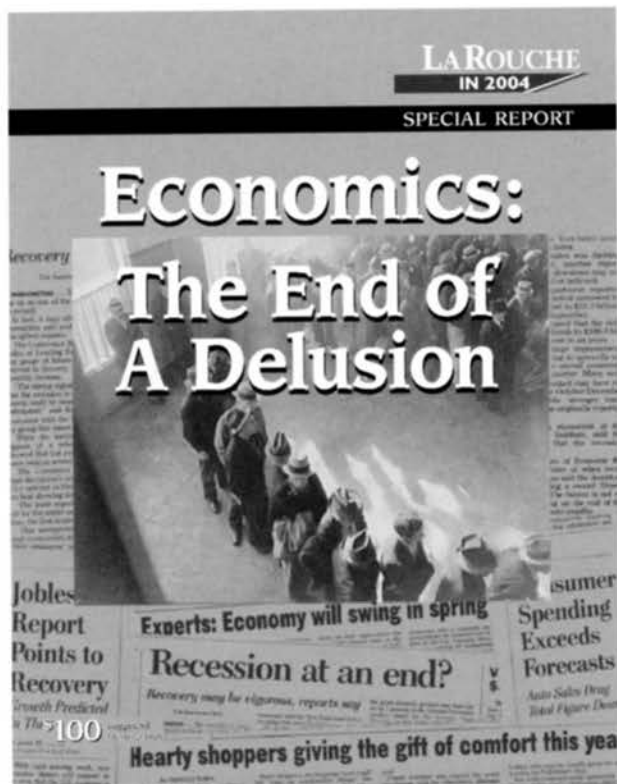
Huntington Pushes Harvard Fascist Plan for the Americas
Russia Warns, Stop Playing Games With Korea Powderkeg
Subpoena Threats Haunt Cheney's Undisclosed Location

The Real Story Behind LaRouche's Exclusion



Economy in Crisis:

Are You Ready Yet To Listen to Lyndon LaRouche?



"On the time-scale of history, the terminal moment of our nation's recent follies has now arrived. Now, if our nation is to survive, we must acknowledge, that the leading trends in policy-influencing opinion, over the recent thirty-odd years, have been cumulatively disastrous in their net effect."
—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

This Special Report features LaRouche's overview of the principles of a "science-driven" economic recovery strategy from the current global depression; the "Triple Curve" collapse function of the U.S. and world economies, and why it is qualitatively worse than that of 1929-33; and what must be learned from President Franklin D. Roosevelt's 1933-45 recovery strategy.

Suggested contribution **\$100**

April 2002 L04SP-2002-2

LA ROUCHE IN 2004 *

For more information, call:
Leesburg, VA 703-777-9451
or, toll-free, 1-888-347-3258
Northern Virginia 703-779-2150
Washington, D.C. 202-396-0398
Baltimore, MD 410-247-4200
Boston, MA 781-380-4000
Buffalo, NY 716-873-0651

Chicago, IL 773-472-6100
Detroit, MI 313-592-3945
Flint, MI 810-232-2449
Hackensack, NJ 201-441-4888
Houston, TX 713-541-2907
Lincoln, NE 402-946-3981
Los Angeles, CA 323-259-1860
Minneapolis, MN 763-591-9329

Mt. Vernon, SD 605-996-7022
Norfolk, VA 757-531-2295
Oakland, CA 510-839-1649
Philadelphia, PA 610-734-7080
Phoenix, AZ 602-992-3276
Pittsburgh, PA 412-884-3590
Seattle, WA 425-488-1045
Montreal, Canada 514-855-1699

CALL TOLL FREE:
1-800-929-7566

ON THE WEB:
www.larouchein2004.com

WRITE:
LaRouche in 2004
P.O. Box 730 Leesburg, VA
20178

Founder and Contributing Editor:

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

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

Associate Editors: *Ronald Kokinda, Susan Welsh*
Managing Editor: *John Sigerson*
Science Editor: *Marjorie Mazel Hecht*
Technology Editor: *Marsha Freeman*
Special Projects: *Mark Burdman*
Book Editor: *Katherine Notley*
Photo Editor: *Stuart Lewis*
Circulation Manager: *Stanley Ezrol*

INTELLIGENCE DIRECTORS:
Counterintelligence: *Jeffrey Steinberg,
Michele Steinberg*
Economics: *Marcia Merry Baker,
Lothar Komp*
History: *Anton Chaitkin*
Ibero-America: *Dennis Small*
Law: *Edward Spannaus*
Russia and Eastern Europe:
Rachel Douglas
United States: *Debra Freeman*

INTERNATIONAL BUREAUS:
Bogotá: *Javier Almaro*
Berlin: *Rainer Apel*
Caracas: *David Ramonet*
Copenhagen: *Poul Rasmussen*
Houston: *Harley Schlanger*
Lima: *Sara Madueño*
Melbourne: *Robert Barwick*
Mexico City: *Rubén Cota Meza*
Milan: *Leonardo Servadio*
New Delhi: *Ramtanu Maitra*
Paris: *Christine Bierre*
Stockholm: *Michael Ericson*
United Nations, N.Y.C.: *Leni Rubinstein*
Washington, D.C.: *William Jones*
Wiesbaden: *Göran Haglund*

EIR (ISSN 0273-6314) is published weekly (50 issues),
by *EIR News Service Inc., 217 4th Street, S.E.,
Washington, DC 20003. (202) 543-8002. (703) 777-
9451, or toll-free, 888-EIR-3258.*
World Wide Web site: <http://www.larouche.pub.com>
e-mail: eirms@larouche.pub.com

European Headquarters: Executive Intelligence Review
Nachrichtenagentur GmbH, Postfach 2308,
D-65013 Wiesbaden, Bahnstrasse 9-A, D-65205,
Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany
Tel: 49-611-73650.

Homepage: <http://www.eirma.com>
E-mail: eirma@eirma.com

Executive Directors: Anno Hellenbroich, Michael Liebig

In Denmark: EIR, Post Box 2613, 2100 Copenhagen ØE,
Tel. 35-43 60 40

In Mexico: EIR, Serapio Rendón No. 70 Int. 28, Col. San
Rafael, Del. Cuauhtémoc, México, DF 06470. Tels: 55-66-
0963, 55-46-2597, 55-46-0931, 55-46-0933 y 55-46-2400.

Copyright © 2004 EIR News Service. All rights reserved.
Reproduction in whole or in part without permission strictly
prohibited.

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

From the Associate Editor

Many of our younger readers in the LaRouche Youth Movement were not yet born, when the shocking events related in our *Feature* occurred. This is the true, suppressed story of a crucially important period in U.S. history. This story must be fully understood, in order to make any sense out of what is happening today—in particular, how it could be that the Democratic Presidential candidate who has the broadest base of public support, as measured by individual campaign contributions (see p. 28), could be “written out” of the primaries by the Democratic National Committee (DNC). LaRouche’s article, “The Night They Tried To Kill Me,” is going out as a 5 million-run leaflet issued by his campaign committee.

Our documentation includes a report on the historic 1971 debate between LaRouche and Keynesian economist Prof. Abba Lerner, over the relationship between Schachtian economics (which Lerner supported), and Hitler’s fascist politics (which Lerner said, indignantly, that he did not support). LaRouche insisted that you can’t have the one without the other—and three decades of history since the debate have proven him right. The second documentary piece is a chronology of the fight around the Strategic Defense Initiative, LaRouche’s brainchild. Anyone who thinks LaRouche is (as the media says) a “fringe” politician, has only to read this historical record. LaRouche was at the center of the policy fight then, and is today. And the role of the DNC chairman has not changed—only his name.

The second feature package in this issue, in *Economics*, is on the very issues posed in the Lerner-LaRouche debate. Harvard’s Samuel Huntington, a political fascist if ever there was one, has issued a call for race war between “Anglo-Protestant” Americans and Hispanic Americans. The economic policy behind this is precisely *Schachtian economics*, as demonstrated in Paul Gallagher’s report on the “recycling” of the immigrant labor force, driving down living standards both at home and abroad. Our *Editorial* draws the connection between this policy and the ongoing battles over the bankrupt international financial system.

For LaRouche’s comments on John Kerry and the new political geometry since “Super Tuesday,” see his interview with Argentine radio (p. 14), and the election story on p. 64.

Susan Welsh

EIR Contents

Cover This Week

Lyndon LaRouche addresses a Fusion Energy Foundation conference on the Strategic Defense Initiative, in Washington, D.C. on April 13, 1983. His authorship of the SDI earned him the enmity of the Soviet government and "utopian" circles in the U.S. establishment.



18 The Night They Came To Kill Me

By Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. "Convict him or kill him!" was the slogan of the "Get LaRouche" task force, whose operations began as early as 1973, continued in 1986, and led up to LaRouche's imprisonment on trumped-up charges in 1989. The same forces behind those earlier assaults are excluding LaRouche from the Democratic Party's electoral process in this year's Presidential election.

22 LaRouche's Fateful Debate With Abba Lerner

23 SDI and the Jailing of Lyndon LaRouche

A chronology of the events by which LaRouche's successful intervention into the events of national and global policy in 1982-83, brought the Soviet reaction which led to his imprisonment.

28 FEC Figures Show LaRouche With Broadest Base of Support

Economics

4 'Remittances' and Labor Recycling: Harvard's Fascist Policy for the Americas

The call by Harvard's Samuel Huntington for a clash of civilizations war against Hispanic immigrants, points to an underlying fascist economic policy, which goes under the name of "immigration facilitation and workers' remittances."

9 Huntington Raves Again: Watch Out for a New Cheney War!

10 A Fanatic of Cultural War

11 Battle Lines Drawn in Argentina-IMF Showdown

Documentation: From Argentine President Néstor Kirchner's March 1 speech to the Legislative Assembly.

14 'Argentina Must Grasp The Global Crisis'

An interview with Lyndon LaRouche on Argentine radio.

17 Business Briefs

International

30 Stop Playing Football With Korea Powderkeg, Says Russia

The Six-Power Talks on Korea adjourned in stalemate, as a result of the U.S. demand that North Korea simply give up all nuclear programs, including peaceful nuclear power. Russian spokesmen warn that this could "could raise the possibility of military intervention."

32 Legality of Iraq War Challenged in Britain

33 Attempt To Trigger Civil War Fails in Iraq

35 Why Afghanistan Is Becoming a Narco-State

39 Palestinians Need Viable Political Solution

Dr. Hanan Ashrawi speaks in Washington.

40 Saakashvili's Roses Not Yet Wilted in U.S. Visit

Conference Report

42 Europe's Mission: Build a Future for 6 Billion People

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, chairman of the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity political party in Germany, gave this keynote speech to the party's national convention on Jan. 25, to outline the perspectives for the party's participation in the European Parliament elections.

Books

54 Benjamin Franklin Was No 'Practical Man'

Benjamin Franklin, by Edmund S. Morgan; and *Benjamin Franklin, an American Life*, by Walter Isaacson.

58 Smithsonian and Adams: The Will to Promote American Science

The Stranger and the Statesman, by Nina Burleigh.

Photo and graphic credits: Cover, pages 19, 25 (Manatt), EIRNS/Stuart Lewis. Page 10, swiss-image.ch/Remy Steinegger. Page 12, Agencia Brasil/Antonio Cruz. Page 15, Fabiana Barrera/EIRNS. Page 25 (Gorbachov), UN Photo. Page 25 (Mondale), EIRNS/Nicholas Benton. Pages 43, 45, 51, EIRNS/Christopher Lewis. Page 49 (Humboldt), Library of Congress. Page 55 (Franklin), EIRNS/Jim Duree. Page 55 (Leibniz), Library of Congress. Page 67 (Cheney), swiss-image.ch/Remy Steinegger. Page 67 (Chalabi), INC website. Page 68, University of Kentucky website.

National

62 LaRouche: For Fair Elections, Ban Computer Voting Now!

The idea, LaRouche said, is "to *eliminate* the use of computer-controlled voting devices—*absolutely!*" This is necessary because computerized voting machines, by their nature, cannot be audited.

64 As LaRouche Forecast, the Race Is Now Down to Kerry and Him

65 Subpoena Threats Haunt Cheney and White House

67 From 'War on Terror' to 'Climate Warfare'

A new psychological warfare campaign from the utopian Pentagon shop of Andrew Marshall.

70 Congressional Closeup

71 National News

Departments

72 Editorial

Rohatyn, or LaRouche?

‘REMITTANCES’ AND LABOR RECYCLING

Harvard’s Fascist Policy For the Americas

by Paul Gallagher

The publication of Harvard/Trilateral Commission “cultural warmonger” Samuel Huntington’s article in *Foreign Policy* magazine, which calls for a Clash of Civilizations between the “native” American population and its Hispanic immigrants (see article following), points to an underlying fascist economic policy in the Hemisphere, which has recently gone under the name of “immigration facilitation and workers’ remittances” in the international banking community.

This policy is one which explicitly aims to block any tendency, in the countries of the Americas, to attempt an “FDR-style” policy of credit generation for large-scale infrastructure-project investments, as the way to confront economic collapse—Lyndon LaRouche’s policy. Instead, it ties these nations and their populations to the doomed American real-estate/consumer-spending bubble, trying thus to survive economic devastation in Ecuador, Mexico, or even Argentina by “exporting people” to the United States and having them send money back home.

Five nations in the Hemisphere now have had between 10% and 25% of their populations leave the country (see **Map 1**). The mid- and long-term consequences for those countries, of the loss of their labor forces, is disastrous; and it is being used in the United States to distort the American labor force and drive down wages nationally.

“Workers’ remittances” has become a new buzz-word in the circles of the World Bank and international financial think-tanks and Non-Governmental Organizations. The State Department’s Assistant Secretary for the Western Hemisphere, Roger Noriega, laid it on Ibero-American diplomats as new U.S. economic policy toward the Americas, in a Jan.

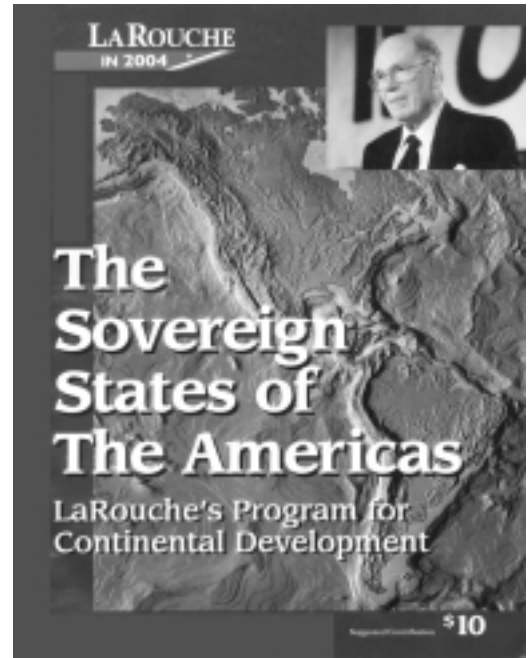
6 speech to the Council of the Americas in Washington, where he virtually told them to take remittances from their emigrants in the United States, and forget about other forms of aid or credit. And the next day, Jan. 7, President George W. Bush proposed a new U.S.-Mexico immigration policy which would allow undocumented immigrants to be *legal to work* in the United States for one or two three-year periods, without offering permanent residency or citizenship; its key was a kind of indentured relationship of such “semi-legals” to their corporate employers in America.

Samuel Huntington’s new fanatical denunciation of Hispanic immigrants as America’s economic and cultural scourge, is aimed to trigger the populist “opposite face” of this bankers’ policy, which LaRouche called—in televised campaign broadcasts Feb. 26-March 1—“bringing in slave labor and calling it illegal immigration.”

Hemispheric migration is booming. The United States’ immigrant population nearly doubled from 1990-2003 (from 19 million to about 35 million immigrants), after taking 30 years to double from 1960-90; and more than 50% of that immigration is from Ibero-America nations. What has happened both North and South during this “globalization” period, is that nations’ *potential relative population density*—their economic ability to productively employ and reproduce their growing labor forces at at least the same productivity and living standard—has fallen below their actual populations. The Ibero-American nations were devastated during the 1990s—witness the steady fall in Mexico’s average and minimum wages, the IMF-guided economic implosions in Argentina, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, and so



The real economic and cultural war: between the synarchist bankers' faction which is giving big play to Samuel Huntington's new attack on Hispanic immigrants (left, in the Carnegie Endowment's Foreign Policy magazine); and candidate Lyndon LaRouche's policy of open borders with FDR-style infrastructure and economic development spanning North and South America.



on—driving their people to flee the disasters, to Europe and Japan, but above all to the United States. The U.S. economy at the same time, ceasing to produce and living by looting investment capital and goods from the rest of the world, could only employ these immigrants to reduce U.S. real wages.

The Remittances Boom

After the 1997-98 international markets and currency crises, net lending to the Third World countries went negative (see for example, Kathy Wolfe, “Global Lending Shuts Down,” *EIR*, Nov. 16, 2001, for a summary and graphs), direct foreign aid virtually disappeared, and the international financial consensus promoted “foreign direct investment” (FDI, a.k.a. privatization sales) as the only “development capital” these countries should seek. After 2000, with foreign direct investment to Third World countries sliding, the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, and various NGOs and banker groups seem to have shifted again: Now their studies contrast “volatile and unreliable FDI” to “workers’ remittances as an important and stable source of external development finance,” to quote the chapter title of a December 2003 World Bank book. In *Foreign Policy* magazine for that same month (“Globalization At Work”) and in other reports by World Bank Research, the Migration Policy Institute, and other think-tanks, there are calls for a new multinational bank remittances agreement, to handle electronic transfers of remittances “transparently” (to avoid funding of terrorism, encourage more remittances, and sign up all immigrants with bank accounts), and for removing barriers to immigration—virtually a New International Remittances Architecture. The

idea, blatantly stated, will allow remaining foreign aid budgets to be eliminated, and make up for the flight of FDI.

In fact, these are the new means intended for use to pay the foreign debt.

One country, Pakistan, at a July 2003 Asian economic conference, even announced the planned “export” of 200,000 more of its workers, which its Labor Minister absurdly claimed “would bring relief to 200,000 families, in the same way as the construction of four dams and two highways . . . would bring employment and relief to 500,000 families.”

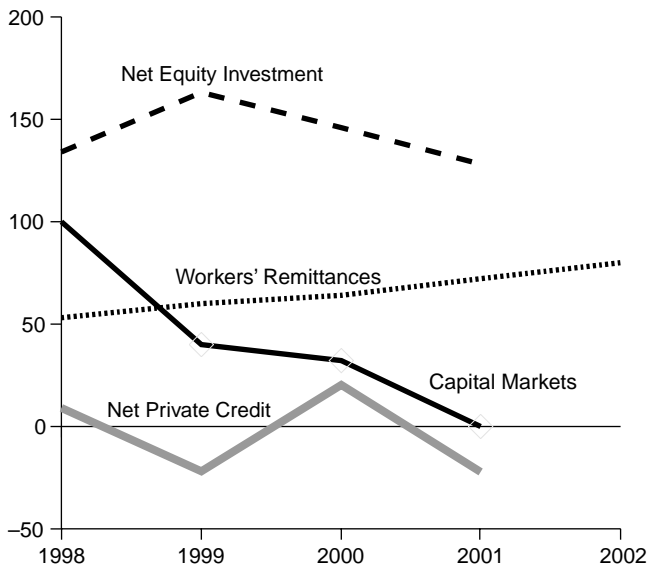
Growth of workers’ remittances from industrial countries to Third World countries is rapid and accelerating: In 1980, it totalled \$17.7 billion; in 1990, \$30.6 billion; in 2001, \$72.3 billion; in 2002, \$80 billion; for 2003, it is guessed at, at \$90 billion. The flow of these remittances exceeds foreign aid and net lending, combined, to Third World nations; it has reached about two-thirds the level of foreign direct investment annually. All other forms of income transfer to Third World countries are falling, or have gone into negative territory since 1998—including FDI which has been falling slowly (see **Figure 1**).

Remittances are predominantly a phenomenon of the U.S. economy. The United States is the source of 40% of all remittances into Third World nations, an amount estimated at \$29 billion in 2001, and perhaps as much as \$35 billion in 2003. But if one does not count the unpopulated Mideast desert oil kingdoms, which have had largely foreign workforces for 30-40 years (and where total remittances have actually fallen since 1995), the United States is the source of 60% of global remittances. It accounts for 60% of the growth in *all* remittances since 1990. While the immigrant population in the

FIGURE 1

Workers' Remittances and Other Flows to Third World Countries

(Billions \$)



Sources: Institute for International Finance, "Capital Flows to Emerging Markets"; World Bank, *Global Development Finance*; Pew Hispanic Center; *EIR*.

United States has grown by 75% in the last ten years, the immigrant population of the European Union countries as a whole grew by only 35% in the comparable decade 1990-2000. In the United States itself, this is a post-1990 phenomenon; as of 1990, workers' remittances to Third World countries from America were less than \$5 billion.

And this can be thought of as a Western Hemispheric phenomenon: 52% of all immigrants in the United States are from Ibero-America and the Caribbean; 30% are from Mexico alone. Remittances to these countries in 2000-02 zoomed from \$15 billion to \$23 billion, and may have hit \$30 billion in 2003 (according to a Pew Hispanic Center report of December 2003), with \$20 billion of that coming from the United States. Estimates by the International Monetary Fund and Inter-American Development Bank are significantly higher. The IADB projects remittances to the nations of Ibero-America and the Caribbean for the decade 2001-10, will easily top \$300 billion. With the single well-known exception of the Philippines (which has 20% of its electorate living abroad), nothing like that growth characterizes other areas of *emigration* than Ibero-America and the Caribbean, or other countries of *immigration* than the United States. Mexico's population received \$10 billion in remittances in 2003, most in the world by far except for India's equal amount, which has ten times Mexico's population.

Populations Get 'Hooked'

In 2003, according to estimates by the Pew Hispanic Center in December 2003, some 6 million regular remittance senders in the United States sent more than \$20 billion (\$3,500 annually, each!) to: 19% of all Mexican adults; 23% of all adults in Central America, including 28% of all Salvadorans, 24% of all Guatemalans, and 16% of all Hondurans; and 14% of all Ecuadorans. They sent it to everybody: In Mexico, for example, there were no statistically significant differences between the remittance receivers and Mexico's general population, by age, income bracket, education, or region of residence in Mexico.

The Pew study found that the *lower* the immigrant's income, and the more recent the arrival in the United States, the more likely he or she was to be regularly sending remittances to his or her native country. About 42% of all Hispanic immigrants are sending remittances, but more than 50% of those who have been here for a decade or less.

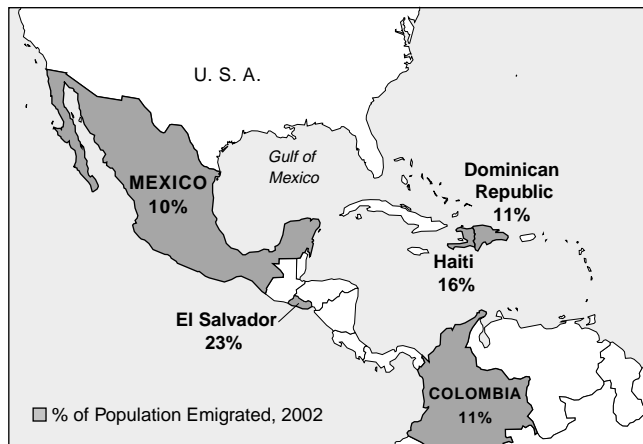
These "people-to-people" money transfers are extolled by the World Bank and many think-tanks as if a pure and shining prototype of "development aid" had been discovered in a homespun farmer's shack: No corrupt governments involved; no costly bureaucracies; rapid, reliable flows of money; etc., etc. "Not only an escape valve, but a fuel pump" to Third World economies, waxed one. "A new form of private investment," enthused a World Bank Research report. But in fact, the in-depth studies by the Migration Policy Institute and Pew Center, based on large numbers of interviews with remitters to South America from the United States, indicate that more than half of the remittance funds received are spent on bare necessities of food, clothing, rent, etc; and in less than a third of the cases is any of it saved or invested in businesses in Mexico or Central America.

This money does not create jobs in the receiving countries. It costs them tax revenue. One study of India, at Harvard, estimated that India may have lost one-third of its potential Fiscal 2001 tax revenue due to IT and other skilled workers' having emigrated.

The *Foreign Policy* December 2003 article claimed that "a 10% increase in the share of international remittances in a country's GDP will lead to a 1.6% decline in the share of people living in poverty." There are 20 Third World countries where remittances have reached the ballpark of 10-35% of GDP. Even these, the most impoverished nations or former nations in the world, have supposedly reduced their poverty thereby, by 5%!

The remittances and their use, have in fact almost exactly the character and dimensions of international disaster aid, not development aid. In Ecuador and El Salvador, they are literally that, as after man-made and natural disasters in the late 1990s, workers from these countries rushed to try to reach the United States and send back money. In general, remittances are precisely disaster aid—for the economic disasters which IMF globalization has spread across Ibero-America

'Export of People' from Mexico and Central America



Sources: International Monetary Fund; *EIR*.

since 1990 in particular.

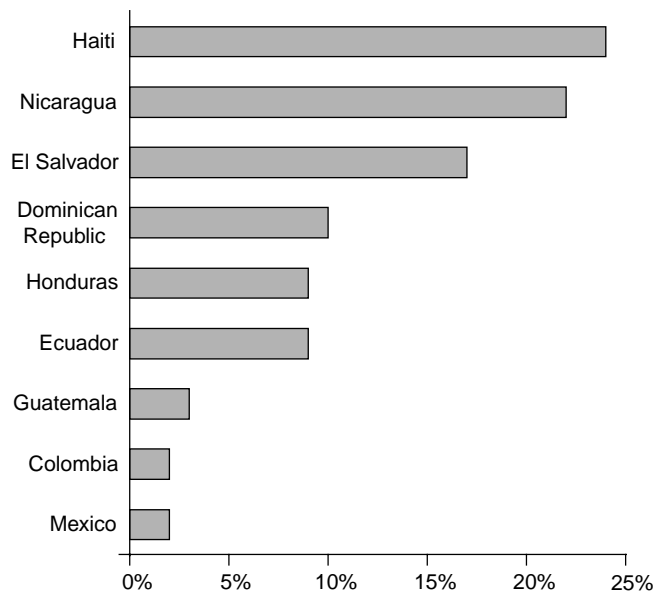
But one thing they do, is create a lure to suck emigrants out at a faster rate. The Pew interviews in Mexico indicated that 28% of those Mexican adults receiving remittances from the United States, are thinking about going there themselves; and this is now true of 19% of *all* adults in Mexico. Thus, potentially, not 10 million as now, but 20 million or more of Mexico's 100 million people, in the United States; a vanishing nation! Pew Center director Roberto Suro is quoted in the report, "The remittances are clearly becoming central to the social and economic stability of many countries" in Ibero-America. "Stability" is a strange word to apply to countries whose populations are being sucked into the United States at such a rate, to earn money and send it back.

Not a Jobless, But a Job-Recycling Recovery

The fact that immigration to, and remittances volume from, the United States did not slow down during the period July 2000-July 2003 when the U.S. economy and job market tanked—rather, both sped up further—points to the economic disaster and desperation driving immigrants from Mexico, Central and South America.

The U.S. first-generation immigrant population is now about 11.6% of the total American population. It was 7.9% in 1990. By very inexact estimates—because of 8-10 million illegals—between the second quarter 2000 and second quarter 2002, nearly 60% of the total population growth of the United States consisted of immigrants arriving during that time, who totalled 2.9 million, according to the Center for Immigration Studies. This was an apparent *increase* from about 50%, or so, of population growth being immigrants in the 1990s. These 2.9 million immigrants had about 80,000 children in those two years, well below the world average

FIGURE 2
Remittances As % of GDP



Sources: International Monetary Fund; *EIR*.

birth rate—one indication of a large proportion of single adults immigrating. About 1.5 million of these 2000-02 immigrants, or 30% of total population growth, were Hispanics from the Hemisphere.

Not surprisingly, the proportion of first-generation immigrants in the U.S. labor force has become significantly higher than in the population: 14.6%. Their contribution to the *annual growth* of the U.S. labor force is about 50%. Again, more than half of that is accounted for by Hispanic immigrants.

A Center for Immigration Studies November 2003 report stated: "Since 2000, 2.4 million new immigrant *workers* (legal and illegal) have arrived in the United States—almost exactly the same as the 2.2 million who arrived during the three years prior to 2000, despite dramatic change in economic conditions" [emphasis added]. And despite a dramatic increase in the unemployment rate among immigrants in the United States, from 4.1 to 7.9%, during 2000-02.

What happened? The Center for Immigration Studies reported that during 2000-03, the *net increase* in employment of first-generation immigrants—legal and illegal—was approximately 1.7 million jobs (even as unemployment among them shot up because so many were arriving); while net employment of all other Americans *fell* by 800,000. The total U.S. labor force would have grown "naturally" during those three years by about 4 million people. So there was, overall, a massive loss of employment, especially manufacturing and other *productive* employment, as all Americans know. But during those intervals when some net jobs were created (first

TABLE 1

U.S. Comparative Wages, 4th Quarter 2003

Labor Force Group	Mean Weekly Wage	Median Weekly Wage
Whites	\$729	\$600
Blacks	\$571	\$480
Hispanics	\$494	\$400
Others	\$706	\$560
All Workers	\$680	\$550

Source: Pew Hispanic Center.

and second quarters 2000; third and fourth quarters 2003) employment was recycled from non-immigrant to immigrant workers. Hispanic immigrants, for example, lost hundreds of thousands of jobs in manufacturing, just as all workers did. But in the areas of net job growth—most notably construction, and wholesale/retail sales employment—these immigrants took jobs where other workers lost them. As they did, the mean and median wage levels in those jobs fell.

Hispanic immigrants in the United States found, net, 400,000 jobs even during 2001-02, when big net job losses swept the whole U.S. labor force; but they found 700,000 net jobs in 2003 alone. *All other workers in the economy* found only 371,000 net jobs in 2003, about half the number taken by Hispanic immigrants alone. And this happened while Hispanic American citizens born in the United States suffered a net loss of jobs across the board.

These figures are extraordinary, indicating a sharp increase in the rate of Schachtian (i.e., fascist) “recycling” of employment. Hispanic immigrant workers are no more than 7.5% of the U.S. labor force; yet during 2003, they accounted for 60% of the new employment. And 60% of these net new jobs found by Hispanic immigrants in 2003 (nearly 400,000) were in construction; that is, in the fatally doomed American real-estate asset-price and mortgage bubble.

Hispanic immigrants who have entered the United States since 2000, are less than 2% of the U.S. labor force; yet *they* accounted for 50% of the new net employment in the U.S. economy in 2003!

Driving the Mean Wage Down

Table 1 points to the ugly truth of this Schachtian recycling in the American labor force. The sudden acquisition during 2003 of 550,000 new jobs—half of all net “job creation” that year—solely by the 2 million or so Hispanic immigrants who had moved to this country since 2000—less than 2% of the labor force—and aside from whatever other jobs those same immigrants had already had, is directly connected to the fact that these immigrants’ mean wages are 25-30% lower than the national average, 15-35% lower than any other group in the labor force.

Worse, their mean real wages are falling steadily, while

wages nationally, essentially stagnate. From the first quarter 2002 to the fourth quarter 2003—over those two years—the mean weekly wage for Hispanic immigrant workers fell from \$507 to \$494; and their median wage fell from \$406 to \$400. During 2003 alone (fourth quarter 2002 to fourth quarter 2003), the scissors cut was sharper: Real weekly mean wages rose by a paltry 0.5% for all workers, but fell by 2.5% for Hispanic immigrants; real weekly median wages rose by the same 0.5% for all workers, but fell by 1.75% for Hispanics.

Construction employment accounted for about 60% of these net new Hispanic immigrant jobs in 2003. In turn, the Hispanic immigrants accounted for 65% of the growth of the construction trades labor force in 2003, and 59% of its growth over 1997-2003. The reason is that an Hispanic construction worker is paid far less than a white construction worker. As of the fourth quarter of 2002, the average weekly wage of a white construction worker was \$725.51; that of an Hispanic construction worker was \$514.48—about 30% less, a huge differential.

The Pew Center’s Roberto Suro, in releasing their indices of this recycling on Feb. 24, put it “neutrally”: “The Hispanic labor force is well-matched to the emerging job opportunities, and Latinos are holding jobs that are surviving the ongoing realignments.” The *Washington Post* on Feb. 24, noting the Pew report’s findings, quoted a different falsehood, the old chestnut, “They take the jobs no one else wants.” Michael Carliner, an “economist” vice president of the National Association of Home Builders, told the *Post*: “We wouldn’t have been able to build all the houses we have in the last couple years without that inflow of Hispanic workers. It’s been a key factor in dealing with what were substantial labor shortages.”[!] Carliner did not say just when, in the job-starved American labor force, these construction labor shortages had developed. Another construction company official was quoted, “Where the workers are now, who used to have these jobs, I have no idea.”

Samuel Huntington’s “José, Can You See?” attack intends to generate a populist response going back to the right-wing “Paddock Plan” of the early 1980s, whose slogan was “Close the borders and let them scream.” Those behind the “Paddock Plan” included international bankers who were enemies of then-Mexican President José López Portillo’s policy of oil-for-technology industrial development. After López Portillo left office in 1982, they broke Mexico’s expanding economy on the wheel of debt and devaluation—and found that rather than closing the border, they triggered, by the 1990s, the export of millions of Mexicans and Central Americans across it into the United States.

Today, the policy of these bankers, and the consumer-economy multinationals of the U.S. Wal-Mart economy, is precisely characterized by LaRouche’s charge, “We bring in slave labor, and we call it illegal immigration.” The real choice doesn’t involve Huntington’s raving: It is between this bankers’ policy for a collapse; and LaRouche’s *Sovereign States of the Americas* policy.

Huntington Raves Again: Watch Out for a New Cheney War!

by Gretchen Small

Harvard's disgusting Samuel Huntington, whose 1996 anti-Islamic *Clash of Civilizations* tract laid the groundwork for the Cheney gang's Middle East wars, is preparing the ground for new wars, this time throughout the Americas, and within the United States itself.

Huntington oft repeats that "we know who we are, when we know who we are not, and whom we are against." So who are "we" to be "against," now? Huntington proposes the new enemy image for the United States, is nothing less than the 15% of its own population which is of Hispanic origin. "We" are now to hate the largest ethnic minority in the country, and most especially of all, those who come from the United States' neighbor, Mexico.

Step back for a moment, to August 2003, when U.S. Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche's drive to oust Vice President Dick Cheney and his gang of synarchist killers from the Bush Administration had finally catalyzed a broader institutional move against Cheney, et al. On Aug. 9, LaRouche wrote a memo warning that Cheney and cohorts were likely to respond to the threat to their power, by attempting a new megaterrorist incident. With the "Arabs did it line" wearing politically thin, LaRouche warned Cheney's boys could turn to the new fascist international being formed in the Americas around the figure of Spanish Franco-ite Blas Piñar, to provide an "Hispanic" cover for their atrocity.

"Think of the effect of a terrorist attack on the U.S.A., comparable in psychological effect to 9/11, but blamed this time on Hispanic, rather than Arab populations! Think of the great benefit of that for resuscitating Cheney's re-election prospects!" warned LaRouche's memo, published in an Aug. 22 *EIR* cover story on the new fascist international, entitled, "When Cheney Spoke of Terrorism: Which Terrorists, Dick?"

Now along comes Huntington, declaring Hispanics in the United States to be the new enemy. The anti-Hispanic barrage was launched in the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace's *Foreign Policy* magazine, which published Huntington's call for a new race war as the cover story of its March/April issue, under the inflammatory title: "José, Can You See? Samuel Huntington on how Hispanic immigrants threaten America's identity, values and way of life."

Huntington's thesis is crude: "The persistent inflow of Hispanic immigrants threatens to divide the United States into two peoples, two cultures, and two languages. Unlike

past immigrant groups, Mexicans and other Latinos have not assimilated into mainstream U.S. culture. . . . The United States ignores this challenge at its peril. . . . In this new era, the single most immediate and most serious challenge to America's traditional identity comes from the immense and continuing immigration from Latin America, especially from Mexico, and the fertility rates of these immigrants compared to black and white American natives." (One wonders what kind of self-hating Quislings *Foreign Policy*'s Hispanic Editor and Managing Editor, Moisés Naím and Carlos Lozada, might be, to publish such trash.)

The *Foreign Policy* article is taken from a new Huntington book, *Who Are We?*, whose publication by Simon and Schuster is upcoming. As intended, the splashy publication of the advance of that book in *Foreign Policy* has set off a national debate, as people take sides as to whether this racist drivel is true, false, or perhaps, as one "professor" has already written, part-true, and therefore to be entertained as a matter of discussion.

The real question is, what is Huntington up to? Or rather: What are the interests behind him up to? As anyone half-serious who has suffered through reading any of his works knows, Huntington is no independent intellect, but has always functioned as a hired hand for the financier interests who find his cultivated hatred of humanity useful to their cause. Read Huntington's latest article, therefore, as a signal piece, a declaration of intent by the interests who deploy him, in the light of LaRouche's warning.

Synarchists Agree Among Themselves

Huntington's "thesis" is premised on the bald historical lie that the United States was founded by settlers who were "overwhelmingly white, British, and Protestant," and that its culture is a product "of the distinct Anglo-Protestant culture," "English concepts of the rule of law," and the English language most emphatically. He asserts that there are "irreconcilable differences" between this "Anglo-Protestant culture" and Hispanic culture, shaped as it was by Catholicism. Appropriately enough, he cites former Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castañeda, Jr.'s 1995 declaration that there are "ferocious differences" between U.S. and Mexican cultural values, to buttress his case that other cultures could be assimilated into "Anglo-Protestant culture," but this one cannot.

In this, Huntington is in full agreement with the synarch-

ists involved in reviving the new fascist international of which LaRouche warned in his Aug. 9 memo. They share a common outlook, and accept a common lie about what the United States is, who built it, and for what mission. This was revealed when the Blas Piñar networks identified in *EIR*'s Aug. 22 exposé, reacted with fury at having the spotlight turned upon them. Their public response was delivered by the Argentine duo of Víctor Eduardo Ordoñez and Antonio Caponnetto, collaborators in various publications, including their notoriously pro-Nazi magazine, *Cabildo*. The open letters sent to LaRouche's organizations by these self-proclaimed "anguished sons of a glorious Spanish empire," spat out the same lies as Huntington's latest drivel: that the United States is a creature of Calvinism, a bastion of Anglo-Saxon anti-Catholicism, and "the Enemy," with a capital "E," of Hispanic culture (*EIR*, Jan. 9 and 23, 2004).

As *EIR* documented, this brand of synarchists is run by a network of Spanish imperialists; specifically, crazed Carlists seeking to restore Spain's former colonies to the Spanish Crown. Caponnetto et al. are engaged in fomenting military coups and civil wars in various countries, threatening to bury the still-independent nation-states of the region in blood. It is instructive to keep in mind, that in his August warning on the terrorist capability represented by this network, LaRouche pointed to the impending referendum in Venezuela as among the pivotal points which should be watched as a potential pretext for unleashing the chaos which could cover for a ter-

rorist operation, to Cheney's benefit. With the March 2 announcement by Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez's regime that the referendum petition had failed, that referendum battle has entered a new, already-more-bloody phase, precisely at the point which Huntington's anti-Hispanic campaign was launched.

Huntington's 'Serbian' Solution

That the kind of red-neck racist garbage spouted by Huntington could be published as the cover story of a magazine which purports to be one of the leading policymaking journals of the United States, is in itself a scandal. Who is this Harvard professor, to write that Hispanics, and especially those Mexicans who so annoy him, have "little use for education," and like to be poor? Who is he to pontificate that these immigrants—many of whom risked their lives crossing jungles and deserts to get to a nation in which they hoped they could make enough to help their starving families back home, often by working 12 hour days, six and seven days a week, at the lowest wages—are characterized by "lack of initiative, self-reliance, and ambition"!

Huntington is no newcomer to this trash. In 1985, he advised Lawrence Harrison, a career U.S. Agency for International Development official then studying at Harvard, on a book which codified this "cultural determinism" drivel for Ibero-American policymaking. Harrison's book, *Underdevelopment Is a State of Mind—The Latin American Case*,

A Fanatic of Cultural War

For the neo-Malthusian ideas underlying the Clash of Civilizations doctrine, Harvard Professor of Government Samuel Huntington is the chief and most fanatical publicist, though the author of none of them. Time and again over decades, this racist ideologue has been chosen to unveil many of the ugly concepts, which now underlie the "Sept. 11 coup" of the bankers' faction behind Dick Cheney. Most famous, of course, is the Clash of Civilizations doctrine originated by British intelligence agent Bernard Lewis in 1990, but which has become Huntington's trademark since his 1993 *Foreign Affairs* article and book of that name, and the highly publicized writings, lectures, and interviews in



which he has promoted it. Already by 1997, Huntington had toured 20 countries to push the Clash of Civilizations doctrine and debate its opponents.

Like Henry Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and McGeorge Bundy, Huntington was a spawn of Harvard's Prof. William Yandell Elliot, who represented the purely Anglophile hatred of American political economy and culture, of the so-called Nashville Agrarians and related pro-Confederacy "schools." Brzezinski brought him into the Trilateral Commission and the Carter White House ("the Brzezinski Administration") in order to have Huntington inject factional views so extreme that Brzezinski, as a current or prospective government official, could not espouse them.

Huntington's recent years' work has been funded by the ultra-conservative Olin, Bradley, and Smith Richardson Foundations. His rantings have become more openly cynical and shocking. He ended a 1999 speech at Colorado College by saying "The issue for Americans is . . . whether this country will be torn apart and fractured by those determined to undermine and destroy the European, Christian, Protestant, English culture that has been the source of our national wealth and power."

which Huntington praises as embodying his own worldview, made Harrison into a guru in some perverted, if powerful circles in the United States. He is invited to speak at U.S. defense institutions to discuss the “inherent” conflict between U.S. “Protestant” culture and “a Latin American culture that is anti-democratic, anti-social, anti-entrepreneurial, and anti-work” (and besides, Harrison adds, those Hispanics litter and don’t stand in lines).

Glowing, Cheney-like, that Mexicans are out to *reconquistar* the southwest United States, Huntington puts two responses to the Hispanic “threat” on the agenda: an abrupt cut-off of Mexican immigration (Huntington seems fond of the eugenics-sponsored 1924 anti-immigration legislation which kept “them furriners” to a minimum), and the building of a new KKK of “white nationalists” prepared to take action into their own hands.

The latter is elaborated by Huntington in a box accompanying his main article. He declares—oh, so academically—that “a plausible reaction to the demographic changes underway in the United States could be the rise of an anti-Hispanic, anti-black, and anti-immigrant movement composed largely of white, working- and middle-class males, protesting their job losses to immigrants and foreign countries, the perversion of their culture, and the displacement of their language. Such a movement can be labeled ‘white nativism.’ ”

Huntington compares the changes in U.S. demographics caused by rising Hispanic population, to the rise of the Muslim population in Bosnia and Hercegovina, to which the Serbs “reacted with ethnic cleansing.” That, of course, would never happen in the United States, Huntington demurs, even as he plays up a book written by Vanderbilt University professor Carol Swain in 2002, entitled *The New White Nationalism in America*, which argues that white nationalism is “the next logical stage for identity politics in America.” These white nationalists believe that “culture is a product of race. . . . They contend that the shifting U.S. demographics foretell the replacement of white culture by black or brown cultures that are intellectually and morally inferior,” making the United States “increasingly at risk of large-scale racial conflict unprecedented in our nation’s history.”

It is long past time that Huntington be treated to the time-honored American Revolutionary tradition of riding Tories out of town on a rail. The United States was never an “Anglo-Protestant” project, but was founded upon the concept that *all* men are created equal. We have had successes and setbacks in our continuous battle to make that concept effective in practice; but out of that commitment has emerged a distinctive melting-pot culture, which, as LaRouche emphasized in his beautiful campaign pamphlet, *The Sovereign States of the Americas*, is the essence of our national character. It is this concept which informs the peaceful approach to our friends embodied in John Quincy Adams’ efforts to create a community of principle among the sovereign nation-states of the Americas. That is the policy to defeat terrorism.

Battle Lines Drawn in Argentina-IMF Showdown

by Cynthia R. Rush

There’s no question that alarm bells went off on Wall Street and in the City of London, over the Feb. 27 report from Caracas, Venezuela that Argentine President Néstor Kirchner and Brazilian President Lula da Silva had agreed to meet March 10 in São Paulo, Brazil, to define a “common strategy” for dealing with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other multilateral lenders.

Following a private meeting between Lula and Kirchner, held on the sidelines of the Feb. 27-28 Group of 15 developing nations’ conference in Caracas, Argentine Foreign Minister Rafael Bielsa announced that Lula had offered “his broadest solidarity” to Kirchner in his negotiations with the IMF, a statement immediately seconded by Bielsa’s Brazilian counterpart, Celso Amorim.

President Kirchner also indicated in Caracas that he sees Argentina’s alliance with Brazil as an important step toward creating a “great South American Union.”

The agreement to meet with Kirchner is a shift for Lula. To date, he has faithfully imposed IMF policy dictates domestically, taking a terrible toll on the Brazilian economy, while avoiding showing any public backing for the Argentine President in his battle with the IMF and the G-7 (the Group of Seven industrialized nations—United States, Britain, Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan, France), around the plan to restructure \$99 billion in defaulted debt with a 75% writedown.

There is no predicting what will come out of the March 10 meeting, particularly whether Lula will show any willingness to challenge the forces he is now allowing to loot Brazil’s economy. Having so far straddled the fence, he has already told the Argentines that he may not be able to move as fast or as aggressively as they would like. Nervous that the showdown between Argentina and the Fund could force him to get off the fence, he called up George W. Bush on March 2, to ask for support for Argentina, because it is acting “so responsibly.”

The very fact of the meeting, however, is enough to rattle the Synarchist banking circles that are monitoring this very volatile region of South America on a daily basis. They fear the impact on Brazil of President Kirchner’s firm resistance to the IMF.

Nor has the significance of the March 10 date escaped anyone’s attention. It comes one day after Argentina must pay \$3.1 billion to the IMF, and two days after the Fund is scheduled to vote on whether to approve the second review of the government’s compliance with the loan accord signed

last September. Kirchner has warned that unless the IMF guarantees the review's approval, and the \$3.1 billion reimbursement contingent on it, he will not use his country's reserves to make the payment.

'On the Side of the People'

Thus, in the countdown to March 9, the battle lines are clearly drawn: between those private financier interests intent on sending Argentina from impoverishment to genocide, to collect an unpayable debt; and the defenders of the nation-state.

Last September, when Argentina briefly defaulted on \$2.9 billion to the IMF, the Fund backed down. Whether it will do so again this time, remains to be seen. The global economy is in far worse condition now, and this is reflected in the fact that the G-7 and IMF are hysterically demanding that Argentina impose fascist economic policy, on behalf of the most extreme form of speculative capital, the notorious "vulture funds."

The vultures speculated on Argentine bonds prior to the country's December 2001 default, spending only cents on the dollar to buy up the depreciated debt paper. But the G-7 is ordering Argentina to give these bloodsuckers back more than the 25% of the bonds' nominal value, as a sign of "good faith" negotiations.

President Kirchner's reply thus far to these insane demands has been a loud "No!" On March 1, Kirchner told the nation's Legislative Assembly that more than the foreign debt, Argentina must honor "the payment of the internal debt" to its citizens who must be lifted up again out of poverty, unemployment, and hunger. Fifty-five percent of Argentines still live below the poverty line, he noted. While the President spoke, forces from his Peronist Party marched in the streets outside the Congress, carrying Argentine flags. The LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM), which has mobilized internationally in Argentina's defense, also participated, carrying a banner which read, "The Debt Is Poison—LaRouche Is the Antidote!" On March 4, the Argentine LYM interviewed Democratic Presidential candidate LaRouche on its weekly radio program, "The Power of Truth." (see page 14).

Kirchner told the gathered legislators "we shall not back down." The offer to restructure the defaulted debt with a 75% writedown, made in Dubai last September, is based on "absolute rationality . . . there will be no promises or commitments made that are impossible to keep." After describing graphi-



The announcement Feb. 29 of a March 10 meeting of the Brazilian and Argentine Presidents, Lula da Silva (left) and Kirchner, in the midst of Argentina's showdown with the IMF, has Wall Street and other centers of finance nervous. The two countries, up to now, have not made common cause on their large (and unpayable) debts.

cally how Argentina was looted for years by foreign usurers, and dragged into a debt trap from which there was no exit, Kirchner underscored: "We shall not pay the debt at the cost of the hunger and exclusion of millions of Argentines, generating more poverty and increasing social conflict so that the country will explode. . . . We have placed the government on the side of the people, on the side of *our* people."

As for the so-called vulture funds, he said, they act today "together with the most recalcitrant and insatiable financial interests, [and] try to profit from our difficult situation, carrying out interventionist and spectacular actions to achieve their aims." But those actions are "doomed to failure," he warned, and the vultures "would do well to understand the firmness of our national position."

The Synarchist financiers do indeed understand very well what is at stake, should Argentina not be brought to heel. Thus the hysterical efforts to smash its resistance. On March 3, their mouthpiece *The Wall Street Journal* warned editorially that the G-7 must not tolerate Argentina's "blackmail," lest it send a bad message to other "deadbeat nations." Argentina has not made "good-faith efforts" with its creditors, the *Journal* bellowed. The G-7 should therefore "enforce a harder definition of cooperation." Should the Kirchner government default to the Fund on March 9, "so be it," the *Journal* proclaims. "The G-7 has put its credibility on the line here, and that means requiring Argentina to play by the rules or suffer the consequences."

Kirchner: Usurers Turned Recession to Depression

As Lyndon LaRouche noted, just-deceased former Mexican President José López Portillo, who developed Mexico's economy in confrontation with international finance in the 1970s, would have been happy with Argentine President Néstor Kirchner's March 1 speech. Opening the session of his country's Legislative Assembly, he made clear that the lives of human beings will not be sacrificed to pay the foreign debt.

"Let us be clear," he said. "We know that we are discussing interests. We take charge of the defense of the interests of all Argentines, and of their future. . . . Our conviction impels us to . . . place the common good above any individual interests."

Kirchner pointed out that to rebuild the country, it is important to recognize first exactly where Argentina finds itself today. "We've said that we are in the worst of worlds, in Hell itself, and that the improvement we now see occurring is only the first step upward." There "can be no viable nation when more than 55% of Argentines live below the poverty line."

"We shall not back down," he said. The offer to restructure the defaulted debt at a 75% writedown, made in Dubai last September, is based "on absolute rationality, and on the first postulate that should define a good faith relationship: There will be no promises or commitments made that are impossible to keep." There is nothing irrational in the way Argentina is proceeding, Kirchner underscored. "What is irrational . . . is the size of our debt."

The Argentine President detailed very graphically, the process of looting to which his country has been subjected, and the way it was dragged into the debt trap from which there was no exit. "This government didn't create the debt problem. The debt is the responsibility of bad Argentine governments, and of those who, from abroad, protected and adopted it as a model. . . . But now it is our problem," and it must be dealt with seriously. Under successive governments, he said, only "magic" solutions were offered, that plunged the country into deeper crisis: "The Brady Plan, Debt-Swap, Financial Armor, Mega-Swap were the labels that were incorporated into a daily chronicle. . . . The multilateral organizations . . . must accept responsibility for the growth of the debt. When everything indicated that our country couldn't pay, they offered new loans, that only served to increase the problem of indebtedness, and without preventing implosion, deepened the crisis. . . . Other creditors went along with the possibility of continuing to obtain attractive profits from the high interest rates, which the in-

crease in the country-risk rate implied.

"Argentina ended up paying very dearly for what it never received, trying to buy time, paying enormous profits to the lenders, and their local partners and publicists, but burying any possibility of a future under an immense mountain of debt." Argentina could not be a "normal" country. The destruction of the productive system and industrial activity, "together with similar phenomena repeated in other latitudes, and most dramatically in our *casa grande* [big house], Latin America, is today the most complete proof of the unviability of any model which ignores internal sustainability to achieve integration with the world of globalization."

It must be understood that "there is no possibility other than growth, as a guarantee for internal sustainability, and to comply with external obligations and come out of default. . . ."

"The international agencies must respect what was agreed to. It is clear that there is no margin for resorting to adjustment, or increasing our indebtedness. . . . Argentina has reached the limit of its social viability, and institutional destruction due to the increase of [social] exclusion and the exhaustion of constant adjustment, which revealed its most perverse side by transforming an incipient recession into a depression."

'A National Project'

President Kirchner underscored that there must be a permanent and long-term project to develop Argentina. In this context, he outlined the idea of a strong state, which takes responsibility for remedying social inequality, in order to "make viable the rights of those who have less. . . . This is the landscape we must build in the whole country. And we won't back down from this either." The state, "in the role of protector" backed by citizens' participation, is the best way to guarantee their rights. What is needed is a capitalism "with clear rules, in which the state carries out its role with intelligence: To regulate, to control, to be present where it is necessary to mitigate the ills which the market cannot remedy; a state which puts balance into society, and allows for the normal functioning of the country."

Kirchner defined his priorities as job creation, eliminating unemployment, and guaranteeing food security, public health, and public education. He also reviewed infrastructure projects already under way or planned. "In these new circumstances, economic policy is oriented to produce accomplishments—accomplishments in the *real economy*. Productive economy, consumption, investment, employment, reduction of poverty—these are the indicators that matter. The economy sees the compatriot made of flesh and bones. . . . Thus, the recovery of consumption has been placed at the center of the economy."

The "Argentine Project," he said, means that "we have placed government on the side of the people, on the side of *our* people."

‘Argentina Must Grasp The *Global Crisis*’

U.S. Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche gave this interview to the Argentine LaRouche Youth Movement radio program, “The Power of Truth,” on March 3.

Q: Good evening, Mr. LaRouche. Greetings from our program, “The Power of Truth” in Argentina, and it is our great pleasure to have you with us tonight.

LaRouche: I will try to offer something useful to Argentina.

Q: We want you to tell us what is going on right now with the election campaign in the United States.

LaRouche: Here’s the situation: I’m going to give you a briefing, which the President of Argentina should be getting. If I were the government in Washington, this is the briefing the Ambassador to Argentina would be receiving.

There are several points which have to be taken together. First of all, the world is now on the edge of the greatest financial crisis in modern history. The general collapse has so far been postponed by hyperinflationary methods. The rate of printing money reminds us of Germany in 1923. Many sane people around the world know that this collapse is coming at any time.

Globally, there are two principal factions on this issue. One, Argentina has already seen: the policy of international financial groups like the Synarchists of the 1922-1945 period. These financiers are saying that when the crisis comes, the bankers bleed the people. What they are demanding of Argentina today, they will be demanding of Brazil tomorrow, or maybe a few weeks from now, but soon. They also plan to do it to the people of the United States. This is the only real issue of the U.S. election. There is not only a division between the Republicans and the Democrats, but within the Democratic Party, there is a major crisis.

There are only two surviving leading candidates for the Democratic nomination now: Senator [John] Kerry and me. No other candidate has any importance right now, at least not for the Presidency. They may have secondary significance, on secondary questions.

Now, the enemy fears me and hates me. People like Felix Rohatyn, associated with Lazard Frères. These are fascists. They are fascists in the same sense that Lazard Frères was fascist in France during the period of Hitler. Lazard Frères was one of the key Synarchist elements during that period. They are determined that, under no circum-

stances, shall I become President. There is a fight within the Democratic Party, between those opposed to Schachtian methods, that is, the methods of Felix Rohatyn, and those who represent these fascist tendencies. Recently, it is this last faction which has been successful, so far, in minimizing my accessibility to the mass media. They have ordered a destruction of my vote.

Q: We know that the financial situation internationally is in collapse, and we can see the fall of the financial system. Can you illustrate for our listeners what is your proposal for getting out of this catastrophe?

LaRouche: Here’s the situation. As of yesterday, the only two leading candidates for the next President of the United States, are Kerry and me. And whether there’s a solution or not will depend on what happens between me and Kerry, and some other people in that circuit. If I don’t succeed, there is no chance for the world, from any source. This is the most dangerous crisis in modern history.

What Argentina is experiencing, the horror that Argentina is experiencing, is only an indication of the terrible things that are about to happen. And this comes down to a question of leading personalities; not what has to be done, but *who* is going to do it. For example, if Bush were re-elected, there’s no chance for civilization worldwide. And if Kerry and I do not come to agreement with others on the right solution, it won’t happen. That is the practical nature of the situation right now.

There are many people in Europe, in leading circles, who agree with my estimation of the danger, but there’s no government in Europe that’s capable of dealing with it. Unless the United States government is induced to take the right steps, there’s no chance for this planet. It will be the worst crisis in modern history.

We have to face the fact, that we’re in a time where the mistakes that have been made—that the whole planet may be plunged into a dark age, in which the population will rapidly decline to much less than 1 billion people. So, this is a desperate situation for all humanity. And the center of the solution to the problem is the United States government. And the center of the solution lies between Kerry and me, right now.

The problem is, Kerry is a good man, but he doesn’t understand economics. I understand the international situation; I understand economics. That’s where it lies.

So, two things are needed: We need the right initiative coming from the United States, and we need an international mobilization in each country around the same idea, so that we can come to agreement on solutions. Because mankind is at stake. This is not just a problem. This is: Mankind is at stake.

The problem is that 40 years ago, the United States changed its character from being the world’s leading producer nation, to becoming, like the Roman Empire, a decadent, post-



The LaRouche Youth Movement in Argentina rallies in Buenos Aires on March 1, in support of President Kirchner. The banner reads: “LYM-Argentina: Debt is the poison, LaRouche is the antidote.”

industrial, parasitical power. What we’re seeing now is the effects of that change in direction, from a modern progressive society to a decadent society, going down faster than Rome, but in a very similar way.

Just take the case of Argentina in 1945, and then in 1982. Think of the position in the world of the Argentine standard of living in 1945, and 1982, and now, today. And then you have a picture of which way the world is going. And humanity has to unite to demand a solution. And we have to make clear to humanity what the solution is.

Q: A lot of people are listening to this program right now. Perhaps among them is the President of the nation, Néstor Kirchner, or some of his collaborators. We would like to ask Mr. LaRouche what he would recommend to the President, to confront the situation in which Argentina finds itself today?

LaRouche: Number one, the truth about the international economic crisis must be made clear: that it is an *international* crisis, and not an Argentine crisis. That Brazil will face a similar crisis very soon, and that the United States is about to go into a deep depression. The most important thing is to build a coalition of people who understand the problem, and who understand what kind of solution is required. If I were the President of Argentina, I would first want my people to know what the problem is, what the international problem is, because all of the problems of Argentina have an international origin. Therefore, the people must understand the international problem. They must have a sense that, outside of Argen-

tina, there are people who have the same knowledge, the same understanding, and the same attitude.

Finally, they must understand that there are practical solutions which their government is prepared to support. We would hope that other governments, together with Argentina, would recognize that Argentina’s problem is also their problem. It’s also the problem of Europe. And therefore, people have to understand the importance of solving this problem together. So, the idea of building international unity around leaders of governments or leaders of people, is the key to giving our people the courage to mobilize, to fight the way they must fight to save civilization.

The key problem is this: The key problem is predatory finance, typified by the Synarchists who brought us World War II. These people—what they tried to do with Hitler, Mussolini, and France, and with their collaborators in the United States and in the United Kingdom—they are now trying to do again. And there’s no Roosevelt in the Presidency. This is our problem. What we’re going to have to do—because the world product is estimated at about \$41 trillion, and we now have [400] trillions of dollars of financial derivatives as debt. This debt can never be paid! So therefore, governments must act to create a new international monetary system which cancels much of this useless debt.

For example, all of the debt of South and Central America is, in net effect, actually fraudulent. The countries did not incur the debt; the debt was forced upon them. If we have a union among nations to cancel this debt and reorganize it, we

can proceed, as Franklin Roosevelt demonstrated, to create new long-term, cheap international credit; to revive industry, infrastructure, and agriculture; to raise the income; and to raise the amount of employment. Under such terms of cooperation, we can rebuild our way out of this mess.

But the bankers will say, “Over our dead bodies.” They say, “Preferably *your* dead bodies.” This is the problem. If people would say the truth of the problem, if we would unite about simply telling the truth about the nature of the problem, and pointing to the lessons of experience which tell us what the solution is, then we would get the political force internationally to solve the problem.

This means that people have to no longer be afraid of the United States, and this requires a radical change in the political leadership of the United States. I’m trying to cause the education of Kerry, who’s a good man, at this point. I’m the one who’s qualified to be President, not Kerry; but somehow, together, we can maybe work something out. That’s what the situation is. There’s more to it, but that’s the essence of the matter.

Q: Mr. LaRouche, why is Argentina now the test for all the American candidates for the Presidency?

LaRouche: Argentina has a special history, which my friend Jacques Cheminade from France—who was raised in Argentina as a boy—would understand. If you look back to the time when Argentina’s standard of living was the fourth highest in the world—therefore, Argentina was the country they wanted to break first. And Argentina’s relative problem is that it was chosen to be broken, and this decision was made by the old Nelson Rockefeller, when he was working inside the Roosevelt Administration, during World War II. A certain Anglo-American faction said, “If you break Argentina, you can begin to break all of South America.” And as you know, the targeting of Argentina has been the most intense over this period. That’s the problem, and it’s the same problem other people have.

Q: In today’s newspapers, there was a note about Samuel Huntington and his new book, *Who We Are*. Taking into account that this person is the one who talks about the “Clash of Civilizations” and a New World Order, do you believe that Huntington’s new work could be the antecedent of another 9/11, but using the Hispanic population?

LaRouche: He would do that. Huntington is actually a product of a certain faction of British intelligence. Normally, he’s worked under the British Middle East operation. He’s very close to Zbigniew Brzezinski, and he has recently taken up this Spanish theme. There is a Synarchist plan—and Huntington is a Synarchist—and the plan is to stir up a conflict, to attempt to reclaim the Spanish empire of colonial times, for Spain. And the attempt is to use this to stir up terrorism and other kinds of bloody conflict throughout South and Central America, to do to South and Central

America, what Huntington’s “Clash of Civilizations” did against the Islamic world.

Q: I’d like to read an e-mail question from one of our listeners: “Are you thinking about going to Argentina, to organize a conference? Because we need to listen to you more.”

LaRouche: Well, I would like to do that. I was there back in 1984, and I would like to see the place again. And Argentina is one of the countries which I have a special responsibility for defending, which are largely Mexico, Peru, Brazil, and Argentina. Some other places, as well, but those are the ones which are, foremost, my responsibility.

Q: Uninformed Argentines accept that there is a crisis in Argentina, Ibero-America, and a great crisis in the United States, but these people do not believe that there is a crisis in Europe, because of the value of the euro, which is much superior to the dollar. And we want you to please explain to these people what is really going on.

LaRouche: Well, Europe is actually bankrupt. There is actually no part of the trans-Atlantic financial system which is not bankrupt. Europe’s only chance for economic growth, lies in its cooperation with countries such as Russia, India, and China. For example, Germany is in the center of this. They are the big export operation in Europe. France is also very important in this. Cooperation between France and Germany is extremely important. Among the Italian politicians, you have the most moral people, among politicians, in Europe. And in part of Italy, the northern part, there has been significant export activity from small industry; but overall, Italy is a disaster. The state of the internal German economy is a disaster.

The only reason the euro appears to be going up while the dollar goes down, is that the euro is collapsing less rapidly than the dollar.

One of the problems is that people in Argentina are underestimating the severity of the internal U.S. crisis. Without the support of China and Japan, the United States would have collapsed long ago. Look at the rise in prices of consumer goods in the United States, the collapse of employment, the great number of unemployed people who are not counted. The United States is in the process of threatening to disintegrate. Europe is also in the process of disintegrating, but the United States, being a leading country, is disintegrating more rapidly.

Q: We are sorry to say that we have run out of time, and so will have to conclude this interview. The wish of the LaRouche Youth Movement in Argentina is to have you soon in our country. And we wish to request your collaboration on this same program, “The Power of Truth,” again very soon. It has been an honor to have the man who knows how to solve the world’s problems on our program today.

LaRouche: Well, my best wishes, and thank you for inviting me.

Business Briefs

Brazil

More Bad News For Lula Government

The Brazilian government's Geographic and Statistical Agency (IBGE) reported Feb. 27 that official unemployment rose from 10.9% in December, to 11.2% in January, in the six major metropolitan regions included in its Monthly Employment Survey. Of the 2.4 million unemployed in these regions, 47.5% live in São Paulo—the industrial heartland of the country. São Paulo's Fundação Seade and Diesse, meanwhile, reported that 19.1% of the population was unemployed in São Paulo in January, the highest number since 1985. Fundação Seade projects that that number will rise further in March and April. Nearly half of the unemployed (46.5%) in the six metropolitan regions are youth, under 24 years of age.

The IBGE also reported that family consumption, calculated as part of the Gross National Product (GNP), fell by 3.3% in January 2004, its worst fall since the index began in 1992. The drop in consumption was driven by the high unemployment and the 12.9% drop in average income in 2003, the IBGE pointed out.

Overall GNP fell by 0.2% in January, also the worst statistic since 1992. GNP, based on money values without any distinction between real and fictitious value, is a rotten gauge of an economy, but the categories of collapse reported by IBGE point to areas of disaster. Construction fell by 8.6%; investment (gross fixed capital) fell by 6.6%. A 5% increase in agriculture, resulting from a big increase in volume and price of farm-product exports, pushed the GNP figure up.

Dollar

Japan's Buying More Than Doubles Again

Japan's Ministry of Finance announced on Feb. 27 that it and the Bank of Japan, in February, sold about 3.3 trillion yen (\$31 billion) to purchase dollars in the foreign exchange market, boosting the year-to-date total to more than 10 trillion yen (\$95 billion). This

is already about half of the 20.4 trillion yen (\$193 billion) sold into the forex market in all of 2003, which itself was three times the annual intervention figure for all of 2002. If this rate were to be insanely continued for all of 2004, it would mean buying dollars on the scale of almost \$600 billion.

Japan engaged in large-scale interventions in early February to keep the dollar from collapsing below 105 yen. Despite the fact that since then, speculation against the dollar has temporarily eased, Japanese interventions have continued more strongly than before, in an attempt to permanently weaken the yen to the Y109/\$1 level.

A senior Finance Ministry official stressed to Nikkei that moves to bail out the dollar continue, and further interventions will be carried out if necessary. Tax money allocated for interventions has been exhausted because of the massive yen-selling, but the government will secure a potential of \$1.3 trillion (140 trillion yen!) once the Fiscal 2004 budget is passed by the Diet in March.

U.S. Economy

'A Phony Recovery,' Says *The Economist*

"America is experiencing the biggest credit bubble in history, wrote Kurt Richebächer, former chief economist at Dresdner Bank, featured in an article by the Feb. 28 *London Economist*. The *Economist* piece, headlined "The American economy—A phoney recovery," comes just two weeks after the same publication pointed to "The coming storm" on global financial markets because top banks are now even more exposed to high-risk speculation than before the LTCM collapse in 1998.

Richebächer, who joined Lyndon LaRouche at a Berlin seminar in November 2001 on the "New Bretton Woods," publishes a monthly newsletter.

Following extensive quotes from Richebächer concerning the poor performance of the U.S. economy, while at the same time the debt generation is breaking all historic records, the *Economist* notes that the United States has been enjoying a very special kind of wealth creation: "the Fed is, in effect,

printing it. Not only has it held interest rates unusually low, but the excesses of an asset-driven economy are being fuelled by artificially low bond yields (helped by huge purchases from Asian central banks trying to suppress the rise in their currencies) and hence mortgage rates. What the Federal Reserve is doing "is cushioning the impact of the bursting of one bubble by inflating another—in housing."

However, states the *Economist*, a mouthpiece of the City of London: "Other central banks seem to be breaking ranks with the Fed. Officials at the European Central Bank (ECB), the Bank of England, the Reserve Bank of Australia and the Bank for International Settlements (the central banks' central bank) have given some support to the view that monetary policy should sometimes lean against a rapid growth in asset prices and build-up of debt, even if consumer-price inflation is low. The Bank of England and the Reserve Bank of Australia both recently raised rates because of such concerns."

In the case of the ECB, the *Economist* refers to last week's warning by ECB chief economist Otmar Issing, who "suggested that central bankers should . . . signal concerns about asset values. Mr Greenspan, alas, shows no sign of taking his advice."

Globalization

Wal-Mart Eats Another Foreign Chain

Escalating its war against Brazil, "jobs-eater" Wal-Mart on March 1 bought the 118-store Brazilian supermarket chain Bompreco, the biggest grocery group in the nation's poorer Northeast region. The \$300 million purchase, from Dutch Ahold, quadruples Wal-Mart's store base in Brazil, beyond its 25 existing supercenters and Sam's Clubs in the less-poor Southeast region. As Wal-Mart's first international acquisition in more than a year, the deal will make Wal-Mart the third-largest supermarket operator in Brazil, by sales.

Such international expansion, notes Reuters, is becoming "increasingly important for Wal-Mart as it encounters growing opposition to its massive U.S. expansion into more urban areas."

‘CONVICT HIM OR KILL HIM!’

The Night They Came To Kill Me

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

This statement was issued by the LaRouche in 2004 Presidential campaign committee on March 2, 2004.

On October 6, 1986, a virtual army of more than four hundred armed personnel descended upon the town of Leesburg, Virginia, for a raid on the offices of *EIR* and its associates, and also deployed for another, darker mission. The premises at which I was residing at that time were surrounded by an armed force, while aircraft, armored vehicles, and other personnel waited for the order to move in shooting. Fortunately, the killing did not happen, because someone with higher authority than the Justice Department Criminal Division head William Weld, ordered the attack on me called off. The forces readied to move in on me, my wife, and a number of my associates, were pulled back in the morning.

That was the second fully documented case of a U.S. Justice Department involvement in operations aimed at my personal elimination from politics. The first was documented in an FBI internal document dated late 1973. The first was an internal U.S. operation; the second, of Oct. 6-7, 1986, was international, including the involvement of the Soviet government of General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachov. To understand the higher level of command behind the way in which the Democratic National Committee bureaucrats have used the Party’s nullification of the Voting Rights Act to attempt to exclude me from this election, we must point to the crucial features of the 1973 and 1986 attempts at my personal elimination.

This is not only my cause for complaint. The great majority of Americans are as much the intended victim as I am. They have a right to know what is being done to them in this connection. I explain.

Those events of Oct. 6-7, 1986 began in Sweden, when someone killed that nation’s Prime Minister, Olof Palme, and immediately, fraudulently, assigned blame for the killing action to me. That libel was promptly adopted by my long-standing, usually lying enemies at the *Washington Post*, and copied by other well-



The FBI raid on the Leesburg, Virginia headquarters of the LaRouche movement, Oct. 6, 1986. Over 400 armed personnel were deployed in the operation, whose purpose included the assassination of Lyndon LaRouche—a mission aborted by last-minute intervention from the highest level of government.

known news-media cesspools. This killing occurred in the context of a massive outpouring of preparatory hate-propaganda against me, world-wide, from the government of Armand Hammer-associate Gorbachev. The issue behind the Soviet participation in the attack, was Soviet inside knowledge of my role in introducing what President Ronald Reagan had named publicly the “Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).” Gorbachev, like his former sponsor, Soviet General Secretary Yuri Andropov, hated me on account of my international, as well as U.S. role in the development of the SDI proposal.

It became clear in the course of that year, that the killing of expendable target Palme was used, and therefore probably intended, to set into motion an environment for what would later pass as a “justified, retaliatory” killing of me; no other plausible motive for the killing of Palme has been presented to the public, up to the present day. Tracing all the relevant developments, over both the interval from that shooting, to the Leesburg events of Oct. 6-7, later that same year, all of the relevant events in the pattern of action, including the preparatory steps taken by Boston’s William Weld, represent a systemically functional connection between the killing of Palme and the referenced events of Oct. 6-7.

When those two Justice Department “elimination” operations against me are considered, the obvious question is: “Are the two actions, those of 1973 and 1986, related?” They are, in fact, closely related, and are key to understanding why the financial powers behind Democratic National Committee Chairman Terry McAuliffe’s actions against me, have been so hysterically determined to exclude the one Democratic Presidential candidate who now represents, presently, officially, the broadest popular base of financial support of all

current Democratic contenders. Why do the forces behind these actions fear me so much that they would take such extraordinarily high political risks in running these kinds of efforts to bring about my personal and political elimination?

In the second case, Oct. 6-7, 1986, the obvious motive for the projected official killing of me, my wife, and others on that occasion, was my role in the development of the SDI. Ironically, but not accidentally, this operation was unleashed at the time President Reagan was about to meet Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Iceland, where the President, once again, firmly restated his commitment to SDI.

However, there is a direct connection to the earlier 1973 FBI operation. The 1973 campaign for my “elimination,” the near-slaughter of Oct. 6-7, 1986, and the stubborn effort to exclude me from the debates now, are each and all products of the same issue of my fight against the effort of certain liberal economists, and others, to put the world as a whole under the thumb of the policies of former Nazi Economics Minister Hjalmar Schacht.

The ultimate origin of these and related actions is not the U.S. Department of Justice, but a much higher authority than the U.S. government, the same assortment of Venetian-style international financier-oligarchical interests, and their associated law firms, which unleashed the wave of fascist dictatorships in continental Europe over the interval 1922-1945. The common feature of those international financier interests, then, back during 1922-1945, and today, is their present commitment to imposing Schachtian economics upon both the U.S.A. itself, and also on the world at large, as the presently ongoing looting of Argentina typifies such fascist practices in action.

AIRTEL

11/23/73

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-392623)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-123674) (P)

SUBJECT: LYNDON HERMYLE LA ROUCHE JR., aka
Lynn Marcus
SM-NCLC
(OO:NY)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-28-91 BY 1565

ReBulet, 10/29/73.

In viewing New York case file it is noted that information has been received that the CPUSA is conducting an extensive background investigation on the subject for the purpose of ultimately eliminating him and the threat of the NCLC, on CP operations. Several sources have furnished this information to the New York office, and this information has appeared in the Daily World newspaper several times.

NCLC sources have advised that the subject is the controlling force behind the NCLC and all of its activities. A discussion with the New York NCLC case agent indicates that it is felt if the subject was no longer in control of NCLC operations that the NCLC would fall apart with internal strife and conflict.

New York proposes submitting a blind memorandum to the "Daily World" CP newspaper, in New York City which has been mailed from outside this area to help facilitate CP investigations on the subject. It is felt that this would be appropriate under the Bureau's counter intelligence program.

The blind memorandum is attached.

Bureau comments are requested on such a proposal.

2 - Bureau (RM) (Encl. 2)

1 - New York

(3)

1 - Supervisor #3A6

Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

100-123674-573

Go back to the late Summer and Fall of 1971. When the breakdown of the Bretton Woods system was ordered by President Richard Nixon, on August 15-16, 1971, I responded, denouncing the incompetence of those leading economists who had insisted that such an event could never happen under the so-called "built-in stabilizers." Since the mid-1960s, I had warned repeatedly, publicly, against such a highly probable trend, of a series of international monetary crises leading toward the consequent breakdown of the present world monetary system. It had happened. Once again, I had been proven right as a long-range economic forecaster; virtually every university economics textbook, virtually every professor or similar type had been proven totally wrong on this issue.

Therefore, my associates and I launched a campaign against "Quackademic" economics professors. The turmoil this campaign produced on the campuses, and elsewhere, impelled the pained economists and their owners to select a champion of their cause, to defeat me in open debate. What soon proved to be the luckless Professor Abba Lerner, reputedly the leading resident Keynesian economist in the U.S.A., was selected for the contest.

We faced off on the premises of New York's Queens College campus. Professors and comparable notables chiefly gathered in the front rows, and students and others chiefly behind them. My challenge to Lerner was that his current proposals for Brazil were an echo of the doctrines of Nazi Economics Minister Hjalmar Schacht. I warned that his policy to-

This FBI internal memorandum of Nov. 23, 1973 calls for agency support to the Communist Party of the United States (CPUSA) in its effort to "eliminate" Lyndon LaRouche.

The intention of those financiers behind the demand for my exclusion from the Democratic Party proceedings, is to attempt to ensure that the next President of the U.S.A. is nothing but a pro-fascist banker's office boy in matters of national economic and social policy. A notable number of these pro-Schachtian financier interests are the proverbial "big bucks" behind the Democratic Party.

Three Linked Issues

Behind all of the operations against me, from 1973 through the present day, is a reflection of the common characteristic of three tightly linked issues. The first, my pro-FDR opposition to Schachtian economics. The second, my opposition to the so-called "utopian" military doctrines currently associated with "beast-man" Dick Cheney. Third, my intention to reverse the folly of the past forty years' downward drift of the U.S.A., from the world's leading producer nation, to today's predatory mess of Roman Empire-style "post-industrial" bread and circuses.

ward Brazil was typical of the kinds of fascist-like austerity policies which would be pushed under the new conditions created by Nixon's action. For the allotted time, and more, Lerner squirmed and wriggled, seeking to change the subject from the concrete issue I had posed as the test question of the time: Brazil policy. Then, the debate closed when Lerner whimpered, "But if Germany had accepted Schacht's policies, Hitler would not have been necessary." The assembled body reacted to this whimpered utterance as if stunned. Lerner was, figuratively, carried, *hors de combat*, from that day's field of battle.

Since that occasion, no leading economist in any part of the world has found the courage to challenge me in a debate on these crucial issues of Schachtian economic policy being pushed by the U.S. since that time. As Lerner's friend Professor Sidney Hook stated the point: "LaRouche won the debate, but"—he will lose much more as a result of that. It was his way of saying that the "establishment" would unite against me; it did.

There was no coincidence in any of this. The shift of the U.S. and British economies away from the U.S.'s leading role as the world's greatest producer nation, toward a pro-Schachtian, "post-industrial" utopianism, was the hallmark of the 1966-1968 Nixon campaign for the Presidency. The follies of this "post-industrial" shift into wild-eyed monetarism, led the U.S. government to the point, that it must abandon its foolish post-Kennedy economic and cultural policies, or make exactly the choice I had warned that I feared they would make. Nixon's decision of August 15, 1971 made the march in the direction of ruin and fascist-like dictatorship inevitable. Nixon's mid-August decision thus made the issue of the 1971 LaRouche-Lerner debate the inevitable continuing, leading issue of U.S. economic policy, from that date to the present neo-Schachtian days of Lazard Frères-associated Felix Rohatyn.

Nixon's decision put the leading institutions and voters of the U.S. into a virtual ideological-economic fishbowl. That is to say: The poor fish might think he can rule the universe by choosing that part of the interior of the fishbowl to which he might wish to swim, but the bowl itself was being moved without his consciousness of the direction into which the bowl was being carried. Such are the sometimes tragic, utopian delusions of Cartesian and other true believers in what they define as "self-evident" definitions, axioms, and postulates. The universe in which they believe, is only a fishbowl filled with those fools who believe that their own free choice, according to such beliefs, controls their destiny.

Most ordinary people today have little appreciation of the fierceness with which pro-Schachtian liberal financiers hate the memory of President Franklin Roosevelt. Most corporate and kindred Baby Boomers, such as my rivals for the Presidency, do not even know what a Schachtian tactic is. Nonetheless, the defeat, chiefly by Roosevelt's U.S.A., of those pro-Synarchist, pro-Schachtian financiers' effort to create a fascist internationalism during the post-Versailles decades, has prompted the financiers of today to seek every possible means to uproot and destroy the kind of agro-industrial constitutional republic which Roosevelt's victory over Hitler et al. represented. So, in August 1944, as soon as the U.S.-led breakthrough in Normandy had sealed the early doom of Hitler, those financier circles which had temporarily supported Roosevelt's war-effort, launched the right turn represented by Bertrand Russell's leading role in putting forward a utopian strategic doctrine of imperial world government through preventive nuclear war.

During his two terms in office, military traditionalist President Dwight Eisenhower defended our constitutional order from the rampaging utopians he labelled a "military-industrial complex." President John F. Kennedy's assassination broke the back of the resistance to those utopians; the U.S. official plunge into the quicksands of asymmetric warfare in Indo-China, and the parallel, mid-1960s "post-industrial" shift, were the concomitant of that victory of the utopians. The murders of Martin Luther King and Bobby Kennedy,



The assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme on Feb. 28, 1986 "was used, and therefore probably intended, to set into motion an environment for what would later pass as a 'justified, retaliatory' killing of me; no other plausible motive for the killing of Palme has been presented to the public, up to the present day."

were crucial elements of the march toward ruin of our economic culture, and worse, beyond.

The mid-1960s' cultural-paradigm down-shift, merely typified by the dionysiac rock-drug-sex counterculture, was the destruction of the mind and gut of what had been the world's greatest economy, the U.S. economy. The purpose of that induced cultural-paradigm shift was to uproot everything about the U.S. which was reflected in FDR's achievements as President.

My proposal for what President Reagan was later to name his "Strategic Defense Initiative" was prompted by a recognition of the growing actual risk of general thermonuclear war, in the doctrines of James R. Schlesinger's cabal, around the theme of the "present danger." I reacted out of my conviction that the nuclear madness of Trilateral Brzezinski's cronies, Schlesinger et al., showed that the U.S. must find ways to engage the Soviet Union in a long-term alternative to the thermonuclear war implicit in a continuation of the Russell-like, so-called "détente" policies of the 1970s. Thus, when the Reagan National Security Council entertained my back-channel discussions with the Soviet government, to explore what I proposed as the relevant alternative, I became a grave danger to the policies of the utopians inside and outside our defense establishment. At the close of the President's televised address of March 23, 1983, they decided I was too capable a political force of opposition to their schemes to be allowed to live. It is the same issue I represent against Cheney and his pack of neo-conservative lunatics today. That was the principal motive behind the indicated events of 1986.

In this way, the issue of my opposition to Schachtian

economics, to utopian military madness, and to the past four decades' cultural-paradigm down-shift of the economy, mind, and morals of our nation, are three aspects of the same issue. For that, they wished me "eliminated" in 1973, sought to eliminate me by shameless open actions in 1986, and wish to eliminate all traces of my international influence today.

'Prison, Anyone?'

The abortion of the shooting assault intended for Oct. 6-7, 1986, led to a subsequent, high-level, intense debate in relevant circles. "Shall we kill him, or imprison him?" was the tenor of that debate. The threat from the utopian faction was, "If you allow him to beat the legal frame-up we are conducting, you will not stop us from killing him this time!"

That decision was in debate from no later than the evening of President Reagan's televised address of March 23, 1983. After a few days, the utopians had regrouped their forces around circles including the right-wing utopian, and fervent SDI (and LaRouche and Edward Teller opponents) Daniel P. Graham and the utopians of the Heritage Foundation. So, the name of SDI was continued, but, under the influence of circles backing Graham, the content was changed radically to emphasize obsolete, chiefly "off-the-shelf" technologies of no use for the indicated type of mission-assignment.

On Oct. 12, 1988, I delivered a memorable address in Berlin, which was taped there for later broadcast, that same month, on a nationwide TV campaign feature. I forecast the imminent collapse of the Soviet alliance, beginning probably soon in Poland, and spreading into other parts of Eastern Europe and the Soviet economy itself. I proposed a course of U.S. action to deal, through affirmative economic action, with the opportunity to uproot the embedded institutions of major military conflict throughout the world.

I was soon hustled off to the hoosegow by the fastest, if perhaps the most crooked railroad in the U.S.A., the Alexandria Federal Courthouse in the Eastern District of Virginia. So, in effect, the newly sworn President George Bush put me into prison, and, a little more than five years later, Bill Clinton pulled me out. Now, the world makes a new turn around the circle of crisis. This time, those bankers who wish to put a Democrat who would be a virtual office boy for their Schachtian policies into the White House, are at it again. They are terrified at the thought that I, no office boy in these matters, would come even close to the White House.

Some leaders of nations are elected, others are either killed, or sent to prison to be defamed. So, powerful financier cabals have often ordered the fate of nations and the people, if the people let that happen. Thus, in today's world, the ultimate feat of importance for a republic, is to get competent leaders elected, and keep them from being killed at a sign from the hand of a pro-Synarchist financier mafioso.

Documentation

LaRouche's Fateful Debate With Abba Lerner

On Dec. 2, 1971 an encounter took place at Queens College, in New York City, which shook the international financial community. Economist and political leader Lyndon LaRouche faced off in debate against the leading Keynesian economist Abba Lerner.

The "issues" of the debate had been put forward in a leaflet by LaRouche's National Caucus of Labor Committees, specifically on the questions of the wage-price controls and fascist austerity policy being put into place at that time by the Nixon Administration, and by the government of Brazil. LaRouche and his associates had branded these policies as in the tradition of Hjalmar Schacht, Adolf Hitler's Economics Minister up to 1936, and condemned them as such.

'Schachtian' Austerity

In his opening statement, Professor Lerner made it clear that he agreed with the *economic* idea behind the wage-price controls announced by Nixon, and with "anti-inflationary" measures which had been taken in Brazil, where ordinary workers were being "recycled" into slave labor jobs at lower and lower wages, although he did not think that enough jobs had been created in the wake of these measures. Crucial to his argument was what he said on Brazil: "Because I agree with what was done in Brazil, to check the inflation, it doesn't mean that I'm in favor of the fascist dictatorship which they have there."

LaRouche directly responded to that point, as follows:

"A professor, who says innocently, "The economy, from my point of view, would be better organized if certain administrative arrangements were made," does not necessarily think *out*, the kind of administrative arrangements which in practice *realize* that very innocent proposal. Professor Lerner may attempt to divorce his economic policies from the policies of the government of Brazil, and see them in abstraction and detachment from that; however, you can not carry out the economic policies, which are recommended for Brazil, without having the kind of government which makes those economic policies work. You could not have the kind of policies which are recommended, which he has recommended as a classic austerity policy for increased unemployment.

"Now, this is classic, in the sense that this is precisely the policy of Schacht from 1933, on, in Germany, in which wages were frozen to prevent the inflation, and in order to increase employment. He may personally detach himself from that,

but it's not possible for the politicians to accept his advice, to detach themselves from the kind of government, and the kind of procedures, which enable those abstractions to become reality. And, that has to be grasped; because, now, no longer is economics merely a plaything of an obscure corner of the academic priesthood. Now economic policy is that which determines the lives, and daily lives and conditions of people. The form of economic policy, determines the kind of government, which is necessary to carry it out. And, the only kind of government which can carry out the kind of policy which Professor Lerner recommends . . . would have to be a Bonapartist or fascist government.

"He may be opposed to fascism with every fiber of his being; this was also true in Germany, where many economists, liberal economists, proposed austerity, who also opposed the Nazi regime. But, nonetheless, there are men who will take up these policies and carry them out, and they will be Bonapartists or fascists; but not Professor Lerner. So, he must understand, that sometimes his good intentions do not ensure, that his policies, carried into practice, will work out as he sees them, in human terms."

And, in fact, LaRouche said, "the kind of solution he's [Lerner's] proposing is precisely the kind of solution that was discovered by the German financiers of 1933, was implemented by Schacht—to *reduce* wages. That is, to fix them at the level of 1933—depression levels in Germany—as a means for expanding employment; and this is precisely the pattern, I suggest, throughout the world today."

Hitler and Schacht

Professor Lerner did not take LaRouche's point kindly. "It's a complete misunderstanding to take the holding-down of money-wages as meaning austerity," he claimed. The question is more jobs. Hitler even created more jobs and prosperity for some, although he was bad politically.

LaRouche upped the pressure, in response: "The *only* way that the kind of policies that Professor Lerner is talking about can be carried out, is by a Brüning and von Papen regime, succeeded by a Hitler regime, or its equivalent in the U.S."

Professor Lerner got more and more agitated, until he blurted out his clearest statement, to the amazement of those in attendance: "But if Germany had accepted Schacht's policies, Hitler would not have been necessary."

The debate then limped to an end, with the professor insisting again and again that fascist economics had nothing to do with fascist politics. He kept a brave face on, but his friends and allies knew better. They determined that they would never let another one of theirs face off against LaRouche again.

**To reach us on the Web:
www.larouchepub.com**

SDI and the Jailing Of Lyndon LaRouche

by Paul Gallagher

This speech was given on March 21, 1993, to a conference of the Schiller Institute in Northern Virginia, and was published in an April 1993 EIR White Paper on "The Crucial Role of Lyndon LaRouche in the Current Strategic Situation." Gallagher was the former executive director of the Fusion Energy Foundation (FEF), which had been shut down by an illegal government-forced bankruptcy in 1987.

President Reagan's Strategic Initiative Speech ten years ago—or as it was called worldwide at the time, his "Star Wars" policy speech—caused one of the greatest worldwide furors of any statement by any President in history; it changed history; although it was merely the final five minutes of his half-hour nationally televised speech of that evening. The President proposed to abandon the threat of massive nuclear retaliatory destruction (known as Mutually Assured Destruction or MAD), and to embark on a crash scientific mobilization to develop energy-beam anti-nuclear defenses, offered to nations worldwide to remove the threat of nuclear attack against them. This new strategic doctrine had been developed and fought for for years, by Lyndon LaRouche.

More than that, LaRouche had been discussing this possibility with representatives of the Soviet regime for more than one year, known to both sides to be acting informally for the Reagan government. In diplomatic language, such an intermediary activity by a private individual is called a "back-channel" between two governments.

Let me quote what Gen. Paul-Albert Scherer told an audience at the National Press Club two weeks ago. General Scherer is the former head of military intelligence for Germany.

"In the Spring of 1982 here in the Soviet Embassy, there were very important secret talks that were held. . . . The question was: Did the United States and the Soviet Union wish jointly to develop an anti-ballistic missile defense that would have made nuclear war impossible? Then, in August, you had this very sharp Soviet rejection of the entire idea. . . . I have discussed this thoroughly with the developer, the originator of this idea, who is the scientific-technological strategic expert, Lyndon LaRouche. The [Soviet] rejection came in August, and at that point the American President Reagan decided to push this entire thing out into the public eye, so he made his speech of March 1983."

In that speech of March 1983 President Reagan adopted, for a time, as U.S. government policy, the strategic doctrine which LaRouche had designed and presented to the governments of both superpowers, the U.S. and the Soviet Union. LaRouche called this strategy “relativistic beam weapon anti-missile defense. President Reagan called it the “Strategic Defense Initiative.”

One month ago, at a Princeton University conference, two former Soviet government ministers, including the former Foreign Minister, Bessmertnykh, acknowledged that it was the Strategic Defense Initiative that caused the collapse of the Soviet empire. Specifically, it was the Soviet attempt to reject the SDI, and to defeat it by a massive nuclear and conventional military buildup, which led to that collapse. LaRouche had warned them, very publicly in 1982 and many times afterward, that this would happen by 1988 if they took the road of rejecting his SDI. They destroyed themselves; sowed the seeds of current global warfare; and caused LaRouche’s imprisonment, which must now end before it is too late.

It was the actions of LaRouche himself and through his collaborators in that period, changing the strategic policy of the United States and for some time threatening to change the economic and strategic policy of the world’s major nations, which led directly to his legal persecution; to the attempt to kill him during massive police raids on Leesburg in October 1986; and to his continuing imprisonment. Following Reagan’s adoption of the SDI, Soviet attention was rivetted on Lyndon LaRouche, its author, and the destruction of his influence was demanded from the highest levels of the regime of Yuri Andropov, and later that of Mikhail Gorbachov.

Here is the crucial sequence by which LaRouche’s successful intervention into the events of national and global policy in 1982-83, brought the Soviet reaction which led to his imprisonment.

July 1977. LaRouche commissioned the first-ever mass-circulation report to the American people on this subject. The title of the pamphlet was “Sputnik of the 70s,” emphasizing the fact that the technologies on the horizon for anti-missile defense, like Sputnik, were not weapons as such, but “new physical principles” which would revolutionize both technology and weaponry.

August 1979. LaRouche, through his representatives, held the first discussions with Ronald Reagan campaign personnel on “energy beam defense.”

January-February 1981. (The Reagan “transition period”), LaRouche and his representatives had meetings on the strategic doctrine and related scientific and energy policies, with Energy Secretary Donald Hodel, Interior Secretary James Watt, Science Adviser Dr. George Keyworth, and State Department official Richard Morris. Later that year Lyndon and Helga Zepp-LaRouche met with CIA Deputy Director Robert Inman. In July of 1981 LaRouche’s PAC released a mass circulation pamphlet on the SDI.

April 1981. Soviet representatives at the UN approached representatives of LaRouche several times, seeking discussion of his assessment of the incoming Reagan Administration, and of strategic questions.

Fall 1981. LaRouche and representatives regularly met with United States CIA and other intelligence representatives to discuss LaRouche’s “beam weapons” military strategy. Reagan National Security Council official Richard Morris testified that this was one of six areas dealt with in meetings with LaRouche and his representatives. Morris testified to this in December 1988 during LaRouche’s second trial; and again in May 1990 during the prosecution of LaRouche associates,

December 1981. The Reagan Administration, through intelligence agencies, requested LaRouche attempt “back-channel” discussions with Soviet representatives, about the new scientific/military strategy represented by LaRouche, and how the Soviets would react if this policy were adopted by the United States.

February 1982. *EIR* held a Washington, D.C. conference on anti-missile defense policy attended by more than 300, including U.S. government, Soviet and East bloc representatives; LaRouche gave the keynote on “relativistic beam weapons.”

February 1982. In private meetings around this public conference, LaRouche opened the desired “back-channel” discussions involving himself and Soviet Washington embassy official Yevgeni Shershnev, with constant consultation and reporting to the U.S. government. The subject: possible adoption by the Reagan Administration of LaRouche’s proposed new “beam weapons” military doctrine.

October-November 1982. While this “back-channel” continued, Henry Kissinger (an architect of the MAD doctrine LaRouche was challenging) and others on the President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, contacted FBI Director William Webster asking for targetting of LaRouche. The Advisory Board and other intelligence agencies at that time adopted a secret intelligence assessment—“Soviet Capabilities for Strategic Nuclear Conflict, 1982-1992”—used by Reagan in the first 25 minutes of his March 23, 1983 speech; declassified in February 1993. This report acknowledged Soviet buildup for nuclear war “first strike” capabilities, which had been featured in LaRouche publications since 1980. But it did not acknowledge any possibility that the U.S. might abandon the MAD doctrine—precisely what was required by this shortening “hair-trigger” for nuclear war.

Dec. 22, 1982. *EIR* published LaRouche’s “Reply to Soviet Critics,” a detailed warning to the Soviet leadership not to reject the new doctrine and not to refuse cooperative development of new energy and particle beam military technologies. He explained why the underlying problems of their economy and workforce would bring them down if they did.

Jan. 1, 1983. LaRouche told a national political confer-



The forces that declared war on LaRouche in 1984-86, as a result of President Reagan's adoption of LaRouche's SDI policy: Soviet Premier Mikhael Gorbachov; Democratic Party Chairman and banker's man Charles Manatt; and 1984 Democratic Presidential candidate, Walter Mondale, glaring at LaRouche representative Harley Schlanger at a Houston meeting in 1983.

ence in New York City, that the Reagan Administration *must* scrap MAD doctrine “within 90 days” or the world was on a course toward war.

February 1983. Shershnev, in the back-channel talks, detailed to LaRouche why the Soviet leadership rejected his doctrine: It would work militarily, but its development would be to the advantage of the West's superior scientific-productivity capabilities; therefore, the Soviets would reject such a new doctrine by Reagan.

February 1983. LaRouche returned from Europe, where he had held seminars for European military officials and officers on the science and technology of the new “beam weapons” military strategy. Dealing with the Soviet “rebuttal,” LaRouche shuttled between U.S. officials and Soviet representative in an intensive phase of back-channel negotiations. He warned the Soviets that a military buildup will destroy their economy and break their empire within five years (i.e., by 1988), unless they accepted the new “science driver” represented by relativistic beam technologies.

February 1983. The Soviet representative told LaRouche the Soviet leadership had been assured and was confident, that any intention by Reagan, to adopt a new military doctrine abandoning MAD and developing beam-weapons defenses, would be blocked by Democratic Party leadership and its administration influence.

Late February 1983. LaRouche's National Democratic Policy Committee published another of many such mass circulation pamphlets on relativistic beam weapon defenses. This included a white paper written by a Fusion Energy Foundation scientist on how beam weapons work, also being used by LaRouche in his contacts with U.S. government officials. The political mobilization call on the front page of the pamphlet was prophetic: “Let us make the month of March. . . .”

March 1983. LaRouche scientific representative Uwe Parpart met with NSC scientists and consultants on possible forthcoming Reagan announcement of new military doctrine.

March 16, 1983. LaRouche representatives Jeff Steinberg and myself met with representatives of the Air Force and Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency; we were told the Pentagon was unaware of any prospect of a new strategic policy.

March 23, 1983. Ronald Reagan finished a nationally televised address on the Soviet military buildup, by announcing the new doctrine known as the Strategic Defense Initiative. The form of anti-missile defense doctrine Reagan announced, was uniquely that of LaRouche, calling for fundamentally new beam technologies rather than the old interceptor missiles. He offered to share these technologies with the Soviets, in a cooperative effort to end MAD and make the new defensive technologies available to all countries: distinctly LaRouche's policy of anti-missile defense.

Yuri Andropov's Soviet leadership was shocked and attributed vastly greater influence to LaRouche; said Foreign Minister Bessmertnykh at the Princeton conference recently, “the SDI put us into a very dangerous situation.” Secretary of State George Shultz, speaking at the same Princeton conference, said that the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff were “flooded” by Reagan's announcement.

March 24, 1983. I appeared, representing FEF, on CBS-TV evening news as the first non-government spokesman to defend and explain the SDI. CBS-TV said that they had contacted the Heritage Foundation, considered the premier think-tank for Reagan Administration policies, but Heritage's staff director told CBS they knew nothing about SDI, which was “the Fusion Energy Foundation's thing.” FEF Research Director Uwe Parpart was featured the following morning,

March 25, on “Good Morning America,” for the same reason.

April 8, 1983. LaRouche keynoted a Fusion Energy Foundation conference in Washington, D.C. on the Strategic Defense Initiative, attended by 800 representatives of the administration, Congress, business, and the diplomatic community, including 16 East bloc representatives. Representatives from the Soviet embassy and press attended, but then walked out.

April 1983. Soviet designate Shershnev informed LaRouche that he had been ordered from the highest level in Moscow to terminate the discussions with him. Shershnev had reacted to the Reagan announcement by seeking to have senior Soviet KGB “America expert” Georgi Arbatov meet with LaRouche; this was rejected, and Shershnev was ordered back to Russia.

May 24-28, 1983. A high-powered KGB delegation of 25, including some Russian Orthodox Church prelates since acknowledged to be KGB agents, came to Minneapolis, Minnesota to hold a “peace conference” with leading Democratic associates of Walter Mondale. The purpose of this “U.S.-U.S.S.R. Bilateral Exchange Conference” was to declare war on the SDI. The Soviet delegation was sponsored by Georgi Arbatov, head of the U.S.A. and Canada Institute of the U.S.S.R. (this was the official who had refused to meet with LaRouche as Shershnev proposed); it was headed by KGB publisher and journalist Fyodor Burlatsky, a confidant of future President Mikhail Gorbachov.

Aug. 10, 1983. Burlatsky, in the weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, attacked the SDI, and by implication LaRouche, as a *cause for war*.

August 1983. Democratic Party National Chairman Charles Manatt publicly declared war on Reagan’s SDI policy, and said “all” Democratic candidates for President in 1984 would totally oppose SDI, despite its broad popular support.

September 1983. LaRouche announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President, to back the SDI and rally Democratic voter support for it. During 1984, LaRouche’s campaign put the candidate on half-hour network policy broadcasts no fewer than 15 times; one-third of these were directly on U.S.-Soviet strategic relations and the SDI.

Oct. 26, 1983. Burlatsky, in *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, reiterated his *casus belli* statement on the SDI and attacked “the American LaRouche” for it.

Nov. 14, 1983. The Soviet government newspaper *Izvestia* published an attack on LaRouche.

March 1984. NBC-TV’s prime-time half-hour program “First Camera” attacked “the LaRouche factor in the Reagan Administration.” The *New Republic* magazine (Slide 15) then repeated the attack. Its cover read: “The LaRouche Connection—Since 1981 the leaders of a lunatic movement have conferred repeatedly with top Administration officials. Their aims: to win respect, and to influence Reagan’s Star Wars

plan. They succeeded.”

March 8, 1984. Democratic Party Chairman Manatt held a Chicago press conference to demand that Reagan immediately break all administration contact with LaRouche or his associates.

March 12, 1984. *Izvestia* demanded that Reagan break all administration contact with LaRouche, which *Izvestia* called “a scandal” which “the White House does not even try to deny.”

April 2, 1984. Soviet Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* published an attack on LaRouche.

September 1984. LaRouche, in a national TV broadcast, denounced Walter Mondale as “an agent of KGB influence” for his campaign against the SDI.

October 1984. The Department of Justice began its first attempt to prosecute LaRouche and his associates, just before the Presidential election. In addition, circulation of anti-LaRouche slanders became a “Project Democracy” policy of elements of the U.S. government and private intelligence networks under Executive Order 12333.

Jan. 13-15, 1985: The *Washington Post* published a three-day, 10,000-word “exposé” of all the contacts between LaRouche and his associates, and anyone connected with the Reagan Administration, name by name, in order to try to force those contacts to be broken.

April-June 1985. The Fusion Energy Foundation held conferences in Rome, Paris, and Bonn on the Strategic Defense Initiative, to inform European military leaders and scientists of the work involved and the implications for economic progress worldwide.

July 1985. *EIR* published *Global Showdown*, a Special Report on the Soviet military buildup, by which Moscow was trying to defeat the SDI policy. LaRouche’s 1983 warning to the Soviet leadership was repeated in much greater detail: East bloc economies will break down under this military buildup by 1988, unless the Soviets accept the new scientific and technological “driver” offered by development of SDI against MAD—or unless they go to war.

February 1986. The Department of Justice launched a new campaign to suppress LaRouche’s movement, holding a nationwide meeting of law enforcement officials in Boston to solicit prosecutions.)

February-March 1986. After a relative interlude during the “caretaker” regime of Soviet figurehead Konstantin Chernenko, Gorbachov took over, and attacks resumed on LaRouche. The KGB conducted an international “dirty trick,” attempting to blame LaRouche for the Feb. 28, 1986 assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. The campaign featured two Soviet TV broadcasts in 1986, and an international KGB disinformation campaign about LaRouche and the murder of Palme.

April 1986. FEF held a conference in Tokyo attended by nearly 300 Japanese science, business and military represen-

tatives, addressed by scientists from Europe, the United States and Japan, on the urgency of Japan cooperating with the SDI. Soviet embassy representatives protested and walked out during the speech of LaRouche representative Uwe Parpart. Two months later Japan's Foreign Minister Abe announced Japanese scientific labs would join the SDI.

July 1986. Ronald Reagan repeated in writing to Mikhail Gorbachov, the original SDI offer that the new technologies essential to anti-missile defenses could be shared with the Soviets and offered to other countries; Reagan reiterated this in a speech at the United Nations.

July-October 1986. Soviet press repeatedly called for investigation and prosecution of LaRouche.

Fall 1986. Gorbachov and the Soviet military leadership planned to use the Reykjavik, Iceland summit, in early October 1986, to force Reagan to abandon the SDI. This was admitted and described in detail by former Soviet officials and Red Army generals at the recent Princeton conference. But at that time—Fall 1986—the international media covered this up out of ignorance—all sources assured and insisted that the SDI would not be an issue at this summit at all!

Sept. 24, 1986. Georgi Arbatov gave a pre-summit press briefing in Reykjavik. According to the Danish press, "Arbatov maintained his friendly façade only until Mr. Rasmussen of *EIR* asked a question." Arbatov then denounced *EIR* as "LaRouche fascists," and closed down his "friendly face" press conference.

Sept. 30, 1986. *Sovetskaya Kultura* magazine denounced LaRouche's policy inputs to the Reagan Administration, accused him of tax fraud, and demanded, "Why isn't the Internal Revenue Service interested" in prosecuting LaRouche?

Oct. 3, 1986. Gorbachov, speaking in East Berlin, denounced "hidden Nazis without swastikas," the phrase used by Soviet publications to describe LaRouche. Gorbachov attacked "the hidden viruses of militarist, aggressive fascism."

Oct. 6, 1986. One day before the Reykjavik summit was to begin, 450 armed agents of the FBI, IRS, Virginia State Police, and other agencies conducted a massive raid on LaRouche publications' headquarters in Leesburg, Virginia. LaRouche's residence was completely surrounded by armed agents, armored cars and personnel carriers, helicopters; a shootout and killing of LaRouche was threatened throughout the day. Leaders of LaRouche's movement were indicted and the U.S. Attorney in Boston, William Weld, was attempting to get indictments of LaRouche himself.

Oct. 7, 1986. In Reykjavik, Georgi Arbatov again shouted "fascists, LaRouche fascists" at *EIR* correspondents in front of hundreds of international journalists. Soviet press spokesman Aleksandr Bovin called *EIR* "a dirty, dirty magazine."

Oct. 7, 1986. While 1,000 journalists waited outside the summit meetings in Reykjavik, Cable News Network entertained them by replaying films of the massive anti-LaRouche

raids in Virginia the previous day. The coverage reported LaRouche's charge that the Soviets were demanding his political elimination as a summit condition at Reykjavik.

Oct. 12, 1986. Secretary of State Shultz emerged from all-day summit sessions in Reykjavik, Iceland, to say that broad arms control agreements could be had. *But*, said Shultz, the agreements are being blocked by Soviet insistence that the United States give up the SDI.

The 1,000 journalists were thrown into total confusion. Until that moment, all international press except *EIR* had insisted that SDI was *not* an issue at this summit.

April 20, 1987. The U.S. Department of Justice, in an action without precedent in U.S. history, acted alone to bankrupt, seize, and liquidate the major publications associated with Lyndon LaRouche, seizing their subscription lists as well. At the seizure, *Fusion* magazine, the consistent vehicle to circulate, worldwide, the scientific basis of LaRouche's beam weapons initiative, had, in the United States, 140,000 subscribers. 28,000 subscriptions went to college and high school teachers and students; 7,000 went into the country's national laboratories. The government's bankruptcy seizure, more than two years later was declared illegal. *But Fusion, New Solidarity* newspaper, other publications were liquidated.

July 1987. LaRouche was personally indicted for conspiracy for the first time by the Federal government. This was now increasingly a government of then-Vice President Bush, which was pushing the SDI aside.

Oct. 12, 1988. LaRouche, in a televised Berlin press conference, forecast the breakup of Soviet control of Eastern Europe and the reunification of Germany. For the third time, he detailed that the Soviet bloc could not go beyond 1988 in its military buildup. He proposed specific initiatives by the West to start rebuilding the East economically.

Oct. 14, 1988. LaRouche was indicted on the same conspiracy charges for the second time by the Federal government, again just before a Presidential election in which he was a candidate; his trial moved to Alexandria, Virginia—the nation's so-called "rocket docket"—to assure a conviction the second time.

Jan. 27, 1989. LaRouche was imprisoned with a 15-year sentence.

★ LAROUCHE IN 2004 ★

www.larouchein2004.com

Paid for by LaRouche in 2004.

FEC Figures Show LaRouche With Broadest Base of Support

by Anita Gallagher

Lyndon LaRouche is first among all candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination in the breadth and depth of his base of support in the population, according to the latest, February 2004 Report on fundraising which every Presidential campaign must file with the Federal Election Commission.

With 36,281 “individual itemized contributions,” LaRouche leads Sen. John Kerry and the rest of the current candidates both in the nation as a whole, as well as in every one of the 15 states still to hold primaries before the Democratic Convention in July. In the “Super Tuesday” states, LaRouche had the highest number of contributors in the four largest—California, Maryland, New York, and Ohio, while Kerry led in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Moreover, besides being number one in the *number* of individual contributions nationally, LaRouche also leads all other candidates in absolute *amount* of individual contributions in Montana, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

The FEC requires every candidate to report as “individual itemized contributions” any contribution by an individual who has given \$200 or more to a candidate. Thus, this figure uniquely provides an objective tool to compare the breadth and depth of each candidate’s base of support, since it measures *both* outreach to new supporters (the \$2,000 limit on individual contributions requires continuous outreach to new supporters), and also indicates the continuing, active support of “old” contributors.

It is beyond obvious that such a hard core base of support for LaRouche, identified down to name and address, could only exist as a small part of a far larger *unidentified* base of support in the population. In an honest election, the support of the much larger, unidentified base would manifest itself in a big LaRouche vote. Exactly this happened in March 1986, when two LaRouche associates won the Illinois Democratic Primary for Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State, and rocked the political establishment of the United States. Well-known pollster Michael McKeon had warned the Democratic National Committee even then, that LaRouche enjoyed a hardcore 25% base of support in much of the United States, which was capable of winning elections when mobilized.

TABLE 1
LaRouche Is Number One in Individual Itemized Contributions

	# of Cumulative Itemized Contributions	Cumulative Individual Contributions*	Matching Funds Received January 2004
LaRouche	36,281	\$ 6,735,378	\$ 838,848
Kerry	25,899	23,611,216	—
Edwards	18,836	17,724,534	3,368,039
Kucinich	6,215	5,430,327	735,665
Sharpton	1,859	416,190	—

Source: Federal Election Commission.

* Total individual contributions, inclusive of February 2004 Report.

Since that time, LaRouche’s credibility has only grown, through his never-wrong economic and political forecasts and world leadership.

The small size of LaRouche’s “average itemized contribution” demonstrates that many people are contributing repeatedly. For example, if a supporter gives \$25 eight times, his or her number of itemized contributions rises from zero to eight by the FEC’s calculation, and thus reduces the size of the *average* itemized contribution well below the \$200 reporting threshold.

Approximately \$5.2 million of the \$7.5 million LaRouche has raised in individual contributions is *itemized*—78%. Only itemized contributions, identified by name and address, can be attributed by state and included in the charts published here. However, LaRouche’s current \$2.3 million in un-itemized individual contributions represents a large, continuing base of support. Both the amount of the cumulative “average contribution,” and the current \$2.3 million in un-itemized contributions, show that LaRouche’s base of support is the “lower 80%” of the American population by family income-brackets—the same base that propelled Franklin Roosevelt to a landslide win in 1932.

TABLE 2

LaRouche Leads All Current Democratic Candidates in All Remaining Primary States

	# of Cumulative Itemized Contributions	Cumulative Individual Contributions*	Average Contribution**		# of Cumulative Itemized Contributions	Cumulative Individual Contributions*	Average Contribution**
Alabama				Montana			
Edwards	529	\$696,840	\$1,317.28	LaRouche	160	\$22,029	\$137.68
LaRouche	346	40,817	117.97	Kerry	14	2,945	210.36
Kerry	126	99,100	786.51	Kucinich	12	3,100	258.33
Sharpton	30	5,460	182.00	Edwards	11	8,535	775.91
Kucinich	10	3,227	322.75	Sharpton	1	25	25.00
Arkansas				Nebraska			
LaRouche	77	12,720	165.19	LaRouche	271	43,950	162.18
Edwards	73	60,970	835.21	Edwards	22	20,750	943.18
Kerry	22	7,160	325.45	Kerry	17	8,000	470.59
Sharpton	6	330	55.00	Kucinich	11	2,805	255.00
Kucinich	4	2,707	676.75	Sharpton	2	40	20.00
Idaho				New Jersey			
LaRouche	295	41,898	142.03	LaRouche	1,649	254,500	154.34
Kerry	96	59,976	624.75	Kerry	1,431	1,212,385	847.23
Kucinich	10	1,325	132.50	Edwards	398	352,650	886.06
Edwards	5	1,500	300.00	Sharpton	75	30,511	406.81
Sharpton	2	50	25.00	Kucinich	62	18,540	299.00
Illinois				Oregon			
LaRouche	1,543	155,815	100.98	LaRouche	621	98,934	159.32
Kerry	973	937,698	963.72	Edwards	201	121,655	605.25
Edwards	873	905,211	1,036.90	Kucinich	167	44,021	263.60
Kucinich	186	54,395	292.45	Kerry	122	47,215	387.01
Sharpton	51	18,355	359.90	Sharpton	9	401	44.56
Indiana				Pennsylvania			
LaRouche	567	71,697	126.45	LaRouche	2,774	420,926	151.74
Edwards	199	177,850	893.72	Kerry	675	469,854	696.08
Kerry	73	71,440	978.63	Edwards	493	512,055	1,038.65
Kucinich	17	8,665	509.75	Kucinich	65	14,912	229.42
Sharpton	8	361	45.13	Sharpton	40	22,004	550.10
Kentucky				Texas			
LaRouche	145	28,065	193.55	LaRouche	2,124	315,667	148.62
Edwards	141	175,455	1,244.36	Edwards	1,664	1,973,262	1,185.85
Kerry	54	20,775	384.72	Kerry	475	398,346	838.62
Kucinich	42	22,992	547.53	Kucinich	229	68,446	298.89
Sharpton	2	750	375.00	Sharpton	55	5,747	104.50
Louisiana				West Virginia			
LaRouche	264	34,085	129.11	LaRouche	71	15,245	214.72
Edwards	262	334,530	1,276.83	Edwards	35	28,800	822.86
Kerry	127	166,613	1,311.91	Kerry	17	3,275	192.65
Sharpton	39	16,660	427.18	Kucinich	11	3,438	312.55
Kucinich	4	1,200	300.00	Sharpton	1	1	1.00
Mississippi							
Edwards	181	301,160	1,663.87				
LaRouche	49	11,365	231.94				
Kerry	31	43,350	1,298.39				
Sharpton	18	6,500	361.11				
Kucinich	8	985	123.13				

* Inclusive of February 2004 Report. Includes only individual itemized contributions. The FEC requires only contributions by an individual who has contributed \$200 or more to a campaign to be itemized; i.e., identified by name and address. Thus, only itemized contributions can be attributed by state. Only 78% of LaRouche's individual contributions are itemized.

** The average individual itemized contribution, shown in the last column, can be less than \$200, because a person's transactions are zero until he or she contributes \$200; at that point, the contributor's total number of transactions are counted. In the case of LaRouche, this shows that many supporters have given many smaller contributions.

Source: Federal Election Commission.

Stop Playing Football With Korea Powderkeg, Says Russia

by Kathy Wolfe

The Six Power Talks on Korea adjourned in stalemate on Feb. 28, under Vice President Dick Cheney's continuing direction to the American delegation to make unilateral demands that North Korea simply give up all nuclear programs, including peaceful nuclear power, or else. "By insisting only on the complete, verifiable and irreversible dismantling [CVID] of the D.P.R.K.'s [North Korea's] nuclear program, we have assured that CVID is now more on the table than ever," a senior U.S. official said, calling that a success. Yet the basis for the talks, was Pyongyang's original proposal to disarm in exchange for a simultaneous security guarantee, a plan introduced by Russia and South Korea and supported by China and Japan. By dismissing it, in fact, Washington created deliberate failure. "We don't negotiate with evil; we defeat evil," as Cheney told a Korea policy meeting on Dec. 12.

Back in Moscow, Russian negotiator Deputy Foreign Minister Alexander Losyukov warned on Feb. 29 against playing political football with the danger of a nuclear war in Korea. Washington's hard line "is unlikely to be solved before the U.S. election, as there are political factors," he told South Korean radio, referring to Cheney's use of "get tough on Pyongyang" rhetoric to woo right-wing votes. "If this goes on, mistrust will grow on the Korean peninsula. Nuclear tensions could be aggravated, and the U.S. could raise the possibility of military intervention."

There was no deal because "Cheney et. al. don't want a deal," a former top U.S. official confirmed to *EIR*. "Therefore the U.S. team is not capable of getting a deal and selling it politically, at least not until after November. As a result, North Korea is also merely election-watching, so both sides are stalling. The situation is, in fact, dangerous."

"The repeated mantra of the U.S. team's continuing to chant Complete Verifiable Irreversible Disarmament . . . is

like trying to drive down a high-speed freeway while staring in one's rear-view mirror," as California analyst Peter Hayes wrote recently. "It's a recipe for catastrophic collision. Why are U.S. diplomats engaging in faux-diplomacy, knowing they cannot succeed in forcing the D.P.R.K. to capitulate? . . . Hard-liners, especially VP Cheney, have intervened to block flexible negotiating."

Eurasia's Next Options

"The Bush Administration is not interested in a settlement," North Korea expert Selig Harrison told AFP Feb. 23. "They view the negotiations as a way of showing that a settlement is not possible, and that coercive measures are necessary." As North Korean Ambassador Li Gun said in an extraordinary statement on Feb. 6, unless Washington stops the mantra-chanting, it will be clear they have "an ulterior goal."

The Six Power Talks were proposed almost a year ago in Seoul on April 10, 2003, when Russian Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov called for Russia, China, South Korea, the United States, and Japan to sign a multilateral non-aggression pact with North Korea. "Russia is willing to take part in a 'cross guarantee' of the North Korean regime between the U.S., China, Russia," and the rest, he said. "North Korea will resist U.S. efforts to resolve the nuclear crisis at the United Nations, as the UN's authority is seriously undermined by the war in Iraq."

But while Cheney and his neo-cons have refused to give up their "pre-emptive nuclear first strike" policy, the world has changed dramatically around them. Their excuse for invading Iraq is exposed as a fraud; the Iraq occupation is a failure worse than Vietnam; and the dollar is collapsing as the global financial system unravels. Now Cheney's Korea policy is exposed as "designed to fail." What has really been demon-

strated, is that Cheney and his first-strike policy are both failures.

This is no time for Eurasians in Korea, Russia, Japan, or China, to sit and wait for November. They have the sovereign power to immediately strengthen trade, economic development, infrastructure projects, and monetary cooperation among the Koreans, Japan, China, Russia, India, and Europe, to form a “Eurasian Community of Principle” as Lyndon LaRouche detailed in a Sept. 23, 2003 Moscow speech. Only such an extended coalition would have the clout to assert its rights, but acting together, they can create a deterrent big enough to prevent a war in the region, until the LaRouche movement has given Cheney and his doctrine the boot at home.

If Eurasian nations adopt the “economy first” policy for the Korean Peninsula, and put full resources into running the trains of the Eurasian Land-Bridge “from Busan to Pyongyang” and on to Paris, there is nothing the neo-cons can do to stop it.

Tunnel Vision

Seoul’s ruling Uri Party chairman Chung Dong-young showed the visionary new approach needed, on Feb. 27, when he again proposed construction of an undersea tunnel between South Korea and Japan to boost bilateral trade, a project which has been long promoted by *EIR* as integral to the Eurasian Land-Bridge (often referred to in Korea as the “Iron Silk Road”). “An undersea tunnel would provide a viable formula for the two neighboring countries’ bright future in the upcoming era where Northeast Asia is increasingly powerful in the world economy,” Chung said during a two-day trip to Tokyo. He said the tunnel should connect Busan (Pusan), South Korea’s second largest city, with the city of Fukuoka in Japan. “If the 15-kilometer-long tunnel is built, Japanese railroads could be linked to European cities through the Trans-Korean Railway, the Trans-Siberian Railway and the Trans-Chinese Railway,” Chung said.

This is the first mention of the Korea-Japan tunnel project since President Roh Moo-hyun raised it in his Feb. 25, 2003 meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi. In fact, it’s the first serious mention of large-scale “New Deal” infrastructure construction programs for the region since President Roh’s historic Feb. 25, 2003 inauguration speech, which focussed on the full vision of the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

Fascinating as well, a “young Turk” group in Seoul’s opposition Grand National Party (GNP) on March 1 adopted a platform of new policy alternatives on North Korea, calling for doubling North Korean per-capita income through the expansion of economic support from the South. Their “New Vision for GNP” would mark a sharp departure from the party’s past made-in-Washington approach. In a press conference at GNP headquarters, Reps. Nam Kyung-phil, Won Hee-ryong, and eight other young lawmakers proposed that the government transfer corporate taxes collected from local

companies to their northern counterpart in cash, when doing business in the North, among other ideas. They represent a recent internal rebellion, demanding a new party leadership which will act more in the interests of Korean national sovereignty.

Unfortunately, however the opposite brand of “tunnel vision” has been in control of the region for most of the last year. Most Eurasian nations have been too narrowly focussed on domestic affairs to notice the collapse of Cheney’s global Roman Empire and the enormous strategic weakness of the Bush Administration, as the global dollar-based monetary system comes down.

Economic Crisis Looms

Among Roh’s advisors, for example, a small Jacobin “Korea first” group has argued heatedly against the Iron Silk Road policy, calling it a “scam” which would divert Korean investments into China, Russia, and Europe. “We should use all our money to help the poor in South Korea, to help North Korea,” one of them told *EIR*. “We should forget all these foreigners and only help Koreans.”

This extreme tunnel vision is rejected by most of Roh’s party, but even those who support the Silk Road have been afraid to strongly promote an international alliance, fearful that the Korean public is too selfishly focussed on its own domestic “my money” issues to care about the future and the alliances it makes necessary.

This is suicide, since only a broad coalition with China, Japan, Russia, India, and Europe, can help South Korea escape the drift toward war which Cheney’s failures have set into motion.

This narrow “my money” focus inside each nation has allowed various schemes to pit Japan, Korea, and China all against each other, in a way which has almost frozen the Eurasian Land-Bridge effort in the past year. Among the worst offenders has been Japanese Prime Minister Koizumi, whose repeated hostile acts toward South Korea and China have earned him constant, vociferous attacks by their heads of state.

Meanwhile, Eurasia could be engulfed in the global financial crisis which is now causing genocide in Argentina, Haiti, and elsewhere—which selfish East Asians are ignoring. South Korea, for example, is entirely dependent on huge domestic credit card borrowings, imposed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) during 1998-2000, and this debt is about to pop.

“Korea is heading toward a very precarious position. Even a small shock from abroad can seriously destabilize the situation,” one Seoul economist told *EIR*. This would cause the foreign hot money brought in by the IMF, which is all that is holding up the Seoul stock market, to run away home. “We are already divided into two different classes of people: rich and poor, globalized and localized. If no drastic restructuring of the financial system is done soon, there may be no way to salvage the Korean economy.”

Legality of Iraq War Challenged in Britain

by Mark Burdman

With the end-of-March first anniversary of the launching of the Iraq war approaching, and Britain absorbed in months of intense controversy over Prime Minister Tony Blair's wildly exaggerated pre-war allegations about Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, Blair has been fervently hoping, as his 10 Downing Street spokesmen put it, to "draw a line" under the Iraq issue, and to "move on" to other matters of pressing concern. But alas for Blair, this has not come to pass. Not only has the gruesome news from "postwar Iraq" grabbed international headlines. Simultaneously, in Britain, the alleged legal foundation on which Britain went to war, has come under attack.

The main event catalyzing this new assault on the edifice of Blair's brief for war, was the case of Katharine Gun, an employee at the top-secret Government Communications Headquarters (GCHQ) surveillance complex in Cheltenham, the British counterpart of, and collaborator with the National Security Agency (NSA) in the United States. Gun was charged with violating the Official Secrets Act, for having, in March 2003 as the invasion of Iraq was beginning, passed on to the London *Observer* newspaper, secret intelligence about U.S. and British spying operations at the United Nations. This was at a time when there was an intense battle, at the UN, over Anglo-American efforts to procure a new UN Security Council resolution authorizing war with Iraq.

Almost one year later, on Feb. 25, British Attorney-General Lord Goldsmith and the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), in a surprising move, shut down the case against Gun, and she walked off free.

To some extent, the Gun case was quickly upstaged, when former International Development Secretary Clare Short, who had resigned from the Blair cabinet in protest at the Iraq invasion, told a British television interviewer that Britain had regularly spied on the office of UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan.

As sensational and important as this may be, the Gun case brought to the surface something even more devastating: that Britain, and the United States, went to war in defiance of international law.

'This Is an Illegal Pre-emptive War'

The main defense of Gun's lawyers was the argument of "necessity," that she acted with the intent of preventing

British casualties in a war that she believed to be illegal. The defense was ready to demonstrate that Gun's view, on this point, was in accordance with the body of official British legal opinion available at the time. To this end, the defense was reportedly prepared to call, as witness, Elisabeth Wilmshurst.

Wilmshurst resigned as deputy legal advisor in the Foreign Office, on the eve of the war, in disagreement with the March 17, 2003 judgment of Attorney-General Lord Goldsmith, that launching war would be in accordance with international law, and that existing UN resolutions, at the time, were sufficient legal ground for military action.

That gets to the nub of the matter which has now become a new challenge to the Blair government's participation in the war policy of Dick Cheney and the neo-conservatives in Washington. Beyond Wilmshurst's projected testimony, the defense was prepared to raise questions about Lord Goldsmith's judgment. As per British convention, his full argumentation has never been made public. Informed sources claim, that as soon as Gun's legal team indicated it was prepared to move into this highly charged matter, the case was shut down by Goldsmith and the CPS.

Obviously, a neuralgic point had been touched. The dismissal of the Gun case opened up a national furor.

In the end-February/early-March period, it has been revealed by such reliable sources as London *Guardian* security affairs editor Richard Norton-Taylor, that in the run-up to the war, the vast majority of legal opinion in the official Whitehall establishment—including in the Foreign Office and Ministry of Defence—as well as in the British legal profession, was that launching an Iraq invasion would be in violation of international law. The main line of thinking involved one of, or a combination of three factors: that Iraq did not represent a clear and present threat to Britain; that there was not United Nations authorization for war; and that launching a pre-emptive war would set a dangerous precedent.

Explosive reports in the Sunday, Feb. 29 *Observer* and *Independent on Sunday* revealed that, only days before the war began, Chief of the Defence Staff Lord Boyce was refusing to commit his forces, based in Kuwait, to war against Iraq. He was concerned that the war would not be legal, and that his troops might be found guilty of war crimes, should they engage in conflict. At that point, Lord Goldsmith came forward with his decision, that the war would be legal. The papers allege, that this was a change from an earlier Goldsmith position, that an explicit UN authorization for war, codified in a new resolution, would be required.

There are widespread suspicions that Goldsmith was "leaned on" by the Blair government to alter his opinion; which, if proven, would almost certainly be an impeachable offense.

Clare Short has pointed in the direction of some kind of behind-the-scenes manipulation, stressing that Goldsmith is a close associate of Blair, and was appointed to his position,

as well as to a peerage, by the Prime Minister.

A number of voices have been raised, demanding that precedent be tossed aside, and that the full text of Lord Goldsmith's judgment on the war be published. Former British Prime Minister John Major stated, on Feb. 29, that the controversy was "poisoning the whole political atmosphere," and that "this poison needs to be let out of the system" by its publication. Lord Alexander, chairman of the legal organization Justice and a past chairman of the Bar, has demanded publication, asserting "this was the most important legal opinion given in the last quarter of a century" in Britain.

Speaking to *EIR* Feb. 29, Labour Party parliamentarian Tam Dalyell, longest-serving member of the House of Commons, proclaimed that the Goldsmith decision must be published, because "this is a vital matter, of war and peace. . . . The fundamental issue brought to the fore by the Gun case, is that the Iraq war is an illegal pre-emptive war."

Indeed, at the time, the Goldsmith decision of mid-March 2003 was a key factor in swinging a hesitant portion of the British Parliament and the British public behind going to war. The other key factor in shifting sentiment was the hyped-up claims about the Iraqi weapons threat—claims which have, since then, been thoroughly debunked as bogus.

Another Cheney Dirty Deed?

Yet another angle to the story has been introduced by Labour peer, Baroness Helena Kennedy of The Shaws, herself a prominent barrister. In a new book released in early March, *Just Law*, she writes: "In the weeks before the war, the British Government conveyed to Washington its concerns about the war, explaining that the preponderance of its legal opinion was that war would be unlawful without a second resolution of the Security Council." The response from Washington to the British government, she reports, was "get yourself some different lawyers."

In a Feb. 29 interview with Britain's GMTV, Baroness Kennedy questioned the way in which Attorney General Lord Goldsmith came up with his advice that the war would be legal. She told GMTV, based on information from a Whitehall source, that after receiving Washington's view, Lord Goldsmith turned to one lawyer of "hawkish" views, outside the "circle" of the majority of legal opinion, Professor Christopher Greenwood of the London School of Economics, and based his opinion on that one lawyer's view. "It was interesting," she noted, "that out of, probably, only two [British] lawyers who would have argued for the legality of going to war, one of those was the person to whom the attorney general turned."

The relevant question to be asked, is whether the "Washington" view reported by Baroness Kennedy, originated from Vice President Dick Cheney, or from one of Cheney's staff or neo-conservative circle. As *EIR* has extensively documented, Cheney is no stranger to flouting the law.

Attempt To Trigger Civil War Fails in Iraq

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

Someone certainly wants civil war in Iraq. The atrocities committed against Shi'ite worshippers on March 2, at holy sites in Baghdad and Kerbala, could have no other motivation than to pit Shi'ites against Sunnis. It was only the firm authority of the highest religious Shi'a leadership, Ayatollah Ali al-Husseini al-Sistani—echoed by his Sunni counterparts—which prevented a spiral of revenge and counter-revenge lynchings. Al-Sistani called for calm and national unity; Sunni scholars also refused to fall into the trap, as their religious leaders in Falluja issued appeals for blood donations to save Shi'ites' lives in Kerbala and Baghdad.

It was well known beforehand that 2-3 million Shi'ites were expected to gather in the holy city of Kerbala on March 2, on the anniversary of the martyrdom of the third Imam, Hussein. Hussein, who was the grandson of the Prophet Muhammad, was killed at Kerbala by the army of Caliph Yazid in 680. Hussein's father, Ali, had been murdered 19 years earlier, leading to the central schism in Islam between Sunni and Shi'a. After Ali's death, the Umayyads had moved the caliphate to Damascus and established a kingdom, with hereditary succession. Hussein rejected this, and resisted thousands of soldiers who had surrounded him and his family members and followers. He was ordered to return to Medina, but refused. In the ensuing seven-day battle, he was killed, his head severed and sent to Egypt, while his body was buried in Kerbala, in the shrine dedicated to him.

Imam Hussein is revered as a great martyr, as important for Shi'ite (and other) Muslims as Joan of Arc for the French, or Christ for all Christians. His resistance was not only religious, but highly political. It is said that his killers have been long gone and forgotten, while Hussein continues to change history every day and every year. He is known for having been willing to give his life for a principle.

Demonstrations for National Elections

The commemorations slated for Kerbala, and in Baghdad at the al-Khadimiyya shrine (where two Shi'ite religious figures, Imam Musa Kazem and his grandson Imam Muhammed al-Jawad, are buried), were particularly significant; it was the first time in decades that Iraq's Shi'ites had been able to freely observe this holy day. One day earlier, largely ignored by international media, political demonstrations had taken place in Kerbala and elsewhere to denounce the foreign occupation; British, American, and Israeli flags were demonstratively

burned. At least 100,000 people demonstrated in Baghdad on March 1, calling for elections. Supreme Council for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq leader Abdul Aziz al-Hakim presented the policy of Ayatollah al-Sistani, that national elections must be held as soon as possible.

Then, on the holiest Shi'ite holiday, explosions ripped through the shrines in the capital and Kerbala, leaving hundreds of dead and wounded. As noted by the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* on March 4, in another setting, revenge murders would have occurred. The response of Ayatollah al-Sistani, issued immediately, was crucial: "While we lay the responsibility on the occupying forces, for their foot-dragging and laxity in controlling the borders of Iraq and preventing infiltration from neighboring countries, and for not enhancing the national security forces, who are assigned to provide security for the nation, and enabling the competent elements, providing them with equipment and logistics which are necessary to carry out their mission; we call on all the sons of the Iraqi people, to exercise more caution and to be aware of the schemes of the enemy and of those who have ambitions in our country; and I urge them to work seriously, to close ranks and speak with one voice, in order to bring about a quick return, to this wounded country, of its sovereignty, independence, and stability."

Al-Sistani's remarks were echoed by those of the secretary general of the Scholars of Iraq, Harith al-Dhari, a Sunni leader, whose brother was recently killed in a crime attributed to "Shi'ites." Speaking on television, al-Dhari said the bloodletting in Kerbala and Baghdad had been the responsibility of the U.S. and its agents. A statement by Iranian Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei also placed the blame on the occupying forces. Khamenei added, "Iraq's political and cultural scholars should make every effort to oust the occupiers and establish a national, Islamic government in Iraq." And Lebanese Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrullah denounced an occupation plot behind the bombings.

Who Are the Perpetrators?

Whoever was materially behind the suicide bombings at in Baghdad and Kerbala, the responsibility does lie at the doorstep of the occupying powers. Angry Iraqis made this clear as they pelted stones at U.S. tanks in Baghdad; it is the Americans who started the war and imposed the occupation. One assumption shared by the entire population, is that such an atrocity could not have been the work of Iraqis, or religious Muslims.

The line immediately put out by the occupying powers was, predictably, that it was al-Qaeda. Speaking immediately after the events, Vice President Cheney told American television that almost certainly, al-Qaeda and Abu Mussab al-Zarqawi were the guilty parties. Central Command chief Gen. John Abizaid, testifying before the House Armed Services Committee on March 4, was specific: "We have clear intelligence," he said, "that ties Zarqawi to this attack. We also

have intelligence that shows there are some linkages between Zarqawi and former regime elements, particularly the Iraqi intelligence services." Other U.S. officials, led by Iraq consul Paul Bremer, fell into step, promptly declaring, "Zarqawi did it."

Zarqawi is said to be a Jordanian militant Islamist with links to al-Qaeda. Prominent press coverage had been given to the news, weeks ago, that a courier of Zarqawi's had been intercepted by the U.S. forces, with a CD containing a message by the terrorist. In it, he had vowed to ignite civil strife between the Sunnis and the Shi'a, in Iraq. How the message was intercepted, who the courier was, whether or not the recording is authentic—all are big question marks.

Nasrullah of the Hezbollah in Lebanon called the bluff on al-Qaeda, challenging them, if they were behind the attacks, to come out and explain to Muslims worldwide why they should applaud such vile murder. In response, an "al-Qaeda" office abroad issued a statement, denying any involvement.

General Abizaid testified that the United States had had prior intelligence that the attacks would occur. "I believe the plan was for even greater carnage," he said, "and I think that joint action between Americans and Iraqis prevented that from happening, and we had better cooperation among various groups throughout Iraq in terms of security than is widely reported."

It might be asked, what prior intelligence Israel might have had? Several regional experts have noted that the Sharon wing in Israel, along with the neo-conservatives in Washington, share the view that if Iraq is blown up in civil war, it can easily be partitioned in three parts, à la Henry Kissinger's public argument.

The Zarqawi cover story is dismissed by government officials in the region, who say that the details being put out by the Americans are "mythical." One profile provided to *EIR* is that al-Zarqawi is a Jordanian anti-Shi'ia fanatic, whose actual name is Fadel al-Khalayleh, and who has been traced to Pakistan in the 1980s, before going to Afghanistan.

At the same time, there is clearly no underlying inter-Muslim civil conflict going on, despite the claims put out by the Samuel Huntington-Bernard Lewis clash of civilizations school, that this is "natural."

There is a crucial overlooked element—a British double game, with Israeli involvement. Some force wants bloody destabilization, and the British—who are both "with" the United States in Iraq, and "against" it—have a history of such double operations. The British want to secure a future advantage for themselves, playing off a major embarrassment for the United States, which is already hated throughout the Middle East. As to the Israeli government, regional sources report that it is in a campaign to systematically eliminate all moderate Shi'ites in Iraq, leaving only the most radical forces, who would be an excuse for new repression, brutalization, and extending the occupation. This mode of killing the moderates is what the Ariel Sharon and Eretz Israel forces have long

used against the Palestinian leadership.

The British and Israeli motives are coherent with the dirty operations of the U.S. neo-conservative networks, which use terrorism as covert warfare to secure their policy objectives.

The Political Battle Begins

Responsible Iraqi leaders, including religious authorities, remain focussed on wielding their authority to force through a political solution.

Just prior to the attacks, the Iraqi Governing Council had reached an agreement, under immense pressure from Bremer, on an interim constitution, to allow for the formal transfer of sovereignty by June 30. Disagreement over the basis for law, as well as the role of the Kurdish autonomous area, had led to a walkout by Shi'ite members on the eve of the Feb. 28 deadline set by Bremer. Under enhanced pressure, a compromise formula was found, whereby Islam would be "a" (rather than "the") source of law, no laws would be passed that violated Islam, and the principle of federation would be upheld, without any details given regarding Kurdish claims. The Kurds were allowed to maintain their militias, the *peshmerga*, a concession which did not please the Shi'ite representatives, whose militias have been outlawed. Elections were slated to be held by the end of 2004, or in January 2005 at the latest.

Despite continuing disagreement, all signed, including the Shi'ites, who have been following the guidance of al-Sistani. This was done for political reasons, according to sources in Iran; that is, after having received the guarantee of elections as demanded, Ayatollah al-Sistani aims at forcing through its implementation, in order to establish an elected government which can end the occupation. The aim is to force the occupying military forces to leave.

If the United States were to renege on its promises, and/or to attempt the merely cosmetic transfer of sovereignty currently on Washington's agenda, the combined force of the Shi'ite and Sunni religious authorities, whose cooperation has been consolidated by the tragic March 2 events, could bring millions of Iraqis into the streets. Awareness of this fact has forced the occupation to make the concessions it has made thus far, but they will not suffice.

A provoked civil war will not work. In fact, there is no basis in Iraqi history for such a Shi'ite-Sunni conflict. And the corollary to this fact is that the occupation will not function. The only rational and just solution lies in the withdrawal of the occupying forces, with the transfer of responsibility for overseeing elections, to the United Nations.

Why Afghanistan Is Becoming a Narco-State

by Ramtanu Maitra

Within a few weeks, Afghan farmers in the southern and southeastern part of the country will start harvesting poppy. If the annual wailing of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and U.S lawmakers are interpreted right, Afghanistan is going to have a bumper crop; that means it would exceed last year's monstrous crop of 3,600 tons and cross the 4,000 ton mark. Afghanistan remains the world's largest source of illicit opium, a new UNODC survey reported on October 29, 2003.

Similar wailings were heard last year at this time, and have simply become a ritual. The United States has no will, no determination, and no plan—as Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld acknowledged at a Pentagon press conference last September—to deal with Afghan drug production.

The tolerance of this U.S. "ally" as the world's dominant opium producer goes higher than Rumsfeld and farther than the "hands-off" attitude he expressed. Since the New York Stock Exchange's notorious mega-millionaire Richard Grasso and associates made their infamous "business visit" to the leaders of the FARC narco-terrorist cartel in the Colombian jungle in 1999, it has been the case that this driver of worldwide war—narcotics traffic—is also a key driver of the international banking system. Grasso and company went, then, to get FARC narco-dollars invested in New York markets; the International Monetary Fund policy on debts has consistently pushed nations to "access" illegal drug proceeds for their GDP and their international debt repayment capabilities. There is fierce banking competition for narco-dollars—one of the biggest sources of cash flow in the world today, at a time when the dollar-based financial system faces collapse.

During 1995-99, the global production of both opium and coca *declined*, due to drastic reductions achieved by both Bolivia and Peru, and Burmese government interdiction which cut opium production there by about half. But since 1996, the production of opium in Afghanistan zoomed in the opposite direction, from less than 1,500 tons to the near-4,000 tons estimated for 2003; and Colombian coca production shot up by 126% from 1995-99 under the increasing direction of Richard Grasso's prospective business partners in the FARC.

The UN survey found that in 2003, Afghanistan produced three-quarters of the world's illicit opium, as it did in 2002. The area under opium poppy cultivation increased by 8%, from 74,000 hectares in 2002 to 80,000 in 2003; and opium production increased by 6 percent from 3,400 to 3,600 tons,

— FOR A —

DIALOGUE OF CULTURES

www.schillerinstitute.org

the U.N. report said. This year's figure will be over 4,000 tons, if the estimates are correct. The number of farmers has increased to 264,000 opium-growing families, representing 7% of Afghanistan's population of 24 million.

In addition, the report said, there has been "a clear and accelerating extension of opium cultivation to previously unaffected or marginally affected areas" of the country. The number of provinces where opium poppy cultivation was reported has steadily increased, from 18 provinces in 1999, to 24 in 2002, and to 28—out of a total of 32—in 2003.

The tragedy in all this, is that the Taliban cannot be blamed for the poppy explosion any longer. On the other hand, those who are perpetuating opium cultivation are untouchable, because they provide Afghanistan "stability"—a magic word in the American lexicon, which means victory. No one in Washington really cares what kind of stability is achieved by turning over a country to the hands of drug warlords.

The Phony Debates

For the policymakers, confronted with this difficult situation, the answer is simple: Condemn the drug traffickers; urge everyone to cooperate to help eradicate drugs; and wait for the next year's bumper crop to show up. In essence, nothing should be done which would rock the virtual boat of stability.

This phenomenon was in full display on Feb. 11, when Congressman Henry Hyde (R-Ill.) at the House International Relations Committee, called on the Pentagon to treat opium labs and storage areas in Afghanistan as "legitimate military targets, and to utilize [the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency's] narcotics-related intelligence to locate other such targets." The statement, designed for public consumption, had neither any meaning nor any content, and was awash with dishonesty.

The Pentagon's counternarcotics office, well aware of the dog-and-pony show that surrounds the Afghan drug issue, promptly issued a statement on Feb. 11, re-emphasizing that "U.S. troops destroy drug facilities only if they are discovered incidental to military operations and if the mission permits."

The head of drug intelligence for Britain's customs service, Chris Farrimond, said that drug enforcement places coalition troops at greater risk. "If drugs are really big in a particular province, and we've got soldiers doing reconnaissance and then seen going out and destroying labs, there could be repercussions," he told the Congressional committee.

Speaking from Geneva, the executive director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Antonio Maria Costa, tried to evoke what worries the American lawmakers most—the dreaded instability. He said that several hundred million dollars in current opium drug profits could be going to the Taliban and to terrorist groups such as al-Qaeda. Representative Hyde echoed those concerns in his prepared remarks: "We clearly have a possible 'narco-terrorist' state in the making in Afghanistan, with all that means for our short- and long-term strategic and security interests."

Later, Hyde, in an interview elaborating on his statement,

turned it on its head and agreed that going after labs could be dangerous and could hamper collection of intelligence. It is evident that he, or American lawmakers in general, are not the only ones who are dishonest about Afghan drugs. Costa and the United Nations are equally dishonest, because they would not tell the truth. They would not spell out who controls drugs; why farmers grow drugs; why the U.S. and NATO commanders protect the drug barons; and why President Hamid Karzai is surrounded by the drug warlords.

Afghanistan's Drug Warlords

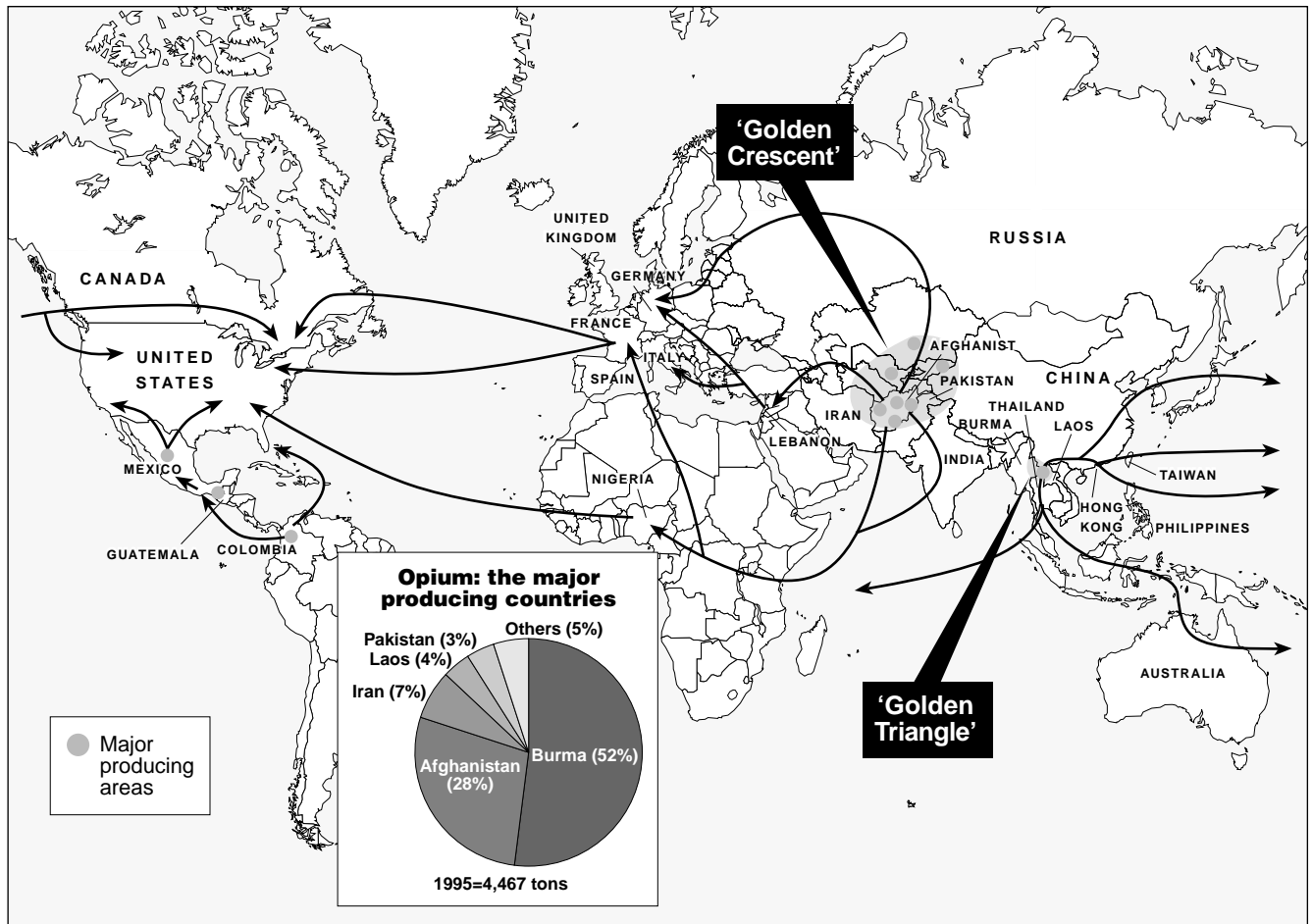
Another dog-and-pony show was in full swing last December in a huge tent in Kabul, where 502 Afghan delegates had assembled to rubber-stamp the U.S.-drafted Afghan constitution. The tent activities were dominated by the drug warlords (no warlord in Afghanistan can be of substance unless he dips into the huge money generated by Afghan opium). In the front row were the UN representative Lakhdar Brahimi, U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan Zalmay Khalilzad, and interim Afghan President Hamid Karzai. The morning session of Dec. 19 was livened up when a female delegate from the western province of Farah, Malalai Joya, denounced the drug warlords. "Why have you again selected as committee chairmen, those criminals who have brought these disasters for the Afghan people? In my opinion they should be taken to the world court," said Joya.

One of the drug warlords, Abdul Rasool Sayyaf, presiding over the session, asked that Joya be removed. She was indeed removed for a few hours, and business as usual descended inside the tent. What did Brahimi, Khalilzad, and Karzai—who represent the so-called anti-drug lobby—do inside the tent? It has not been reported, but someone should have handed each one a *burqa* under which they could hide.

The trouble started in late 2001 following the ouster of the Taliban, and these problems have not been attacked. The leaders the United States considers eligible to fill out an interim government, included many who are implicated in drug-trafficking since the 1980s. The BBC compiled a list of these leaders in November 2001. Leading the list was President Burnahuddin Rabbani, the main player inside the tent in the December Loya Jirga in Kabul, and whose home province of Badakshan became—in the 1990s, while under his control—"the stepping stone for an entirely new means of conveying opiates to Europe, via Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Russia's Central Asian railway service." Veteran Uzbek-Afghan Gen. Abdur Rashid Dostum, in Mazar-i-Sharif, who is now once more back in the U.S. fold, "was suspected of earning huge profits by exporting drugs via Uzbekistan."

Of the seven Pashtun leaders named as eligible for the interim government, three (Pir Sayed Gailani, Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, and Hazi Bashir) have been linked in the past to drug-trafficking. A fourth, Younus Khalis, is a powerful figure from drug-rich Nangarhar province, and is the man with whom Osama bin Laden made contact in 1996, before offer-

FIGURE 1
Heroin-Trafficking Routes



Source: NNICC; EIR.

*This map was published in EIR's July 1996 report, **Dope, Inc.** a \$521 Billion Business. There has been, since then, a very significant change among the major producers of opium: Afghanistan now accounts for 75% of the world supply.*

ing his riches to the Taliban. Hekmatyar has now joined the anti-U.S. drug lobby.

The restored leader of the Shura-i-Mashriqi or Eastern Shura in Nangarhar province, Haji Abdul Qadir (who withdrew from the Bonn leadership conference and was later assassinated on his first work day as Vice President in Kabul), became rich in former times as the Afghan source of a drug pipeline involving, in Pakistan, Haji Ayub Afridi, "the lord of Khyber heroin-dealing."

In the 1980s, all the major Afghan warlords, except for the Northern Alliance's Ahmed Shah Massoud—who had his own opium fiefdom in northern Afghanistan—were part of Afridi's coalition of drug traders in the CIA-sponsored holy war against the Soviets. Commanders such as Haji Abdul Qadir, Haji Mohammed Zaman, and Hazrat Ali once again began ruling the roost in these areas. These commanders used

to be known as the biggest heroin and opium mafia in Afghanistan's Pashtun belt.

Cancer About To Metastasize

It is not necessary to name more Afghan drug warlords. Malalai Joya made it clear at the Loya Jirga why Afghanistan is becoming a narco-state.

In this context, it is worth noting how fast Afghanistan is approaching that narco-state status. "The country is clearly at a crossroads: Either major surgical drug control measures are taken now, or the drug cancer in Afghanistan will keep spreading and metastasize into corruption, violence, and terrorism," UNODC Executive Director Costa said at a press conference in Moscow releasing the report in early February.

Their survey found that in 2003, the income of Afghan opium farmers and traffickers was about \$2.3 billion, a sum

equivalent to half the legitimate GDP of the country, the report said. "Out of this drug chest, some provincial administrators and military commanders take a considerable share," it noted. "The more they get used to this, the less likely it becomes that they will respect the law, be loyal to Kabul, and support the legal economy." UNODC said that the 2003 harvest represents an average potential income of about \$3,900 per opium-growing family, making the average per capita income among them \$594. In comparison, in 2002, Afghanistan's population as a whole suffered a per capita GDP of about \$184.

The report said that about 10 million people, or two-thirds of opiate abusers in the world, now consume Afghan opiates. Among the most affected countries are Russia and Europe. Heroin injecting is also fueling the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Central Asia, Russia, and Eastern Europe. UNODC estimates that more than half a million people are involved in the illicit opium trade along the trafficking chain from Afghanistan to Europe.

In addition to releasing the report, Costa also said that the traffickers make huge sums of money. It is, therefore, imperative to confront them with the penalty associated with breaking the law, he added. But Costa never said who would bell the cat in this way.

In a preface, Costa also said that the experience of several countries in Asia and Latin America demonstrates that dismantling a drug economy can be long and complex, lasting a generation or longer." There is a palpable risk that Afghanistan will again turn into a failed state, this time in the hands of drug cartels and narco-terrorists—a risk referred to more than once by President Karzai."

Another version of the same picture becomes visible from the following statement by Ashraf Ghani, a former World Bank official who is now Afghanistan's Minister of Finance. He told reporters on one occasion that everything could be threatened if the government doesn't take this drug trafficking seriously. "The United States is not helpful," Ghani said. "They say we can be OK in ten years, like Thailand; but if we wait ten years, there will be a drug dealer sitting in my house."

Why No Action?

This leads to the question why the U.S.-led coalition forces have formed an alliance with the drug warlords. One answer has been provided by the *Financial Times* of London in its Feb. 18, 2002 article, which noted, "The United States and United Nations have ignored repeated calls by the international anti-drugs community to address the increasing menace of Afghanistan's opium cultivation, threatening a rift between Europe and the U.S. as they begin to reconstruct the country. . . . European governments believe one of the reasons the United States is 'out to lunch on the issue,' as one diplomat put it, is that Afghan heroin is not a significant player in the U.S. drugs market, accounting for less than 5 per cent of consumption. Colombia, he said, was the focus of the U.S. anti-drugs campaign. This is in sharp contrast to Europe, where Afghan heroin is viewed as a main source of the re-

gion's trade in hard drugs." In fact, according to the United Nations, Afghan opium accounts for as much as 90% of the heroin consumed in Europe.

But the blame game can only go so far. In reality, except Russia, no other country has shown active concern about the ill effects of Afghan drugs. The Afghan drug traffic has made 4-5 million Russians into addicts, and the number is growing fast; Moscow is the loudest and perhaps the most constructive voice out there. Boris Kalachev, Professor of the Criminology Department of Moscow University under the Russian Interior Ministry, speaking at the UN Security Council last June, pointed out that he believes that Afghan drug trafficking concerns not only Russia but the international community as well.

According to Kalachev, Afghan poverty accounts for the fact that "production of drugs has become the main activity of Afghans." He also points out that "drug traffickers and authorities are knitting together." Kalachev believes that it is necessary to set up a commission, involving Russia, to monitor financial means allocated for the restoration of Afghanistan. According to him, the World Bank has already allocated \$1.3 billion for Afghanistan, but "it is still unclear what purposes the money was used for." Kalachev believes that "if the EU [European Union] and the U.S.A are concerned with drug trafficking through Russian territory, they have to partly finance the Russian frontier corps on the Tajik-Afghan border."

At the 40th annual Munich Conference on Security Policy in early February, Russian Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov, in the presence of the NATO defense ministers including American Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld, accused the United States and its NATO allies of allowing Afghan warlords to produce and export drugs. Ivanov called it understandable that by allowing drug peddling in Afghanistan, the North Atlantic Alliance ensures the loyalty of warlords on the ground and of some Afghan leaders. He said the drug flow from Afghanistan is posing a serious threat to the national security of a number of former Central Asian Soviet republics, as well as Russia.

The Russians, however, have gone beyond the United Nations to bring the issue to the fore. The Russian initiative to combat the production of drugs in Afghanistan is included in an Afghanistan action plan which has been adopted by the G-8, as a result of a two-day conference of its finance ministers and central bankers in Boca Raton Feb. 6-7. That final communiqué said: "We recognize that opium production poses a serious threat to security, economic growth, and reconstruction in Afghanistan. We call on the international community and the Afghan authorities to join forces so as to eliminate opium production."

Russian Finance Minister Aleksey Kudrin said that Russia is ready to provide the assistance that is necessary to combat drugs production and to control their spread. "The main solution to the problem is creating jobs and other sources of [legal] income in Afghanistan, as drugs today are the only source of income for a large number of Afghans, who have no other means of existence."

Palestinians Need Viable Political Solution

by Carl Osgood

Less than a month after President Bush took office, Palestinian legislator Dr. Hanan Ashrawi, then serving as a spokeswoman for Palestinian Authority president Yassir Arafat, warned an audience at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., that the violence between Israelis and Palestinians could only stop if Israel withdraws from occupying Palestinian land. Instead, the victims of the occupation were being blamed for the violence resulting from the presence of Israeli troops, the checkpoints and the illegal settlements. In a Feb. 12, 2004 return appearance, sponsored by the Council for the National Interest, Ashrawi reported that the already-bad situation has only worsened since her previous Washington report, with the continued Israeli siege, targeted assassinations, and the construction of Ariel Sharon's wall around the West Bank.

Ashrawi warned that conditions are "extremely critical"; that continuation of the status quo is "untenable"; and that "conditions are converging to make peace more difficult." She noted a "strange ideological alliance" of Christians and neo-conservatives in the United States who are speaking the same language as "the absolutists in our part of the world." She warned that this "is not conducive to peace."

Making matters worse is the hands-off approach of the United States, which has, she said, put peace "on a back burner," managing the crisis instead—a de facto accommodation to Israeli measures. Ashrawi warned that the vacuum left by United States inaction is being filled by power politics, meaning Israeli unilateralism. She reported that even Palestinians who understand the nature of what she called the United States-Israeli strategic alliance, are still seeking United States involvement in finding a solution that leads to peace.

"The United States has to understand," Ashrawi said, "that the Palestinian question has to be solved," and is the key to bringing stability and prosperity to the region. Solving the Palestinian question is also a test for the global rule of law and the credibility of the international community. She warned that the double standard in the treatment of Israelis and Palestinians "has served to create feelings of injustice and support for the kinds of political moves that rule out dialogue." Nonetheless, it is only the United States, Ashrawi maintained, that can hold Israel accountable for its actions. Neither the UN, Europe, nor any other power will take the

necessary steps, without United States involvement.

The United States's lack of will led to the failure of the road map, put forward by the United States, the European Union, the United Nations and Russia, last Summer. The United States acceptance of the Israeli cabinet's 14 reservations leaves the text remaining, but there is no integrity of behavior. Israel has made its security a pre-condition for implementing the road map, Ashrawi noted, while insisting that the Palestinians fully implement it, without any reservations. "The Palestinians perceive multiple standards," she said "and there are feelings of injustice and inequality. There is an overall need to release the region from the grip of war."

Ashrawi described the "rampant unilateralism" of Israeli actions, giving as examples, in addition to Ariel Sharon's wall to divide the country, the expansion of Jewish settlements in Palestinian territory, the ongoing confiscation of Palestinian lands, and the building of even more checkpoints. This unilateralism extends to Sharon's disengagement plan for Gaza. As much as the Palestinians want the Israelis to leave Gaza, Ashrawi said, "There can be no unilateral solution." Many serious issues have to be addressed. Gaza is the most congested area in the region and Palestinians there have many problems, including access to water, sewage, trade, and movement. "These things need a counterpart to negotiate. If you remove all the settlements from Gaza, it is fine, if you use this as a model for the West bank. It should not be seen as a license for Israel to tighten its hold on the West Bank." Ashrawi noted that the West Bank is the land of ideology for the settlers' movement, not Gaza, so they don't care about holding onto Gaza.

Not surprisingly, the United States invasion of Iraq and the United States pre-emptive war doctrine have had a detrimental effect of the region. Ashrawi said that the war has "confirmed the Arabs' worst fears" about the United States, and has encouraged extremism and violence. She said the United States instead needs to make an intervention into the region as a peacemaker. What the Palestinians need, she said, is a political process that provides a path to a solution, and the chance to use their own resources to build their nation.

Achieving a political process among the Palestinians has proven to be exceedingly difficult. Much has been said in recent years, including a lengthy piece in the March 1 *Washington Post*, blaming the supposed corruption of Yassir Arafat and the Palestinian Authority for the lack of political progress in Palestine. Ashrawi agreed the PA is very much in need of reform, noting that under siege, it has become obsessed with its own survival. However, unlike many of the PA's critics, Ashrawi pointed to the conditions imposed by the Israelis as a major factor in the PA's problems. "We need to have elections that are capable of producing credible leaders," she said. Palestinian leadership problems cannot be solved under present conditions. "How can you have elections when you are under a state of siege?" Elections cannot be held unless there are the physical conditions to allow them, and a climate so people can think rationally.

Saakashvili's Roses Not Yet Wilted in U.S. Visit

by William Jones

The first visit to the United States by the newly elected President of the Republic of Georgia, Mikhail Saakashvili, was for him, as he said, “like coming home.” The new President, brought to power in Georgia in a U.S.-supported move against old Soviet apparatchik and Gorbachev protégé Eduard Shevardnadze, was given a royal welcome to Washington. His friend and mentor, Zbigniew Brzezinski, introduced him at a public forum at the John Hopkins’ School of Advanced International Studies on Feb. 25. Saakashvili had a warm Oval Office meeting with President Bush on Feb. 26. He brought in his entourage nearly his entire cabinet, all with close ties to leading American political circles.

Saakashvili, a graduate of Columbia University in New York and with a graduate degree from George Washington University in Washington, D.C., is definitely no stranger to these parts. As a matter of fact, his career has been carefully cultivated since he was a student by some of Washington’s most influential political figures. Since he graduated from Columbia University Law School in 1994, some of the nation’s top geopoliticians—like that madman from the Carter years, Brzezinski—have had a long time to observe this young Georgian political figure.

Indeed, the “Rose Revolution” which brought Saakashvili to power—so named by the fact that the oppositionists in the Georgian parliament met the military called out by Shevardnadze to evacuate them, with each oppositionist carrying a rose—was effectively choreographed through the use of funding from George Soros’s Open Society Foundation. In fact, the Open Society Foundation brought in operatives from the successful overthrow of Serbia’s Slobodan Milosevic by the opposition Otpor, to train the Georgian opposition. The Open Society Foundation has created a veritable “school for agitators” capable of dealing with any “recalcitrant” regimes which are not prepared to play according to the “Washington consensus” rules dictated through Soros and his cronies.

‘Finlandization’ of Georgia?

The outlines of the geopolitical game being played in the Georgian Republic has been quite clearly outlined by Brzezinski in one of his recent geopolitical treatises, *The Global Chessboard*. Like Halford Mackinder before him, Brzezinski sees Central Asia as the battlefield in which U.S. financial and oil interests have to insert a wedge into the growing Russian-Chinese-Indian cooperation. As Brzezinski himself bluntly

acknowledged in his book: “To put it in a terminology that hearkens back to the more brutal age of ancient empires, the three grand imperatives of imperial geostrategy are to prevent collusion and maintain security dependence among the vassals, to keep tributaries pliant and protected, and to keep the barbarians from coming together.”

In his comments at SAIS, Brzezinski urged Saakashvili to follow the model of Finland during the Cold War: That is, maintain cordial relations with Russia, but remain doggedly independent. Brzezinski also urged Saakashvili that it was important for Georgia to maintain some semblance of “constitutionality,” warning, perhaps somewhat nervously, that the support which had been carefully created for Saakashvili could quickly dissipate if he moved too abruptly to consolidate himself in power. This in the midst of threats being made by Saakashvili in Tbilisi, against secessionist areas and his moves to crack down on the domestic media. In Washington, however, he was all smiles and good-will. While Brzezinski views the Georgia developments as the first “domino” to fall in his Central Asian “New Great Game,” he is also aware that things can quickly backfire.

The World Bank loan promised Saakashvili—and, in an extraordinary move, applicable prior to any agreement between the International Monetary Fund and the Georgian Republic—may keep the new President “pliable,” at least for the time being. And then the promise of the Caspian pipelines through Georgia, the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhhan line or the more ethereal Baku-Tbilisi-Batumi line preferred by Saakashvili, may offer some hope for the future.

But given the existence of secessionist areas like South Ossetia, Abkhazia, and Adjara, and the growing suspicion in Russian political circles that the new U.S. Central Asia policy is aimed at containment of Russia, which continues to have troops in Georgia and is sympathetic with some of the dissident circles, may make the role of “satrap” more difficult than it now seems with U.S. assistance flowing to the new government. Even without the Great Game being played, the Caucasus has always been something of a rough neighborhood. Many observers have commented that Saakashvili has, nevertheless, handled the situation relatively well, and his four-hour meeting with the Russian President in Moscow seems to have waylaid fears of any confrontational approach on his part. That is not the case with the Brzezinski and the Cheney neo-conservatives, however. As we have seen with utmost clarity in their “splendid little war” in Iraq, their approach has been viscerally confrontational. Saakashvili may be thankful for the doors and the spigots being opened for him in Washington by his alleged “friends,” but it is not quite clear that the new Georgian government are really prepared to serve as the front-line soldiers in the geopolitical wars being fomented by Brzezinski and the neo-cons. If not, they must begin some serious “weeding” in their garden, if the “roses” are not to begin wilting in a new bloody geopolitical clash in the Caucasus.

International Intelligence

China's 'Power Security' Top Priority

China's State Electricity Regulatory Commission on Feb. 24 told officials of the power industry, who were summoned to Beijing for a national conference, that the security of the power system is a top priority this year, and that it will also pass stricter regulations immediately to cut accidents which may cause loss of life, massive blackouts, and the collapse of grids.

Since 2002, *China Daily* noted on Feb. 26, government strategy had emphasized market-oriented reforms to increase "competition"; now, this is a "marked change." State Electricity Regulatory Commission Chairman Chai Songyue announced that for the power industry: "Any reform plans or policies should be conducive to the security of the power system. "The economic interests of enterprises should yield to security concerns when they conflict with each other." He also called for increased investment to improve the security of power generation and grids. The all-out use of power plants is cutting into maintenance, also a big concern.

China is having a drastic electricity shortage. Last year, over 66% of China suffered frequent blackouts or electricity rationing. Some grids have a "zero reserve margin," Chai said. China will be short by a generating capacity of 20,000 megawatts this year, after a shortfall of 15,000 megawatts last year. Some experts from the State Grid Corp. consider that the supply-demand gap could be up to 30,000 megawatts, due to a potential 12% consumption increase this year.

UNMOVIC Final Report Ridicules U.S.

The UN Iraq weapons inspection team (UNMOVIC) released its report on pre-war inspections in Iraq on March 3. The current director, Demetrius Perricos, who took over from Hans Blix, said that the United States failed in its effort to find WMD after the war, and David Kay's report admitting that fact confirmed what UNMOVIC had said all

along: The evidence showed that the Iraqis and the inspectors, between them, had destroyed all the WMD in the period following the first Gulf War in 1991. "For a lot of people who were negative because they didn't know, the impact from David Kay's pronouncement has started them to realize that there was expertise in UNMOVIC, that we were not incompetent," said Perricos. Among other disparaging remarks from U.S. officials, Secretary Colin Powell had said on ABC in February 2003, that the inspectors were like "Inspector Clouseau running all over Iraq."

The report itself is a point-by-point run-down of the various weapons and delivery systems which UNMOVIC had investigated, showing that in all but a few trivial cases, the Iraqis had documented their weapons in the report submitted to the UN, and that they had been destroyed either by Iraq or by inspectors. A few cases were left unresolved in March 2003, only because the United States forced the UN inspectors out by invading.

Fascist Law Passes Australian Parliament

The long-feared law to empower Australia's Attorney-General to ban organizations passed the Australian parliament on March 4, within a mere 24 hours of being introduced. It is the latest in a series of laws in Australia modeled upon those of Hitler in 1933.

The Howard Government cut a dirty back-room deal with the opposition Labor Party, getting Labor to drop its longstanding opposition to this "emergency power." Furthermore, the bill was hidden until just hours before it was tabled for debate, which short-circuited any opportunity for real opposition to the bill to be mobilized.

The Criminal Code Amendment (Terrorist Organizations) Bill of 2003 grants executive proscription powers to the Federal Attorney General, to ban an organization simply if he is satisfied that it is "directly or indirectly engaged in, preparing, planning, assisting in or fostering the doing of terrorist acts." Besides this vagueness, the power can be exercised on the basis of secret and un-

tested evidence, and the only standard of proof is that the Attorney General needs to be satisfied on the balance of probabilities.

LaRouche's associates in Australia, the Citizens Electoral Council (CEC), led a mass mobilization in 2002 which stopped this law being passed that year. However, last December, the Labor Party, under intense pressure from Rupert Murdoch, dumped leader Simon Crean, who strongly opposed this power. The Labor Party's shift was described by a gloating Prime Minister Howard on March 4: "It's in reality a big back-flip, because they've railed against it as a terrible infringement of civil liberties, and now for, you know, some reasons of political judgment, and not high principle, they have executed a back-flip. And I congratulate them on it, I think it's the right thing to have done in the national interest."

The Queen's Privy Council, through its front known as the Anti-Defamation Commission of B'nai B'rith (run by three Privy Councillors) has long campaigned for LaRouche's CEC to be banned from Australian politics.

India Accelerates Its Lunar Mission

India will launch its mission to the Moon in 2007, one year earlier than originally scheduled. The Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) announced on March 1 that the progress in preparing its \$100 million lunar orbiter mission for launch is going so well, it has moved the launch date up. The Chandrayaan-1 craft could lift off even earlier than 2007, ISRO Chairman Gopalan Madhavan Nair said, speaking at the 13th National Space Science Symposium on Feb. 28. The lunar orbiter will rely on the heritage of India's weather satellite, Metsat, which is saving time, he said. ISRO has reserved about 25 pounds of payload capacity aboard the satellite for experiments supplied by an international partner, and has put out a call for other nations to join. So far, it is reported, eight proposals have been received: from the European Space Agency; a U.S. laboratory; and Israel; one will be selected. India plans to launch the lunar orbiter with a modified version of its Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle.

Europe's Mission: Build A Future for 6 Billion People

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the chairwoman of the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity (BüSo) political party in Germany gave this keynote speech to the party's national convention on Jan. 25, to outline the perspectives for the party's participation in the European Parliament elections. The BüSo chose 86 candidates for the June 13 elections. The speech was translated from German by Alexander Hartmann.

Ladies and gentlemen, dear members,

I think we are all conscious of the fact, that this European election campaign will be totally different from all earlier campaigns, because it occurs at a historical moment, where, not only for Europe, but on a world scale, the switches are being set for the fate of the world's population for many generations to come; where, as Friedrich Schiller characterized it in his *Aesthetical Letters*, "The great destiny of mankind is being negotiated," and where, as Schiller wrote in his *Prologue to Wallenstein*, it is "mankind's great issues, war and peace," that are being wrestled over.

The Civil Rights Movement Solidarity will participate in these elections, with the aim of entering the European Parliament and ensuring that during the coming years, civil rights, which are in great danger not only in Germany, but all over the world, especially in America—in America, the civil rights that Martin Luther King and his civil rights movement fought for, have effectively been eliminated—that these civil rights are being defended, that the principle of solidarity is enforced, and not the bare Social Darwinism of "all against all," which is growing more and more in the face of an ever-shrinking share of the increasingly critical, systemic collapse of the failed model of the neo-liberal, "free" market economy.

Therefore, at this historical moment, the BüSo must co-determine the history of Europe. For we are the only ones

who have an idea, in this crisis of the systemic collapse, how to defend the common good, not only for the soon-to-be 450 million Europeans, but for the more than 6 billion human beings on Earth.

Others have impulses that go in the right direction, like Italian Economics Minister [Giulio] Tremonti, who has taken a right step, in the plan [for European infrastructure development] named after him. But if you look at the quick start program of the European Union—which is 60 billion euros in investments over the coming ten years—it demonstrates the total inadequacy of these approaches, which are absolutely insufficient to deal with the systemic collapse during the coming months.

This financial crash, which no other party is even talking about, is imminent, and it is really just a question of *when* this collapse will wipe out, with gigantic force, all the institutions that are currently considered as nearly impregnable. But, there are cracks already, which you can see in the health reforms, the question of pensions, and other issues.

It is of course clear, that the Bush Administration will do everything to postpone the collapse until after Nov. 2, after the elections in America. But it is really our best estimate, which is shared by many leading financial experts, that it is quite unlikely that they will succeed in this, because of the collapse of the dollar that you have all observed. The dollar has collapsed from a high point of \$.83 to the euro, to \$1.27-\$1.28, by now, which is more than 40%. And this is not only the collapse of a national currency—the whole global financial system is based on the dollar. All trade deals, all long-term agreements are based on the dollar. And we are seeing the simultaneous expansion of three bubbles—a stock bubble, a bond bubble, and a real estate bubble—that, in all likelihood, will all explode at the same time.



Helga Zepp-LaRouche addresses the BüSo conference on Jan. 25: "We are the only ones who have an idea, in this crisis of the systemic collapse, how to defend the common good, not only for the soon-to-be 450 million Europeans, but for the more than 6 billion human beings on Earth."

I will quote the head of a leading investment fund, whom we talked to last week, because he chose an image which I believe is an expressive characterization of the current situation. He said, in a private discussion: "You have to think of it as a camp, somewhere in the savannah in Africa, which is encircled by wild animals; and Greenspan, the head of the Federal Reserve, and the heads of the central banks are the guards of the camp. They are throwing a lot of wood into the fire, to keep the animals away, but they all know that by 9:00 p.m., they will run out of wood. What will happen then, to the campers?"

I say: What will happen to the guards, to Greenspan and the central bank heads? They will be eaten, too, or possibly, other measures will be taken against them. Perhaps it is these guards that are the wild animals, and the image is not quite fitting, as it is the guards, who are the problem.

Private Vices, Public Virtues?

Look at the huge number of scandals that have become known during the recent months: Enron, Worldcom—where \$4 billion vanished, just like that, into the pockets of their managers. At the same time, pension funds are going bankrupt. Corporate pension plans are being cancelled. Parmalat, a big agro-industrial corporation in Italy, where \$14 billion were embezzled. Its boss, Mr. Tanzi, has admitted that he pocketed "only" \$500 million.

My husband, the U.S. Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche, has said in an internationally distributed state-

ment, that this Parmalat bankruptcy is probably much bigger than the bankruptcy of Long Term Credit Management in 1998, because it involves a giant bubble of derivatives. International banks, like Citicorp, Morgan Stanley, Bank of America, and Deutsche Bank were involved in criminal activities, by using bonds that were based on loans to Parmalat, for more speculation in derivatives on the offshore markets, in the Cayman Islands, and to fund illegal political activities all over the world, on a large scale.

All this is being investigated in Italy, and it demonstrates not only that globalization does not work, but also, that it is indeed based on the principle that [Bernard de] Mandeville spoke about, that supposedly, private crimes will advance the common good. Here we can see, how this concept is being applied.

I have said, that by now, leading representatives of the financial community publicly agree with our assessment. Of utmost significance is the dramatic turn of former U.S. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin, who, about two weeks ago in a speech at the Brookings Institution, dramatically warned that the collapse of the \$11 trillion U.S. debt pyramid is imminent. Eleven trillion dollars, that is \$11,000 billion—which is quite a sum. Further, he said that several of the U.S. deficits are unsustainable—the U.S. trade deficit, which is about \$1 trillion, and the U.S. budget deficit, which is at least \$500 billion; and that it is only a question of how long are the Europeans, the Japanese, and the Asians willing to finance these U.S. deficits?

You have to be aware that Japan and the Japanese central bank have used \$75 billion, in the three weeks since the beginning of the year, to push down the yen and to support the dollar—\$75 billion in just three weeks! This is more than the Gross National Product of most countries in the world, taken one by one.

Then, which is obviously quite remarkable, Greenspan, the head of the Federal Reserve, virtually openly threatened Europe, in an address before 300 leading bankers and managers here in Berlin, when he said: Either Europe steps up privatization in all areas and continues to finance the U.S. deficits, or the Europeans will be responsible if the system collapses. This was an unmistakable threat; and luckily, one of our representatives, Mr. Tennenbaum, succeeded in forcing Greenspan to explain his theory more precisely, in front of this audience. These people do not necessarily feel comfortable, when they are forced to present their theories publicly and clearly, and not in some semantic code.

How long will the Europeans, the Japanese and the Asians continue to finance the U.S. deficits? An answer to this question was just given in Davos, Switzerland, where the general manager and advisor to the President for the Bank of China reported that U.S. Vice President Cheney, who was also there, is exerting massive pressure on China to float the renminbi, the Chinese currency for foreign trade. The Governor said this will not happen: “All Asian countries have large dollar reserves. Until now, we have kept silent, but this love affair is coming to an end. China will no longer finance the trade deficit, because we need to develop our own interior regions.”

With all these different aspects taken together, this means that if interest rates are raised even slightly in the U.S., it is highly probable that immediately these bubbles will pop—the real estate bubble, the bubble of personal and household debt. And therefore, we are saying that the world financial system is doomed beyond salvation, and that, in the coming weeks and months, the crucial issue will be: Will we be confronted with global chaos and a new financial fascism, or can we decide this question differently, and use the influence that Mr. LaRouche and our movement have gained all over the world, on this question, to force a New Bretton Woods system?

We can see already, that the paradigm-shift which led us into this crisis and which flipped the switch from a producer society to a consumer society during the last four decades, which was reinforced by 14 years of globalization since the collapse of the Soviet Union, has already created an unbearable state in the world, where the world sits by and watches, how a financial system is continued, leaving Africa to die; where the gap between rich and poor is growing wider and wider; where 2.6 billion human beings are vegetating on the fringes of poverty, leading a life that cannot be called worthy of human beings!

It is, as was formulated at the conference in Rhodes, on the Dialogue of Cultures, a society of consumers defended

by force of arms, where the attempt is made to uphold the privileges of the very few at the expense of many, many people. Managers pocket hundreds of millions, while the right of billions of human beings to live in dignity is being trampled upon. What is being done to the health sector in Germany—and not only in Germany—is shortening lifespans. Pensions are no longer secure. Social systems that took 130 years to be built up, are being dismantled.

Where does this come from? Is it really a necessity of nature, that the only answer is austerity, as all parties in Berlin claim? Is the destruction of all social systems really necessary? Is the total privatization in all areas the solution, as Greenspan demanded in Berlin? And if so—for whom?

The Danger of a New Financial Fascism

The reality is that we are confronted, in Germany, Europe, and in the U.S.A., with the danger of a new financial fascism. We have written extensively about this in our paper, *Neue Solidarität*, and other publications, so I will touch on these issues only briefly.

What is intervening into politics now, is the problem of Synarchism, the fascist ideology of the financial oligarchy which developed during the past 250 years, which has intervened into historical developments, sometimes more, sometimes less, in order to defend the influence of financial and economic circles. In crises like the one we are experiencing now, the representatives of this Synarchist financial oligarchy will always act in favor of the leading financial forces, and against the interest of the common good of the population.

These representatives of Synarchism appear in different colors, sometimes as leftists, sometimes as rightists, sometimes as lawyers, sometimes as representatives of industry—not the old-time entrepreneurs, but the new generation of directors. They all have in common, that they demand the system of the neo-liberal, “free”-market economy in the extreme, and that they openly try to lever out the *Grundgesetz* [the German Basic Law, or Constitution]—i.e., they demand a total privatization of all functions of society. They want to move the political process away from the parties, toward private consultants and private think-tanks. And the problem with these private institutions is, that they, just like supranational institutions, lack any accountability to the voter.

This privatization of politics is already quite far advanced in Germany, with the multitude of consultancies which develop the conceptions that are then embraced by the poor back-benchers in the Bundestag [the lower house of parliament], who cannot understand where it comes from, when suddenly, the word is, “The German social system is a prison, a straitjacket, from which we have to free ourselves.” What nonsense this is! But, the politicians repeat this nonsense, which has been cooked up by these institutions.

I can name here only some of them, such as Bertelsmann. What gives Bertelsmann, the Bertelsmann Foundation, the authority to dictate trans-Atlantic relations, to develop con-



A BüSo organizer during an earlier election campaign. The sign reads, "Production Instead of Speculation, Vote BüSo."

cepts for education, and to dictate policies for the Middle East or Russia? Or, people like Roland Berger, Michael Sterner, the Boston consulting firm McKinsey, or institutions such as the Council for Public Policy, or the Munich-based Center for Applied Political Research, and others?

For example, the so-called "leftist" Citizens Assembly of Meinhard Miegel, of whom the *Süddeutsche Zeitung* wrote that he uses the same kind of rhetoric as Robespierre, after France went bankrupt in 1792. And what is Mr. Miegel's battle-cry? "The patronizing of the state must be brought to an end; we need direct democracy!"

But, direct democracy does not exist; it is an illusion. It was recognized already by Plato and Thucydides, the first historian, that direct democracy has always been just a cover for tyranny. "Abolish the state of the parties, abolish special interests like the trade unions, face the facts, lower the standard of living." This Citizens Assembly is a proto-fascist idea, and it is supposed to become a mass movement.

And who is Mr. Miegel? He works, together with [former Saxony Gov. Kurt] Biedenkopf, in the Bonn Institute for Science and Society, and is a consultant to the German Institute for Old-Age Coverage, a wholly owned subsidiary of Deutsche Bank. And in this capacity, he teaches people "bitter truths" about the public social security system, and why they need additional, private pension insurance policies—not telling them, though, that within a few months, these private insurance companies will be just as bankrupt as the others. Why should they be safer, then?

To the right, there is the so-called "expert level," the As-

sembly for Germany. And who sits there? Herzog, Roland Berge, Glotz, Henkel, Lambsdorff, Oswald Metzger, Dr. Schneider, Robert Scholz, Jutta Limbach, Monika Wulff-Matthiesen, Henning Voscherau. And what do they demand? "More direct democracy!"—but, from the right wing. What these people want is, there should be a "benchmarking institute." Benchmarking means essentially computer models, which are to permanently monitor political decision-making in Germany, by an "independent" commission.

We are dealing, in Germany and in Europe, presently, with a whole flood of Synarchist *Quereinsteiger* [people who enter politics without going through the traditional process], who all aim at nothing less than to circumvent the Basic Law and the party system, to privatize each and every thing, and ultimately, to install fascist regimes, who come from the same ideological circle that, in the past, produced such figures as Napoleon, Mussolini, Franco, and Hitler.

As an example, I just want to mention the call for a Jacobin insurrection, which was published by the neo-conservative Arnulf Baring, on Nov. 19, 2002, in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, under the title, "Citizens to the Barricades." It was a foaming attack on [Chancellor Gerhard] Schröder's anti-Iraq War policy, which Baring castigated as a "debasement of the government and parliament." We shall have to see—when even [U.S. Secretary of State Colin] Powell said that there were never any weapons of mass destruction in Iraq—what Mr. Baring has to say now, about who was debased here. Perhaps it was his own political opinion?

And then, he lamented that the Basic Law does not have

an Article 48, which would allow the imposition of certain changes by *Notverordnungen* [emergency decrees]. *Notverordnungen* are what the Nazis used to impose their system on Germany, and they were explicitly advocated by Carl Schmitt, the so-called “Crown Jurist” of the Nazis.

Fellow-Travellers of the U.S. Neo-Cons

Baring turned out to be a fellow-traveller of the neo-cons in the United States, of people like Cheney, Wolfowitz, Perle, and Ashcroft. Actually, all that’s happening in Europe presently cannot be explained without this phenomenon, which has in a way hijacked the American government. This has been characterized as a coup—even by conservative Republicans—by an ideology which is not identical to that of the Republican Party.

What is this phenomenon? We have investigated this, especially after the political changes in the aftermath of Sept. 11, and we found out that nearly all of these neo-cons were students of a so-called philosopher, Leo Strauss.

This guy, Leo Strauss, who was supposedly an expert on Plato, indoctrinated two generations of policymakers in the U.S. with the following ideology: That tyranny is the best form of the state; that it is not Socrates’ outlook which is expressed in Plato’s works, especially by his *Republic*—i.e., that man, by his reason, is able to discover the truth—but

that Plato identifies with Thrasymachus, who argues, in this dialogue, that might makes right, i.e., that *power* decides what is just; that everything is allowed in politics; that lies are the most favored means of politics; that inducing fear of an enemy is a perfect means to manipulate people; that religious manipulation through fundamentalist cults belongs to the arsenal of the apt politician; and most of all, that the “Big Lie” in the tradition of Goebbels must be carried on and applied. I can only urge you to read this work of Leo Strauss, then you will understand much better what Mr. Rumsfeld or Mr. Cheney says, when they appear on TV.

Strauss conducted an intensive correspondence with a Russian émigré who was living in France, whose name was Alexander Kojève. And he had a debate with him at the time, whether a national dictatorship is a better form of the state, or a universal tyranny. Kojève argued, that the examples of Napoleon, Hitler, and Stalin had demonstrated why a world dictatorship is the better model. And this is what the neo-cons represent, still today.

Very important for the fascist ideology of these Synarchists is the question of violence seen as catharsis, and from this results a perverse admiration for Stalin’s mass exterminations. There are theorists of Synarchism, like [Joseph] de Maistre and Donoso Cortés, who wrote extensively about the question of violence as a purifying element in politics. Strauss, in turn, was a student of Carl Schmitt, and he was fascinated by Nietzsche, Heidegger, and similar people.

Against what is this ideology directed? Essentially, against that big breakthrough in history which is represented by the American Revolution. I have to go further back to explain why I say this.

The Oligarchical Model

There are two fundamentally different traditions within European history. On the one side, there is the oligarchical tradition, where a small power elite is determined to exert their privileges at any price, against a population which is intentionally kept backward and has the status of human cattle, which can be slaughtered, culled, or sold, if need be.

Friedrich Schiller describes the oligarchical model in his paper *On the Legislation of Lycurgus and Solon*: How in Sparta, the Spartan elite could treat the helots, the slaves, as sub-humans who could be degraded, tortured, and killed at pleasure. The slaves in the Roman Empire had a similar status, like all slaves and serfs in all imperial and feudal power systems. This exists still today. Quite rarely do I go shopping at Wal-Mart, but when you see how the ladies at the cash register sit there—usually obese, because they can hardly move—doing piecework; who then go home at night, where “RTL” shows them how stars eat maggots in the jungle: Then we are confronted with a modern form of slavery, even if these people may not be conscious of it. But in fact, this is the case.

This oligarchical model has always been associated with



DVD

LaRouche: ‘The Immortality Of Martin Luther King’

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. speaks to the Martin Luther King Day Prayer Breakfast in Talladega County, Alabama on Jan. 19, 2004.

\$25 postpaid order # EIR DV-2004-1

Call 1-888-EIR-3258 (toll-free)

EIR News Service, Box 17390,

Washington, D.C. 20041-0390

We accept Visa and MasterCard.

an epistemological model which Plato describes in his famous parable of the cave: that man is reduced to his sensuous impressions; that he mistakes the shadows on the wall for reality, and not the real events which occur outside the cave in the form of real, universal principles.

When man is reduced to this level of pure sensuous experience, where he receives all knowledge through sensuous perceptions only, then he is obviously very manipulable, and this is what all oligarchical systems have always done—in the Roman Empire by “bread and circuses,” by brutalization, by violence, by slavery, by fear.

Part of this oligarchical system was the abuse of religion, where religion was interpreted to imply a strict separation of knowledge and belief; that any revelation has to be accepted blindly. This is the image of man of Donoso Cortés, one of the favorite authors of Carl Schmitt, who propagated the idea of blood sacrifice as catharsis: that man is unable to reason; that revealed religion must establish a dictatorship; that doctrinaire intolerance must save the world from chaos; that reason is unable to recognize truth; that at best, man can understand, what the authorities tell him.

According to this worldview, man is inherently bad and himself the origin of evil, and therefore, blood sacrifice is the most universal of all human dogmas, because it purifies. This was the ideology of the Inquisition, the basis for the Crusades and for all religious wars that have occurred all over the world up to the present time, and it was the result of this image of man, which produced two world wars, Mussolini, Hitler and similar developments. This is one side, the dark side of European history.

The Humanist Model

On the other side, there is a totally opposite tradition, which began with Solon, the wise law-maker of Athens, who explained that the purpose of humanity is progress, and, like Plato, found that man is a cognitive being, who is able to formulate ideas, creative hypotheses, again and again, which provide him with an unlimited potential for self-perfection, with which he can understand and change the laws of nature ever more efficiently.

To this tradition belonged, for example, St. Augustine, who said that belief and knowledge must never contradict one another. As a proof of this, he points to the fact that Plato could, several centuries before the appearance of Christ, formulate the same ideas that appear in Christianity, which Augustine said demonstrates the unity of belief and knowledge.

The same positive conception of man dominated the Italian Renaissance. It was the idea of Nicolaus of Cusa, that in the universe, in the macrocosm, concordance is only possible if all microcosms, all human beings, develop as much as possible. Cusa, who also developed the representative system as the only way to protect the rights of the individual, was the author of the idea of the nation-state and of the idea, that a

government is only legitimate if it is dedicated to the common good, and that hence, any legitimate government must support scientific and technological progress, as a precondition for the improvement of the standard of living of the population. The Renaissance was followed by 150 years of religious wars, including the Thirty Years' War.

Finally, in the Peace of Westphalia, the beginnings of international law were firmly established, which have governed our laws on the international level, up to the UN Charter, which, of course, is threatened by the doctrine of pre-emptive warfare.

The most important achievement of the Peace of Westphalia was the principles upon which this treaty was based, the first of which reads: “All foreign policy must be based on love, and it must, in order to secure peace, recognize the interest of the other.”

This goes back to Nicolaus of Cusa, to his idea that concordance in the macrocosm is only possible, if all microcosms understand that it is in their very own interest to develop the other microcosm—no matter if this is another individual, or a state, or a people—to the utmost; that one adopts the development of the other as one's own self-interest.

The second principle of the Peace of Westphalia reads: “For the sake of peace, all crimes committed by any of the parties must be forgotten.” And if we do not enforce this conception of the Peace of Westphalia, globally, then the world will go under in chaos, because in the Middle East or in the Great Lakes region of Africa, or other crisis regions, there is no solution in sight, if this principle is not applied.

The third principle of the Peace of Westphalia has been the role of the state in reconstruction, which led to cameralism, to the science of physical economy, and I want to pose as a thesis, that this conception of the Peace of Westphalia—the beginning of international law—is, in a certain way *the*, or at least one of those achievements that Europe can be proud of, i.e., something, that we have contributed to universal history, in a unique way.

The American Tradition

The ideas that came from this tradition—Nicolaus of Cusa's idea of the rights of the individual and the question of the common good—could not be implemented in Europe at the time, because of the political conditions. But it was these ideas that accelerated the settlements in America; it was these ideas that were advanced by people like Increase and Cotton Mather, John Winthrop, Alexander Spotswood, and of course, most of all, by the networks of Benjamin Franklin, which ultimately led to the American Declaration of Independence, to the American Constitution, and to the American Revolution.

I want to suggest that you study these documents again, when you get home, because they are the best documents based on natural law in constitutional history that exist world-

wide. I can say this with authority, because when I tried to find the founding document or some kind of charter for the Schiller Institute, I read many such documents, and there is no other Constitution in the whole world which deals with the question of the common good with the same clarity as the Preamble of the U.S. Constitution does, in the question of solidarity and the common good and the good of posterity; not as single points, but as a yardstick to measure all other points of law; as a task that determines how all single issues must be interpreted.

For the first time, with the American Constitution, a Constitution existed that realized the representative system developed by Nicolaus of Cusa—i.e., the common good as a mandatory yardstick for all actions of the state; as the purpose and task of the state. It determines and, at the same time, limits the legitimacy of the state and of the laws, and it was the first time that this concept was realized.

In this context, another breakthrough was achieved, with Alexander Hamilton's concept of a national bank—an absolutely revolutionary breakthrough without precedent, which put the control over the creation of credit—and thus, of the instruments that ultimately determine the common good—under the control of a sovereign government.

Ever since, this tradition has existed in America, and despite repeated attempts by imperial circles to undo the American Revolution—like the war of 1812, the Civil War of the Confederacy against Lincoln, the roles of Teddy Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, or the neo-cons today—which of course caused a fight, this tradition has been established. And therefore, it is absolutely possible for my husband to reawaken this tradition and say: “We have to return to the policies of Washington, of the Founding Fathers, Alexander Hamilton, John Quincy Adams, Lincoln, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Martin Luther King.” And this is extremely important.

In his *Letters on Don Carlos*, Schiller writes that the issue of the American Revolution was the favorite theme of this decade, the 1780s: the best form of the state with the greatest liberty for its citizens. This was in the decade after the Declaration of Independence, in 1776.

The British Empire felt mortally threatened by the American Revolution, and it became the main string-puller—especially through the evil Lord Shelburne and the British East India Company—of the efforts to prevent the precedent of the American Revolution from being repeated on the European continent.

Shelburne organized a systematic counterattack, manipulating the political situation in France. He directed subversive agents in Switzerland and in France itself, and he ordered Adam Smith to write an apology for free trade—also in 1776—about the so-called *Wealth of Nations*, in which he claims that economic wealth is created by the “invisible hand”; that if everyone just pursues his selfish interests, this will lead to the common good—which is of course a variation

of Mandeville. It was the cooperation of Shelburne and Jeremy Bentham with the financial nobility of Geneva around Jacques Necker, who, in 1777, became the French Finance Minister, and with the Martinist order of Lyon, which was decisive for the destabilization of France between 1780 and 1790.

At the same time, British Prime Minister William Pitt exerted great pressure upon France, to eliminate all measures to protect the French economy in the tradition of Colbert, and to render France unprotected from Britain's free-trade policies. In principle, you have to conceive of this as exactly the same as that which the IMF is doing to countries in Ibero-America, like Argentina, or to Africa, today.

International banks imposed measures of economic warfare. Soon agriculture and trade collapsed, and there was famine. In 1789, the banks denied credits to France. Louis XVI had to yield to the pressure of the international banks, and reappointed Necker as Finance Minister, in order to “regain the confidence of the banks.” When you see how the IMF and the World Bank insist that certain politicians get certain appointments, that is a similar concept.

A whole series of manipulative scandals was launched, like Cagliostro's “Necklace Affair” against French Queen Marie-Antoinette, and, while in America, on April 30, 1789, George Washington was elected the first President of the United States, something entirely different happened in Europe, unfortunately, only seven weeks later.

The French Revolution

At first, there was hope that there could be similar developments in France, to what had occurred in America. On June 17, 1789, the French National Assembly was convened, where, under the leadership of Jean-Sylvain Bailly, an attempt was made to give France a written Constitution, following the example of America, or at least to introduce a constitutional monarchy. On June 20, in the so-called “Tennis Court Oath,” all participants vowed not to part from one another, and to continue to work together, until a reasonable Constitution had been established, according to these criteria.

If this development had succeeded, this would have been the beginning of a repetition of the American Revolution in Europe. But it did not happen. Rumors were spread, which led to the storming of the Bastille by the Jacobins, who defeated the Republicans, in 1792. They introduced the terror and the guillotine, which claimed the lives of many scientists and other leading minds. And thus, this opportunity was destroyed.

A certain Jacques Mallet du Pan, a representative of the Synarchist financial nobility of Geneva, wrote a series of articles, saying that the French Privy Council must follow the example of the British parliamentary system, and make sure that the creation of credits must stay in the hands of independent central banks—i.e., private interests. This was a direct



Carl Friedrich, Freiherr vom Stein (left) and Wilhelm von Humboldt led the fight in Germany against entrenched feudalism.



assault on Hamilton's concept of the National Bank.

As everyone knows, the Jacobin terror was followed by the Thermidor: the terror from the right; and the rise of Napoleon, who spread war all over Europe. The revolution in France had failed, and the oligarchical interests prevailed.

The Prussian Reformers

And what happened in Germany? After the defeat at Jena and Auerstedt at the hand of Napoleon, Prussia was cut in half. The shock caused by this, enabled the Prussian reformers around vom Stein, [Wilhelm] von Humboldt, and Scharnhorst, to initiate reforms against the feudal structures. At vom Stein's behest, Humboldt became Director for Cultural and Educational Affairs in the Prussian Interior Ministry, in 1809, and in a very short period, he was able, at least initially, create the best education system the world has ever seen, based on the idea—which in fact comes from Schiller—that every human being is able to become a beautiful soul. This, Humboldt translated into the idea that the aim of education should be a beautiful character, and the citizen of the state.

Humboldt thought that certain subjects of study were more suited than others to promote such beautiful character development. These included the mastery of one's own language, trained with the best fruits of its literature—poetry, great drama, lyrics—but of course also universal history, the recapitulation of decisive and qualitative scientific breakthroughs, in order to supply all children and young people with the creative method of hypothesis. Thus, Humboldt's educational system is exactly what the LaRouche Youth Movement is putting into practice, today.

For a short time, there was hope that these ideas could be

applied in Europe, in Germany. Then came, as you all know, 1812, and Napoleon's campaign in Russia. The Prussian reformers played a big role in the defeat of Napoleon. Schiller's brother-in-law, von Wolzogen, designed the plan to lure Napoleon into Russia, in order to cause his downfall by logistical and material over-extension, and for this, von Wolzogen studied Schiller's papers on *The Thirty Years' War* and *On the Revolt of the Netherlands*, and made use of this knowledge.

The Constitutional Movement

During the Russian campaign, vom Stein continuously pondered the future German national Constitution. The problem was that Germany was still divided into 300 principalities, and the princes of the League of the Rhine had collaborated with Napoleon. Vom Stein was the only one who was pushing for a national Constitution.

The German people had become conscious about its national unity and identity for the first time, during the Liberation War of 1813. It had won a great victory and shaken off foreign domination. The German people felt themselves to be one nation, and they wanted an undivided Constitution, as a seemingly self-evident consequence of this great war of liberation.

Wilhelm von Humboldt was the first who seriously considered vom Stein's constitutional designs, and he presented his own plan for a Constitution. In December 1813, he wrote a memorandum, wherein he described the great national experience of the unity of the German mind in a humanist spirit. Having arrived in Frankfurt, he wrote to vom Stein, he was now "able to talk with more composure and seriousness about the most important issue" that a German could deal with.

And that is what it was. The Constitution is the basis from which a people governs itself, as Alexander Hamilton put it in *The Federalist Papers*. Can a people, can a nation create its own laws, which enable it to govern itself well? This is not a self-evident question, and the question of the Constitution is the absolute key to this.

Von Humboldt wrote: “We have to be careful not to remain at the limited point of view, to aim just at securing Germany against France. Germany must be free and strong—but not only to be able to defend itself against this or that neighbor or any enemy in general, but because only a nation that is strong externally, will keep that spirit in itself, from which emanate all blessings internally. It must be free and strong, in order to nourish—even if it were never to be challenged—the self-esteem necessary to continue its national development calmly and undisturbed, and to be able to maintain the beneficent place that it occupies in the middle of the European nations, permanently.” The role of Germany in the middle of Europe!

“Furthermore, the feeling that Germany is a whole, cannot be extinguished from any German breast, and it is based not only on common manners, language, and literature, but also on a memory of rights and liberties enjoyed commonly, glory gained, and dangers overcome commonly, and a remembrance of a close bond that united the fathers, which is now living only in the desires of the grandchildren.”

Particular Interests

This plan by Wilhelm von Humboldt expressed a wonderful humanist spirit, but at the same time, it expressed the whole dilemma of the historical situation of Germany, cut into hundreds of principalities. Even Humboldt, who was one of the absolute pillars of the Weimar classics, was unable to create an electrifying vision. He arrived at a realistic, confederative concept, instead of a federal solution.

Von Humboldt, and ultimately vom Stein, too, regarded it as impossible to do away with the sovereignty of the member states of the League of the Rhine, which was guaranteed by treaties; to dissolve the middle states, which had been created by Napoleon; and to subject their despots under a strong Caesarian power, which had been vom Stein’s idea.

Therefore, vom Stein rather focussed on the aim of protecting personal liberty and property by constitutional guarantees against princely arbitrariness. This was understandable, for these princes were indeed full of whims, but it was, of course, a much humbler aim. The spirit of Restoration was being raised again, and the princely absolutism of the *ancien régime*, as well as the dualism of a half-princely, half-national state, expressed itself in these documents.

In December 1813, vom Stein asked the Russian Tsar to officially appoint a commission to work on the question of a German Constitution. Unfortunately, the Tsar had no interest at all in heightening the tensions within the coalition against Napoleon, by entering into a discussion on the German Con-

stitution prematurely, and those who were involved had totally different agendas, too. The smaller states, for example, did not want to accept a supremacy of Bavaria or Hanover, while Bavaria and Württemberg had totally differing concepts. Thus, Metternich and Castlereagh succeeded in sabotaging the German question.

Any attempt to create an efficient and strong central power ran into incalculable obstacles. The population had very high expectations, and there was still hope that a unified German state would emerge, but the particular interests of the individual states were too strong. There was a desire within the population to secure the national unity that had been sealed with rivers of blood, by a national Constitution, but the antagonisms were too great. With vom Stein and von Humboldt, Germany was represented by two of the best statesmen that I know from history worldwide, but that was not enough, in the face of princely arbitrariness.

In a memorandum for the Tsar, vom Stein deplored “the fate of the German people, to be subjected, after its heroic accomplishments in the war, to a just as degrading tyranny of certain individuals”—the princes of the League of the Rhine—“who have lost all personal respect.” Vom Stein painted a dramatic picture of the desperation of the people about this result; and of the debasement of the despots, who bleed, suppress, and torture the people: “They will spare only those who flatter their desires, like for example the comedians and musicians in Darmstadt or the favorites or the wild boars in Stuttgart.” The constitutional commission that von Humboldt and vom Stein wanted, was never appointed.

The Constitution that finally emerged, was totally oligarchical in character. There was no efficient executive power and no independent financing for the Confederation, and no economic unity. In the Congress of Vienna that followed, Austria and England prevailed. There were only intrigues, political fights and manipulations, distrust, hatred, a confused activity of small-minded special interests, vanity, and deals about political property titles.

All this suffocated the hope for a national Constitution. The Congress ended with a vast disappointment for all of those who had hoped, with vom Stein and Humboldt, for a strong central power and secure rights to liberty for the nation. Deeply disappointed and embittered, vom Stein left the Congress of Vienna, on May 28, 1815. What followed, was the Holy Alliance, the reintroduction of feudalism, of the class society, Restoration and reaction. Then, with the Carlsbad Decrees, even the works of Friedrich Schiller were banned.

What Went Wrong?

This was an absolute crossroad in German history, and I am convinced that we have to look into this, if we want to intervene in the present situation. How different would have been the course of European history, if Germany had been unified in the spirit of Friedrich Schiller and Humboldt! Ger-

many could very well have assumed the “beneficial place in the middle of the European nations,” that Humboldt talked about.

Instead, Germany was unified by Bismarck, in the context of the war against France of 1870-71. The reason that Germany’s unity was achieved through a war against France, was ultimately that the oligarchical problem had not been solved in Germany. And this was also the reason for two world wars in the 20th Century.

Therefore, I tell all those who are trying to divide Germany into a “new” and an “old” Europe: It is exactly because of these historical facts, that the friendship between de Gaulle and Adenauer, and the historical Elysée Treaty that seals the friendship between the two states, is so decisive for the future and for the solution of the questions of Europe.

We have to look back: What went wrong in European history? That is a question of great urgency, because in the near future, the systemic financial crisis will escalate so dramatically, that the decision—will there be a decision in favor of the oligarchical forces, or can we force a decision in favor of the common good for the population—depends on this question of the Constitution, on the sovereign authority over the creation of credits, etc.

It is therefore necessary that we correct this, and go back to the American Constitution and the idea that was achieved with the National Bank—which was sabotaged in Europe by the French Revolution, Napoleon, and the Congress of Vienna—and turn developments in another direction.

What Is To Be Done?

If the world is to get out of its existential crisis, we need a New Bretton Woods System. This would be very easy, if—and when—my husband, Lyndon LaRouche, becomes President of the United States. When the vote fraud by these touch-screen voting computers in Washington became obvious, he stated clearly, that this election campaign will be decided by the Erinyes, yes, by the goddesses of fate, who will begin to chase the malefactors, who are connected to the present financial system, in the moment that this system collapses.

I spoke to him two days ago; he was in a terrific mood and said, we can win. We can win, because in America, a process has begun, where people—not only in Washington, but also in Alabama and in Mississippi—really understand, that the ideas which Lyn represents are the only chance to uphold all the good traditions in America; and really stand up for Lyn, like a number of state legislators, and others.

In any case, we need a New Bretton Woods conference. The most simple solution were if President LaRouche calls for such a conference; but it could be that this issue will force itself well before November 2004. A New Bretton Woods conference must be put on the agenda.

Such a conference must take the following measures, in the tradition of the old Bretton Woods System of Franklin D. Roosevelt: A large part of the world’s debt must be reorga-



Friedrich Schiller, Germany’s “poet of freedom,” looked to the American Revolution as a model for what needed to be done in Europe.

nized or eliminated. We must outlaw the speculation in derivatives, which is the albatross of the financial system, by an international treaty. We need a system of fixed exchange rates, and we need a system of sovereign national banks which can create productive credits, and we need to realize the European Land-Bridge over 25 to 50 years.

This is a very important point, because some of our big managers have discovered the China business, and India or Asia in general as markets. But we aren’t talking about a little bit of infrastructure, some investment to enable investors to get locally to an airport and back—i.e., a repetition of a colonial concept of infrastructure, and I can assure you that that is what some of these top managers have in mind—but we are talking about signing multilateral treaties to build, over one or two generations, i.e., over 25 to 50 years, with the aim to dramatically increase the productivity of labor in the connected regions, to increase the purchasing power, and thus to transform not only the Eurasian continent, but ultimately the whole world, because we want to extend this land-bridge to Africa and Ibero-America.

Europe, which will soon include 450 million people, will and must play an important role in the development of Eu-

rasia, of Africa, and of Ibero-America. But, Europe can only play this role, if there is a dramatic change of values. We must affirm scientific and technological progress. We must become a people of thinkers and poets, again—not only in Germany, but in Europe as a whole. We must revive the great scientific tradition of Germany—and of Europe—by a so-called science-driver program, which places absolute priority on scientific and technological progress and its application in production processes. That means that we have to revive the tradition of Plato, Nicolaus of Cusa, Kepler, Leibniz, Gauss, Mendeleev, and Vernadsky, and define, in this spirit, in this tradition, crash programs to solve the most important problems of the world.

A Biological Defense Initiative

Three years ago, the World Health Organization warned that there was only a small “window of opportunity,” just a short span of time, in which the world could find qualitative new solutions for old and new epidemics. Of those ten years, three have passed, so we have seven years left. Therefore, we will participate in this European election campaign with the demand that Europe needs the equivalent of a “biological defense initiative,” i.e., an interdisciplinary crash program to find new approaches for existing diseases.

This cannot be done on the level of molecular biology. We need a new approach with the question: “What is the deeper principle of life as such?” For this, we need the approach of Vernadsky, to regard life and living beings not as a phenomenon, as a particular being, but to ask: “How do living organisms behave in the context of the biosphere and the *noösphere* as a whole?”

Only with such a new approach will we be able to find answers for such urgent areas like the processes of aging, MS, antibiotic-resistant bacteria, and new diseases like SARS and many others. We need a revolution in preventive medicine.

There are many methods to apply directed energy, as it was developed for the SDI, which can be used in medicine—for example, the continuation of the MRI technology. There are possibilities to detect and treat diseases using coordinated pulses, non-linear spectroscopy, and techniques which have been developed in astrophysics to research distant galaxies, which can be modified to develop a better understanding of biological processes which are still mysterious, today.

The Civil Rights Movement Solidarity must enter the European Parliament, in order to realize such a crash program for a biological defense initiative, for 100% of the world’s population has a right to medical care, and not only 10% of the rich in the industrial nations. Preventive medicine is much cheaper than treating diseases that occur because of hastily made diagnoses and withheld treatments. We need a biological crash program for 6 billion human beings. This is just one mission—but a very important one—of Europe, for the world.

Similar crash programs are needed for space research. Remember: Every investment into the Apollo program

brought, for every dollar invested, \$14 in profits for the civilian sector. Teflon-coated pans and computer chips, all this was a result of the Apollo program. It would be the same in the future. We need revolutionary models for nuclear physics, a new generation of supersonic airplanes, etc.

That means we have to invest \$2 trillion or euros in new credits annually, \$1 trillion of them in Europe. This is possible, if we approach it as Kennedy approached the Apollo program—when he went to Congress and said, *we need this, and we appropriate it, now*—and if we do not continue the compromises with the financial interests and banking circles and sundry others. We will go to the national banks, and say: “We appropriate this, now.”

With the Eurasian Land-Bridge and a science-driver program, we can create a vision of how Europe and the whole world will be totally transformed, 50 years from now. Hunger and poverty will have disappeared. A universal education for all children is absolutely possible. Most people will not live like the poor cash-register ladies at Wal-Mart, but enjoy a meaningful life. One consequence will be a large increase in the productivity of labor, and man’s creativity will multiply.

We will have totally different problems. People will no longer build prisons, like Schwarzenegger; but we will discuss the problems involved with space travel to distant destinations; the creation of living conditions in the tropical and Arctic regions of the world; and other productive problems, and I can only promise you: It will be a lot of fun.

But, this will only be possible, if we introduce revolutionary changes in Europe, in the tradition of the American Revolution, and if we pick up the ideas of 1789, of the Tennis Court Oath, but even more of Schiller’s “Ode to Joy”: “*Freude, schöner Götterfunken!*”

The Dignity of Man Is Inviolable

I want to add another thought on a future European Constitution. In the Basic Law, Article 1 reads: “The dignity of man is inviolable.” Like the idea of the common good in the Preamble of the American Constitution, this is supposed to be a mandatory yardstick for all the articles that follow.

But recently, in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, there appeared an article by Ernst Wolfgang Böckenförde, with the headline: “The Dignity of Man Was Inviolable—Farewell to the Fathers of the Constitution. The New Commentary on Article 1 of the Basic Law Marks an Epochal Breach.” There, this Mr. Böckenförde describes how the new commentary of Article 1 by Matthias Herdegen leads to a grave change in our Basic Law. For this sentence, which was written by the fathers of the Basic Law to be a bulwark against the horrors of the Nazi tyranny, in order to provide a grounding in natural law that prevents such horrors from ever happening again—this bulwark, writes Mr. Böckenförde, has been breached. And that is indeed what happened, unfortunately.

The key sentence of this new commentary reads: “Despite the categorical entitlement of man to dignity, the form

and measure of this entitlement to dignity are quite open”—which, for one thing, is an absolutely imbecilic sentence, for either there is an categorical entitlement, or there are differentiations, but you cannot claim both in the same breath—“which take into account the concrete circumstances.” This refers, on the one hand, to the prenatal existence of man—e.g., sperm banks, alembic babies, and similar things—but also to the dying phase of man, of course, to measures that shorten life, active assistance in dying, and similar questions. Therefore, my proposal is, to hold on to Article 1 of the Basic Law, and to eliminate this commentary without replacement.

Human dignity is a very important concept, but I want to add another one for the future of Europe, which is the concept of the pursuit of happiness. This is a sentence from the American Declaration of Independence: “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,” etc. And then follows, why any people has the right to institute and alter governments if they do not represent the common good. So, this expresses a right to resist.

This term does not mean happiness in the sense of “good fortune,” for fortune is easily misunderstood. One person thinks he is happy, if he wins in a lottery; someone else, if he is able to sleep late, or something else. It is exactly the term

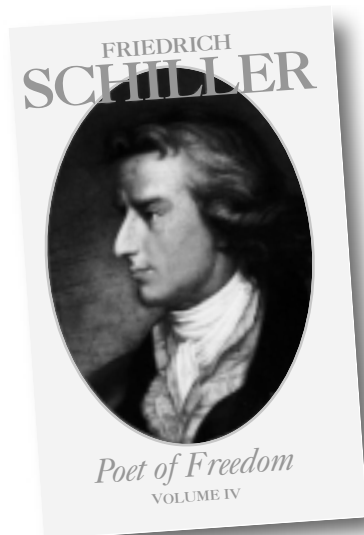
that Leibniz talks about all the time—the pursuit of happiness—and it is very clear what Leibniz means by that.

It refers to the fact that man is fundamentally different from an animal. Man is an image of the Creator. This is a strictly scientific definition, which means that only man is able to discover universal scientific principles. This is why Lyn’s attacks on Euler’s corrupt attacks on Leibniz are so important; in his attacks on Leibniz, Euler denies the provable existence of universal principles. Thus, he negates that quality of man which distinguishes him absolutely from the animals: the principle of creative hypothesis. But, it is impossible to separate the immortality of the human soul from this ability to discover universal principles.

Therefore, what does it mean to pursue happiness? Our life is short. We are born, and we die. If our life is to mean anything that is more than our short physical existence, as a sensuous being—in this respect, we are indeed very similar to animals—then we must absorb universal principles and discover new ones, which are a precondition for a better future for humanity.

In this sense, we proclaim the pursuit of happiness for all human beings on this planet, as one of the inalienable rights of man, “his eternal rights, which hang above, inalienable and indestructible as stars themselves,” as Schiller would say. And also in this sense: Let us make love of humanity the basis for European politics.

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



Selected writings of Friedrich Schiller, in English translation.

Volume I: *Don Carlos*, Essays, Poetry, and Epigrams. \$9.95

Volume II: *Wilhelm Tell*, Essays, and Poetry. \$15.00

Volume III: *The Virgin of Orleans*, Essays, Poetry, and Ballads. \$15.00

**JUST
RELEASED!**

Volume IV: *Mary Stuart*, Essays, Poetry, Historical Essays, and Early Writings \$15.00

Order from:

Ben Franklin Booksellers

P.O. Box 1707 Leesburg, VA 20177

I-800-453-4108 (toll-free) or I-703-777-3661

Shipping and handling: \$4 for the first book, \$.50 for each additional book.

We accept MasterCard, Visa, Discover, American Express. Virginia residents add 4.5% sales tax.

www.benfranklinbooks.com e-mail: benfranklinbooks@mediasoft.net

Benjamin Franklin Was No ‘Practical Man’

by Nancy Spannaus

Benjamin Franklin

by Edmund S. Morgan

New Haven and London: Yale University Press,
2002

340 pp., hardcover, \$24.95

Benjamin Franklin, an American Life

by Walter Isaacson

New York, New York: Simon & Schuster, 2003

590 pp., hardcover, \$30.00

Writing to a friend in 1753, Benjamin Franklin encapsulated his view of his life’s mission: “The faith you mention has doubtless its use in the world. I do not desire to see it diminished, nor would I endeavor to lessen it in any man. But I wish it were more productive of good works than I have generally seen it: I mean real good works, works of kindness, charity, mercy, and public spirit; not holiday-keeping, sermon-reading or hearing, performing church ceremonies, or making long prayers, filled with flatteries and compliments, despised even by wise men, and much less capable of pleasing the Deity. The worship of God is a duty; the hearing and reading of sermons may be useful; but, if men rest in hearing and praying, as too many do, it is as if a tree should value itself on being watered and putting forth leaves, though it never produced any fruit.

“Your great Master thought much less of these outward appearances and professions than many of his modern disciples. He preferred the *doers* of the word, to the mere *hearers*;

the son that seemingly refused to obey the father and yet performed his commands, to him that professed his readiness, but neglected the work; the heretical but charitable Samaritans, to the uncharitable though orthodox priest and sanctified Levite; and those who gave food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, raiment to the naked, entertainment to the stranger, and relief to the sick, though they never heard of his name, he declares shall in the last day be accepted, when those who cry Lord! Lord! who value themselves on their faith, though great enough to perform miracles, but have neglected good works, shall be rejected.”

In this statement, and many, many others, the unique individual who played the central, decisive role in founding the American republic, declared his passion to be *doing Good*, not just for his friends, and his family, and his countrymen, but for all mankind. Specifically, Franklin carried out this mission by working with a network of like-minded republicans, internationally, in order to out-fox the world’s imperial powers, and establish the world’s first Constitutional republic, the United States.

Franklin’s legacy remains with us in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, even as the Leibnizian intent of those documents continues under mortal attack, by those who would still destroy the American experiment.

Thus, how is it possible that, in the two major biographies of Franklin published over the last two years by two of the most prominent American authors, this core conception is lost?

It is a popular axiom today, that no one with “great ideas” and a passionate commitment to uplift all humanity, can be “politically successful.” That’s left for the “practical man,” the compromiser, the manipulator. Yet, Franklin was successful precisely because he was part of an international network of great intellectuals and political leaders who were



Though the two new biographies are different, each fails the essential test: To present our Ben Franklin (left) as the heir and next equal of the great Gottfried Leibniz (right), philosopher of “the wisdom of doing Good” who developed the idea of “the pursuit of happiness” the Founding Fathers believed in. No portrayal of Franklin as the great “practical man,” no matter how sympathetic, can avoid being false to the history of the American republic.

pursuing a grand mission, and whose every particular little project was determined by that mission. The result of this project of grand strategy was a new kind of government, which demands of its citizens a certain kind of commitment to continue that mission. Franklin was the embodiment of that kind of mission, like Lincoln after him. If our citizens are separated from knowing his mind, they will be unable to save our republic.

It is this axiom to which Edmund Morgan and Walter Isaacson both succumb, and pander. It’s not that they are unfamiliar with Franklin’s philosophical commitment to doing good. Isaacson even includes the crucial evidence that Franklin looked to the influence of Puritan leader Cotton Mather in his approach to public affairs. Yet, both authors choose to chop Franklin down to a size they think that the modern population would accept: presenting him as a pragmatic operator, although a genius in science and organization, rather than as the crucial, brilliant organizer of the unique institution which is our republic.

Graham Lowry’s Work

This diminishment of Franklin is all the more outrageous, since it comes in the wake of ground-breaking work on this founding father by the late noted historian and LaRouche associate H. Graham Lowry, in his 1988 book *How the Nation Was Won*. In that book, Lowry states that he “documents that Franklin was Cotton Mather’s own protégé, and the son of one of Mather’s leading republican organizers in Boston. The evidence for an hypothesis of continuity [from the Massachusetts Bay colony to the Revolution—ed.] is irrefutable. The proof lies in determining the singularities which account for

the fact, that the *idea* of a continental republic was transformed into a concrete prospect, *before* America’s direct challenges to British authority during the 1760s.”

And uncover the singularities, Lowry did. Contrary to the standard story that Franklin rejected his Puritan past, and modelled himself on the Enlightenment, Lowry shows how Franklin was deployed by Mather; linked up with other collaborators of the Leibnizian faction in England; and then worked in Philadelphia as the “crucial link between the in-depth republican citizenry of New England, and the strategically-placed republican elite fostered by Spotswood in Virginia.”

Lowry stresses that there are, in fact, significant difficulties in putting together the story, difficulties created by the fact that Franklin and others were engaged in mortal combat with the British Empire, and often were forced to rely on subterfuge to accomplish their aims. To the long list of Franklin’s accomplishments, Lowry would add “counterintelligence,” a skill which he painstakingly details in terms of Franklin’s early-life activities in Boston, Philadelphia, and London.

Walter Isaacson told this author that he was familiar with Lowry’s book, and found it “interesting.” Yet this did not prevent him from coming to the outrageous conclusion that “Franklin represents one strand [of the American character—ed.]: the side of pragmatism versus romanticism, of practical benevolence versus moral crusading.” Isaacson specifically declares that Franklin is on the “other side” from the Mathers, and is primarily an exemplar of “middle-class virtues.” (p. 476)

Whatever other positive remarks Isaacson makes in his book—and there are some—this outright lie is outstandingly

destructive, particularly at the present time. There is nothing more crucial for the American population today, than to understand the crucial mission embodied in the fight for the American Republic, as it began in the Massachusetts Bay colony, and continued in the other colonies, and as it was supported by republican factions internationally. This mission involved establishing a form of government which was totally sovereign, and committed to serving the general welfare of the present population and its posterity, by fostering the improvement of man's power to do good. The mission was the antithesis of that of a little, practical man—just as the United States' mission is today—and any presentation of Franklin that presents that image, must be attacked. Franklin was a universal man, with a crucial international historical role to play, just as Lyndon LaRouche is today.

'Reluctant Revolutionary?'

Edmund Morgan's short biography of Franklin begins by seeking to convey his character as an individual motivated by scientific curiosity, and a commitment to *charity* as the generating principle of his life. Morgan understands, as many readers of *Poor Richard's Almanac* do not, that Franklin was not the preacher of frugality that his "penny saved is a penny earned" aphorism is used to convey. In the early sections of the book, Morgan stresses Franklin's devotion to public service, his attempts to lay out a plan for personal moral improvement, and his success at organizing others to act for the benefit of society.

But, Morgan's is a Franklin divorced from his own history! The larger ideas which he imbibed in Boston, from his collaboration with the Mathers and their republican faction, and which sent him to Philadelphia in the first place, are nowhere to be found.

Worse yet, Morgan then proceeds to develop his thesis that Franklin was not *really* interested in establishing an American republic, but just wanted to promote American equality within an "Anglo-American Empire." The particular battle which Morgan uses to support this idea, is Franklin's fight against the Penns, the proprietors of Pennsylvania, who were indeed seeking to treat the colony as a plantation. In this fight, Franklin appealed to the King, in hopes of getting rights from the Crown which were being denied by the Penns and their operatives.

This tactic, of course, does not make Franklin an advocate of the British monarchy's continued rule over America, and it serves to obscure for the reader the fundamental republican commitments of Franklin, which made him such a formidable antagonist for the British oligarchy (as Morgan admits) during the later battles. But, to understand Franklin's approach, Morgan would have to proceed from the standpoint that he was the leader of an international conspiracy to *create* the republic, on a level of ideas and strategy much above the day-to-day maneuvering. Instead, he pulls Franklin down into being a "man of contradictions" and a "reluctant revolutionary," thereby obfuscating our history.

Representative of the 'Middle Class'?

Walter Isaacson's treatment of Franklin pays much more attention to his ideas, and his intellectual allies. All the more egregious, then, that he chooses to define Franklin as the epitome of the "middle class" American, the small business man, the "joiner." And this is despite the fact that Isaacson presents the evidence of Franklin's acknowledged debt to Cotton Mather, whose *Essays to Do Good, or Bonifacius*, Franklin called the most influential book in his life.

Isaacson is definitely proceeding from his own political agenda, which is not entirely a bad one. As he stressed in a lecture which he gave at the Women's Democratic Club in Washington, D.C. in early November 2003, when the Clash of Civilizations unleashed by the Iraq War was raging internationally, he sees Franklin as the antithesis of everything which the Bush Administration stands for, and seeks to present Franklin as an alternative model, particularly in terms of religious tolerance.

Yet, Franklin was only successful in creating this kind of collaboration among different groups because of his deep philosophical commitment to the principles of the republic, to truth, and to collaboration with an international network determined to fight for these principles with him. Small-mindedness simply will not work today, nor did it work for Franklin.

Isaacson's diminishment of Franklin's philosophical depth is systematic. Take, for example, Isaacson's presentation of the Junto, the discussion group of 12 young men from different trades which Franklin founded in 1727 (at the time Franklin was only 21 years old). Isaacson calls this action "typically American," in the sense of Americans being joiners and social activists. But Franklin here is not "joining" an institution; he's *creating* one. And this is not your typical drinking club!

Isaacson admits, without indicating the importance of the fact, that Franklin's Junto had a series of rules and practices which were taken directly from the similar societies established by his patron Cotton Mather and Mather's collaborator Daniel Defoe a generation earlier. He includes in his discussion of the Junto, 20 of the 24 questions which Franklin specified be part of the discussions in Junto meetings, some of which omissions are telling.

For example, the first question asked of Junto members was: "1. Have you met with any thing in the author you last read, remarkable, or suitable to be communicated to the Junto? particularly in history, morality, poetry, physick, travels, mechanic arts, or other parts of knowledge."¹ But Isaacson leaves out the listing of subjects, which shows this was not simply a low-level discussion. Question number 11 was: "do you think of any thing at present, in which the Junto may be serviceable to *mankind*? to their country, to their friends, or to themselves?" This question, Isaacson leaves out altogether.

1. *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1959); Vol. 1, p. 257.

He does, however, leave in questions 14 and 15: “Have you lately observed any defect in the laws of your country of which it would be proper to move the legislature for an amendment? Have you lately observed any encroachments on the just liberties of the people?”

There are other aspects of this “club” which distinguish it from the kind of “middle class” mediocrity which Isaacson imputes to it. There were four additional qualifications which members had to adhere to, which read as follows:

“1. Have you any particular disrespect to any present members?

“2. Do you sincerely declare that you love mankind in general; of what profession or religion soever?

“3. Do you think any person ought to be harmed in his body, name or good, for mere speculative opinions, or his external way of worship?

“4. Do you love *truth for truth’s sake*, and will you endeavour impartially to find and receive it yourself and communicate it to others?” (emphasis added)

In all these cases, members were expected to answer yes, in order to participate.

Isaacson may wish to believe that the Junto’s philosophy is that of the local Rotary Club today, but that’s absurd. The vast qualitative difference was played out in history. Franklin’s friends in the Junto served as the core of his efforts to establish in Philadelphia a whole series of institutions dedicated to the general welfare—library, waterworks, police, etc.—and its founding was followed by his establishment of the American Philosophical Society in the early 1740s, which served as the means of creating the network of revolutionaries which eventually defeated the British. Later came Franklin’s strategic deployment to win international support for American independence, and for a successful unification of the colonies into the Continental Army and the Constitutional republic, all of which saw a crucial role played by Franklin’s leadership, either up front or behind the scenes.

The Battle for the Common Good

As Lowry documents, Benjamin Franklin devoted his attention from adolescence on, to the question of how to “do Good” for his fellow man, a course which required defeating the British oligarchy. Not only did Franklin receive tutelage from the republican faction of New England—the Mathers and his father, who were during his youth an embattled minority in Massachusetts—but he was directed into collaboration with other Leibnizian republicans—Governor Keith of Pennsylvania, former Governor Spotswood of Virginia, and Governor Burnet of New York—in his battle to realize the Massachusetts’ Founders’ vision of a continental republic.

Lowry describes a memorandum Franklin wrote in 1731—a paper he carried with him until 1784—which outlined his political course of action. Franklin attacked political parties, and noted that “few men in public affairs act from a mere view of the good of the country,” and “fewer still . . . act with a view to the good of mankind.”

But Franklin was determined to correct this problem. He wrote: “There seems to me at present to be great occasion for raising a united party for virtue, by forming the virtuous and good men of all nations into a regular body, to be governed by suitable good and wise rules, which good and wise men may probably be more unanimous in their obedience to, than common people are to common laws.

“I at present think that whoever attempts this aright and is well qualified, cannot fail of pleasing God and of meeting with success.”

Clearly Franklin himself made the attempt, with all of his being, putting his life on the line for the benefit of future generations. His commitment came at the very beginning of his career, but there is no time in which it was not being pursued. In 1737 Spotswood appointed Franklin postmaster of Philadelphia, greatly aiding his ability to coordinate revolutionary activity. In the 1740s, Franklin left the publishing business per se, to get involved in scientific experimentation, in cooperation with a Leibnizian network internationally. Ultimately this interest took him to Hanover in Germany, where, in 1766, he met and discussed with the individual who brought about the publication of Leibniz’s heretofore suppressed rejoinder to John Locke, *New Essays on Human Understanding*. Franklin’s scientific work had already been known at German universities, and he went on to Göttingen, where he also had substantial discussions with Leibniz’ intellectual heir Abraham Kästner.

What does this have to do with Franklin’s political activity? Everything. Franklin returned from his continental travels to coordinate the escalating battle for independence, for which he was the point man in London, and ultimately in Philadelphia as well, where he was the senior man on the committee drafting the Declaration of Independence.

Throughout this entire period, 1757-1775, Franklin spent the bulk of his time in Europe, recruiting a network of collaborators who would either come to America to aid in the Revolution, or influence the policies in their own countries in that direction. The process continued even more intensively after Franklin’s return to France, and his stay there from 1776-1785. Internationally, and nationally, he and his collaborators built a “youth movement” which won that Revolution, and instituted a republican Constitution based on those Leibnizian principles, which in fact Mather and his circles shared.

What resulted is that “united party for virtue,” including “good and virtuous men of all nations,” who are passionately determined to establish a republic which can serve as a model and an aid to the entire world. What Franklin’s life shows is that such a commitment, drawing on the philosophical tradition which has promoted the common good, against all lower conceptions of man as a warring beast, can be successful against evil.

That this conclusion goes against every modern axiom of politics, should tell us something about how insane those axioms of today are.

Smithson and Adams: The Will to Promote American Science

by Marsha Freeman

The Stranger and the Statesman

by Nina Burleigh

New York: HarperCollins, 2003

298 pages, hardcover, \$24.95

In December of 1903, fifty-six year old Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, and his wife Mable (who was deaf from birth), did not spend the Christmas holiday at home with their family, but in an old British cemetery in Genoa. They had traveled by ship to Italy, at their own expense, to reclaim the remains of a British mineralogist, James Smithson, who had died three quarters of century earlier. The grave was in peril, because owners of an adjacent marble quarry were expanding their blasting, and the cemetery was to be demolished.

Bell, who was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, was determined that the body of Smithson be re-interred in Washington, at the site of the Institution that bore his name, and that had been created through his bequest. Today, those remains rest in the Mortuary Room in the main Castle building of the Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, DC.

In life, John Smithson had never been in America, and in his will, there is no hint as to why he left his fortune to the United States government, for the explicit and singular purpose of creating the Smithsonian Institution, for the “increase & diffusion of Knowledge among men.”

Previous writers have been unable to answer the question of why Smithson bequeathed what had been his own inheritance to the young American nation. Part of the reason is that the 14 boxes of his personal effects, including Smithson’s papers and notes, that had been brought to America in 1838 along with his fortune, vanished in a fire in the Castle in 1865. But Burleigh has woven together a fascinating portrait of this man, by supplementing what is known about him with contemporary sources that describe the world of science in which he participated, as well as the social and political context for his life.

She also carries Smithson’s story to its conclusion, recounting the political fight engaged in almost single-hand-

edly by Congressman and former President John Quincy Adams, between 1836 and 1841 to rescue Smithson’s fortune from the grip of a short-sighted and greedy Congress, and an anti-science President. Without John Quincy Adams’ will to create the Smithsonian Institution, there is no doubt the benefactor’s funds would have been squandered; his vision to leave to posterity a unique institution of science and learning, lost.

Few of the museum’s visitors to any of the 16 museums of the Smithsonian Institution, have any inkling of the story behind the man whose name appears on almost every building on the National Mall. Nina Burleigh’s insightful book not only chronicles the times and life’s work of James Smithson, but also the American System faction in the United States that brought his vision to reality.

A Life in Science

James Smithson was born in early 1765, the bastard son of Earl Hugh (Smithson) Percy, who in 1766 became the Duke of Northumberland. James Smithson’s mother, Elizabeth Hungerford Macie, was widowed and inherited a fortune at the age of 29. When she became pregnant, she withdrew to France to have her out-of-wedlock first child.

James Smithson had a difficult childhood, as his mother fought to hold on to her late husband’s properties, and the Duke never acknowledged his son James. He grew up using the name Macie, and changed it to Smithson to fulfill his mother’s wish, following her death in 1800.

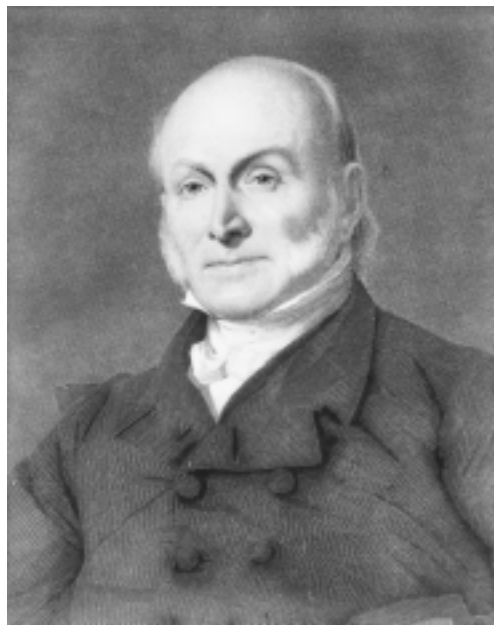
During his childhood years, James Smithson lived in both Paris and London, was fluent in a number of languages, and was well aware of his noble, though tarnished, heritage. He and his mother moved from Paris to London in 1774, just as the storm clouds of the Revolutionary War were gathering.

An interesting, perhaps first brush young Smithson had with knowledge about the young America, came when his half brother, Hugh Percy, became a war hero during the American Revolution, fighting on the British side.

As Burleigh recounts, Percy “had been honored for his conduct in leading British troops—without ammunition—in retreat from Concord over thirty miles in ten hours, with American rebels shooting at them fully half the way.” One British analyst at the time, Burleigh reports, believed Percy “appreciated better than any other Englishman the temper and ability of the Americans,” and that he was not supportive of many of the Crown’s policies toward the colonies. During his time in America, Hugh Percy made numerous friends among the former colonials, and his portrait still hangs at Boston Hall, “alone among the British leaders to be so honored.”

At college age, James Smithson decided that his chosen field would be chemistry, and he joined what was then the fast-paced world of mineralogy, where new elements and minerals were just being discovered. His work included the examination of crystals and “obscure minerals.”

On April 26, 1787, then 22 years of age, he became the



An extraordinary, and today largely unknown collaboration between James Smithson (1765-1829) (left) and John Quincy Adams (1767-1848) led to the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution.

youngest full member of the prestigious British Royal Society. That institution, which had been formed in 1662, entertained guest lecturers from every field of science, from numerous countries in Europe, and occasionally at its meetings had on display artifacts gathered from expeditions during the Age of Discovery that the Society was helping to organize.

James Smithson carried on his mineralogical work with the utmost seriousness, and attention to detail and minutiae, Burleigh reports. He defended this approach, stating: “There may be persons, who, measuring the importance of the subject by the magnitude of the objects, will cast a supercilious look on this discussion,” of mineral analysis. “But the particle and the planet are subject to the same laws, and what is learned upon the one will be known of the other.”

While Smithson did not put forward any bold new hypotheses in his reseaches, but rather tried to help tease out, through the use of the crude tools available at the time, the composition and geological history of the Earth, he did identify new minerals and make discoveries. He was recognized by his peers as a serious mineralogist, working tirelessly to break substances down to their essences. In 1832, a French chemist proposed that zinc oxide—which today in white cream form is used to ward off sunburn—be named smithsonite after him, which it was, as Smithson had published a paper on it in 1802.

James Smithson engaged in interesting, and sometimes dangerous, field work, and from 1788-1798, embarked on a Grand Tour of the Continent, traveling to Italy, Germany, and Switzerland. He collected and analyzed samples of new materials, and had the opportunity to make his work known to some of the most respected scientists of his time, including premier French mineralogist Abbe Rene-Just Hauy, who

praised Smithson’s work analyzing rhomboid crystals. In Paris, Smithson met Europe’s premier chemist, Antoine Lavoisier.

At the time of his death, there remained more than two hundred unpublished manuscripts and other material that reflected his broad interest in science. He also left what were described as “cylopedic notes,” all of which burned in the 1865 Smithsonian fire.

The Age of Exploration

James Smithson was most fortunate to have chosen science as a vocation in the middle of the 18th Century. And the British Royal Society, to which he belonged, was most fortunate to have Joseph Banks as its president for 41 years.

Elected in 1778, Banks served as a kind of networking center for scientists across Europe, and as a young man, himself engaged in several government-financed expeditions the Royal Society had been overseeing. Banks participated in a three-year journey around the world, to view the transit of Venus across the Sun in the South Seas in 1769, on the famous ship *Endeavour* (for which the Space Shuttle orbiter is named) with then-Lieutenant James Cook. Banks oversaw or was “otherwise involved” in numerous expeditions, including Cook’s other South Seas trip in 1772, a search for the North Pole a year later, and Cook’s last expedition to Hawaii in 1776.

Throughout the 18th Century, exploration of the American continent was also of great interest to European scientists, and Banks also oversaw some expeditions to the new world. As Alexander von Humboldt and other European naturalists traveled across the Atlantic to discover new species of plants and animals, Americans complained that “even the plants

collected on the Lewis and Clark expedition were classified by a visiting German.”

As president of the Royal Society, Banks entertained scientific visitors at his home and at the Society, and Burleigh reports that “natural philosophers met in Banks’ house and talked of many matters: the new flying machines called steerable balloons just invented in 1783, Benjamin Franklin’s electrical experiments, better telescopes, recently arrived fossils, the composition of air.”

In the mid-18th Century, electricity, Burleigh states, was “the obsession of the age.” Italian Luigi Galvani, the Frenchman Ampère, the Dane Oersted and the American Franklin were laying the basis for the coming revolution of electricity.

In chemistry, and its related field of geology, new discoveries were occurring almost by the day. In 1778, Antoine Lavoisier identified oxygen, and new elements were being added to the lexicon of science. Smithson’s closest scientific colleagues and correspondents were those similarly engaged in the study of chemistry and mineralogy, particularly in France. But one of his most interesting colleagues, attending Society meetings along with Smithson, was William Thornton, who would later go to America, and be chosen as the architect to design the elegant Capitol building for the young nation. Thornton was among the party with Smithson who ventured across Scotland during a scientific expedition.

The Royal Society “gave [him] a social life and a professional standing that he might not have had otherwise,” Burleigh writes about Smithson, “as a single and unattached young man in London without conventional prospects,” due to his lack of social standing in the British noble hierarchy.

A solitary man who never married, Smithson did have a broad circle of peers and companions. Burleigh reports that these included Christopher Pegge, in anatomy; George Shaw, an Oxford doctor of physics; and Finnish chemist and mineralogist Johan Gadolin, who discovered the element yttrium. Smithson was in correspondence with scientists involved in a broad range of scientific inquiry, from all over Europe.

After his ten-year scientific tour of Europe, Smithson moved back to Paris, and was there through the unfortunate chapter in French history that included the bloody aftermath of the French Revolution. Although Joseph Banks and the Royal Society worked to provide safe passage for its members through the chaos of the Napoleonic Wars, they were not always successful.

As Joseph Banks wrote hundreds of letters to officials to try to protect scientists on both sides of the English Channel, scientists in England and France considered themselves a United Republic of Letters. “The sciences are never at war,” wrote British scientist Edward Jenner, who perfected the smallpox vaccine,” in 1803. Smithson supported this Republic of Letters, writing, “The man of science is of no country; the world is his country, all mankind his countrymen.”

But in 1807, Smithson was taken prisoner as he was fin-

ishing his research in Denmark. He was briefly free, Burleigh reports, but then re-imprisoned in Hamburg, where he spent a year before being able to contact anyone who could come to his aid. This left his health permanently damaged, and undoubtedly shortened his life.

In these last years of his life, Smithson spent much of his time in Paris, and his circle of colleagues included some of the greatest younger French scientists of the day. These included chemist Claude-Louis Berthollet, who set up a society at his estate, which “became a gathering of some of the greatest scientists of the time,” including Alexander von Humboldt.

The Gift to America

James Smithson never traveled to America during his lifetime. No correspondence with Franklin or any other American has ever been found. There is no evidence he wrote any praise or admiration for this country, or its political or economic founding principles. Why did he bequeath to it his entire fortune, worth \$50 million, in today’s dollars?

In addition to the general excitement in Europe during Smithson’s time about Franklin’s experiments on electricity, and the fact that men he knew intimately, such as William Thornton in the Royal Society did leave for America, among his possessions when he died were found travelogues, including a two-volume book about North America by Isaac Weld, who visited the new city of Washington in 1796.

Ironically, in his volumes, Weld discussed the plans afoot to construct a large park, or mall, extending in front of the Capitol building, running east-to-west to the Potomac River. Smithson could hardly have imagined that one day, the buildings that adorn that central city park would be associated with his name.

More important, his own philosophical viewpoint was coherent with the principles upon which the new nation was founded. In response to the proposal of American Christian fundamentalist Granville Penn (grandson of William Penn), that a literal interpretation of the Bible could explain the Earth’s geology, Smithson wrote in 1824: “I have yielded to a conviction that it is in his knowledge that man has found his greatness and his happiness, the high superiority he holds over the other animals who inhabit the earth.”

In 1800, fifty English gentlemen contributed 50 guineas each to create a new “Institution for Diffusing the Knowledge, and facilitating the General introduction, of Useful Mechanical Inventions and Improvements; and for Teaching, by Course of Philosophical Lectures and Experiments, the Application of Science to the Common Purposes of Life.” It was known as the Royal Institution, and James Smithson was a charter member. It echoed, in many ways, Franklin’s American Philosophical Society on the other side of the Atlantic. Smithson was devoted to the idea that scientific knowledge is not valuable for its own sake, but as it leads to applications to improve the lives of men. Here is the link to his bequest—to

found a similar institution in America.

The Royal Institution became the home to some of England's most prominent scientists, and included laboratories where experiments were carried out that had "profound effects on daily life, especially those relating to electricity," Burleigh explains.

But at the age of just 64, and in poor health most of his life, James Smithson died on June 26, 1829. He was surrounded by his books, papers, a telescope, and ten thousand mineral samples which were the fruit of his lifetime of exploration.

In his will, he left almost the whole of his estate, worth \$50 million, in today's dollars, to his nephew, the son of his brother Henry Louis Dickinson. If his nephew should die intestate, Smithson directed, "I bequeath the whole of my property . . . to the United States of America, to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an Establishment for the increase & diffusion of Knowledge among men." His nephew died in 1835.

One might expect that the Congress of the United States and the President would have been elated at the news of Smithson's bequest. Congress was initially disinterested, and took six months just to pass the legislation to pay for Richard Rush's trip to London to claim the 105 sacks of gold. President Andrew Jackson was philosophically opposed to the extension of Federal power, in the name of "states' rights," as his Administration disbanded the National Bank of the United States. The Congress, in its wisdom, tacked an amendment onto a bill which authorized the Treasury Secretary to invest the entire sum of Smithson's money in state stocks. The "diffusion of knowledge" was nowhere to be found.

By 1841, the Arkansas state bonds had stopped paying interest, and Smithson's bequest had been squandered by small-minded and corrupt elected officials. It fell to former President and Representative John Quincy Adams to lead the fight to restore the funds to their original purpose, and leave James Smithson's legacy for posterity.

The Fight for the American System

In 1836, John Quincy Adams was the "sole voice" opposed, when the Congress voted to foolishly invest Smithson's money in state stocks. When he had first learned of this unusual gift, he wrote in January 1836: "A stranger to this country, knowing it only by its history . . . brother to a nobleman of the highest rank of British heraldry who fought against the revolution of our independence at Bunker Hill—that he should be the man to found, at the city of Washington, for the United States of America, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men, is an event in which I see the finger of Providence, compassing great results by incomprehensible means."

But even as head of the House committee on the bequest, Adams was unable to sway the minds of lesser men. Burleigh describes Adams as "one of a handful of American presidents

who can be described as truly intellectual. He was an oxymoron, a scholar-politician." Adams had a "passionate interest in mathematics, science, and especially astronomy," and lobbied for the establishment of astronomical observatories, or "lighthouses on the skies," throughout all of his years in public office.

In his first State of the Union address in 1825, President Adams stated that the Federal government had the responsibility for the nation's culture and science, and promoted the establishment of a national university. His ally, Richard Rush, (the son of Dr. Benjamin Rush who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and attended Franklin on his deathbed), was a collaborator in Adams' view of nation-building, from his position of Treasury Secretary in the Adams Administration. He was later entrusted to travel to London to secure Smithson's bequest and accompany it back to America.

In the fall of 1839, Adams went on a barnstorming tour, to try to rally public interest in applying the Smithsonian bequest to the purpose for which it was intended. "If I can possibly rouse the public mind to take some interest in this foundation, it may save the fund from being utterly wasted and lost," he wrote in his diary in November of that year.

Congressman Adams was livid when it was made starkly clear in 1841 that Smithson's fortune had been "wasted and dilapidated." He persuaded his House committee to draft legislation demanding that the Federal Treasury give "an accounting of the vanished Smithson Fund, and pledge the U.S. government to step in and make the payments." Thus, due almost solely to the efforts of John Quincy Adams, the funds for James Smithson's establishment for the diffusion of knowledge were replaced, and applied to the purpose for which they were intended.

James Smithson has gained his immortal place in history, not through his own scientific contributions, but through a permanent institution that supports scientific inquiry, and provides the American people the opportunity to study all aspects of the history of this nation.

Near the end of his journey back to America in 1903, when James Smithson's coffin was draped with an American flag and placed on the USS *Dolphin* in New York, bound for Washington, Alexander Graham Bell wrote a speech that he would deliver when they docked at their final destination. It read: "I am deeply moved by the honor and dignity bestowed me to perform the mission of bringing to this country the remains of the late James Smithson. As you are aware, James Smithson [in his] love for our American vivacity and spirit, bequeathed his entire fortune to the United States. . . . It is needless for me to say that as his sole heir and the proud possessor of Smithson's great and generous benefactions, it behoves us at this time to provide an appropriate resting place for his remains, such that will honor him who has so highly honored us."

LaRouche: For Fair Elections, Ban Computer Voting Now!

by Edward Spannaus

Computer voting must be totally banned for the upcoming November Presidential elections, Democratic candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche told a large audience at a campaign event in Los Angeles on February 26.

What is needed is not just a protest, LaRouche said in response to a questioner. "We have to have some action now, before the election." This will not come from the courts, he noted, reminding his listeners of what happened to the last Presidential election at the hands of Justice Antonin Scalia and the U.S. Supreme Court.

The capability is already in place, to have "a fraudulent majority vote on a large scale, in the next election in November," and therefore, it must be stopped, LaRouche pointed out. He added that he and his associates are taking a number of steps on this, including working with members of Congress and others, to repeal or overturn the 2002 Help America Vote Act (HAVA), as well as to completely ban computerized voting.

The idea, LaRouche said, is "to *eliminate* the use of computer-controlled voting devices—*absolutely!*" This is necessary because computerized voting machines, by their nature, cannot be audited, LaRouche said. "You have no protection against massive fraud. And computer-based voting is the simplest way to carry out fraud. Diebold machines, and similar kinds of machines, are *inherently* fraudulent. They're *designed* for fraud. They've been tested: Hackers can get into these machines, and change the vote! Change the total vote, in a machine, by going into the relevant computer."

Back to Paper Ballots

In further discussions, LaRouche noted that the speed and complexity of computers creates an inherently dangerous and fraud-prone situation, because only a handful of people (who

are often not even election officials, but private contractors) know what is going on. Using high-speed computers, perpetrators can carry out fraud and then clean it up afterwards, before anyone knows what has even happened.

Therefore, LaRouche is calling for a return to a universal paper ballot, which is hand-counted. If that requires more people to count the votes than computers, all the better. The more people involved, the more impediments to carrying out vote fraud. And secondly, LaRouche says, each voter should get a copy of their vote; this is the best deterrence to vote fraud.

To those who would object that this would be a slow, inefficient system of counting votes, LaRouche responds that a slow, ponderous vote-counting system, where people can watch what is going on, is the best way to prevent vote fraud and election-rigging.

In addition to emergency action by Congress to repeal HAVA and to ban computer voting, LaRouche is also supporting actions being undertaken in various states to ban computer voting, and to return to paper ballots.

A few examples of such actions in the states follow:

- In many states, the Ballot Integrity Project is calling for only paper ballots to be used, with a public hand count of ballots, and results recorded in triplicate and then secured.
- Two Ohio state Senators, a Democrat and a Republican, are calling for a delay in the approval of contracts for electronic voting machines, until a bipartisan legislative panel can assess the security risks associated with the implementation of HAVA.
- In California, voters and others filed suit against the State of California and Diebold, seeking to bar the state from using electronic voting and vote-tabulating software, unless specified security modifications are made.
- Activists in Maryland and California have called for

voters to use paper absentee ballots instead of touch-screen machines.

HAVA was passed in 2002 under two sets of false premises, along with heavy lobbying by GOP-linked voting machine companies and defense contractors.

The first false premise: The use of “modern” touch-screen devices would avoid the type of chaos that occurred in the 2000 Florida elections, with the fiasco of recounting punch-cards with their famous “hanging chads.” Today, most of those who have studied the problem, regard touch-screen voting as a much bigger problem than punch-cards, since there is *no* paper trail with touch-screen voting, and no ability whatsoever, to conduct a recount. Fraud can be conducted in such a manner as to be virtually undetectable.

The second fraudulent premise: Touch-screen machines would allow disabled persons, particularly the blind, to vote in privacy. Thus, by 2006, every polling place used in a Federal election is required to have at least one touch-screen device, or another device “equipped for individuals with disabilities.”

But rather than having different kinds of machines in polling places, many jurisdictions have opted for total replacement of old equipment, with touch-screen machines.

Or, take the case of Washington, D.C. Although the touch-screen machines were installed for voters with disabilities, others were permitted and even encouraged to use them, so that about 15,000 of 42,000 voters used them in the Jan. 13 primary.

Some handicapped activists have now become major defenders of touch-screen voting, and are vocal opponents of the “voter verification” movement for requiring touch-screen devices to produce an auditable paper trail.

Not so surprisingly, some of these activists seem to be on the payroll of at least one of the major touch-screen manufacturers. This is the Diebold company, which is actually in a self-proclaimed “partnership” with the National Federation for the Blind (NFB). Diebold settled a lawsuit involving its ATM machines by launching a joint project for a voice-guidance ATM machine. In addition to a cash settlement with the NFBs, Diebold announced a five-year, \$1 million grant to an arm of the NFB. Jim Dickson, the leading lobbyist on voting for disability-related organizers, is reportedly an adviser to Diebold.

‘A Threat to Our Democracy’

Not only was HAVA passed under false pretenses, but—as we demonstrated in a recent issue (*EIR*, Feb. 27)—it has been implemented by the Bush-Cheney Administration in a manner which has systematically sabotaged the development of guidelines and security standards for electronic voting machines. The new Election Assistance Administration, whose creation was stalled by the Administration for almost a year, has just announced that it will pass out \$2.3 billion to help the states buy new voting equipment.

But by this time, under HAVA, there was also supposed

to have been the development of standards for voting equipment, including security standards. But, in addition to stalling the EAC, which was to oversee the development of such standards, the Administration has even cut the budget for the the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), which was designated to play the leading role in developing standards for voting equipment. In early February, the NIST announced that it had ceased all its HAVA-related activities.

Although the problems with computerized voting had been known for years, a number of studies came out during 2003 which identified major security flaws in Diebold and other systems.

Perhaps the best known of these, was one conducted by computer scientists from Johns Hopkins and Rice Universities, and released in July 2003. They examined Diebold software code for touch-screen machines, and found “stunning flaws” in the system’s security. The authors of the study determined that there is no way to ensure that the systems are bug free, or that they do not contain “malicious code.” The State of Maryland then conducted a follow-up to the Hopkins-Rice study, in which a group of computer experts found 328 software flaws, 26 of which they deemed critical. “If these vulnerabilities are exploited,” the study concluded, “significant impact could occur on the accuracy, integrity, and availability of election results.” The Congressional Research Service issued a study last November, more cautious than others, which also found significant security vulnerabilities in touch-screen systems.

Supporting LaRouche’s warnings cited above, the CRS study stated “the more complex a piece of software is, the more vulnerable it is to attack.” It continues: “That is because more complex code will have more places that malware can be hidden, and more potential vulnerabilities that could be exploited, and it is more difficult to analyze for security problems. In fact, attackers often discover and exploit vulnerabilities that were unknown to the developer, and many experts argue that it is impossible to anticipate all possible weaknesses and points of attack for complex software.”

One of the authors of the Hopkins study, Dr. Avi Rubin, participated as an election judge in the Maryland March 2 primary, in part prompted by accusations from Diebold that he was an academic scientist who knew nothing about how elections actually worked. In a report he posted on his website at the end of the day, Dr. Rubin reported that while some risks seemed to be less than he had expected, there were also some security issues which were worse than he had anticipated. Rubin concluded: “I continue to believe that the Diebold voting machines represent a huge threat to our democracy. I fundamentally believe that we have thrown our trust in the outcome of our elections in the hands of a handful of companies . . . who are in a position to control the final outcomes of our elections. I also believe that the outcomes can be changed without any knowledge of the changes by election judges or anyone else.”

As LaRouche Forecast, The Race Is Now Down To Kerry and Him

by Nancy Spannaus

Speaking at a campaign event in Manchester, New Hampshire back on Jan. 25, Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche forecast that soon the Democratic field would dwindle down to only two significant candidates. He put it this way: “There are only two candidates for the Democratic side, who have any significance whatsoever, for the voters and citizens of the United States: I’m one of them; the other one is obviously Senator Kerry. You can forget the rest. They will not be around very long.”

Now, following “Super Tuesday” on March 2, LaRouche’s forecast has come true. With the withdrawal of John Edwards from the race on March 3, the stage is set for the next phase of the campaign, the one where Democratic voters begin to take the election seriously, and ensure a thorough debate on the fundamental economic policy issues, between now and the July Democratic Party convention.

In an interview with the National Public Radio station in Austin, Texas, on March 4, LaRouche said: “So, under these circumstances, we’re now in a situation where we have to beat the Bush re-election campaign. The time to start that is right now. Bush has started his side. Therefore, what has to happen now, is that John and I have to compete for the Presidency in a very special way. Not for the purpose of dumping on each other, but for the purpose of helping to ensure that when the Democratic convention meets in Boston, that we will have the knowledge, we’ll have the programmatic outlook, and will be on the offensive with whatever candidate is chosen to become President, and whoever becomes Vice President.

“That’s the situation now. And my job is to take care of what John does not know too well, and that is economics.

Signs of Breakthrough

“There’s a big fight in the Democratic Party right now, between two policies on how to deal with the crash. One group, which is generally associated with Bob Rubin, the former Treasury Secretary, is the sane group. I don’t think they have the solution, but they have an understanding of the problem. On the other side, you have Felix Rohatyn and people like him, and Lazard Frères, for example. These guys are in the footsteps of [Nazi Economics Minister] Hjalmar Schacht, and they would do to the United States, with their

present policies, what some people are doing to Argentina right now.

“So, that’s the key issue.”

While the Democratic National Committee (DNC) remains determined to keep LaRouche out of the electoral process and debate, there are indications that their controls on his campaign, which represents the largest base of popular support among the lower income brackets in the country, as measured by the Federal Election Commission (see article, p. 28), are breaking apart.

One sign was the breaking of the taboo on inclusion of LaRouche in debates with other DNC-approved candidates, at a forum sponsored by the Georgia Association of Black Elected Officials in Augusta, Georgia on Feb. 28. LaRouche followed John Edwards and Al Sharpton in speaking to 250-300 legislators, and received a positive response.

Another was the emergence of the first significant vote for LaRouche to be *counted* this election season. Up until now, in the first primaries, LaRouche’s vote has effectively not been counted, but on Super Tuesday, LaRouche emerged with votes of 14% and 12% in Bridgeport and Hartford, Connecticut respectively, both areas with a large proportion of African-American voters. LaRouche campaign spokesmen consider this a reasonable, or even low reflection of LaRouche’s actual support among this constituency.

Interestingly, state officials report that Connecticut does not have computer voting. This contrasts with the prevalence of touch-screen voting in other Super Tuesday states such as Maryland and California.

Even more striking, however, was the victory of four LaRouche Youth Movement members, and one older LaRouche supporter to fill five of seven available positions for one district of the Los Angeles Democratic Central Committee. LYM leader Anna Shavin led the slate with the highest tally for the district—8,713 votes.

In the adjacent 44th District, there had been a nasty campaign to stop the “LaRouchies” from being elected to the Central Committee. This failed, when one LaRouche youth and veteran Committee member Maureen Calney won, while the chief LaRouche-hater on the ballot lost. In all, there will be 18 LaRouche representatives seated at the Los Angeles Democratic Party convention in June.

Nor was it just in Los Angeles that victories were won. In Alameda County, in the San Francisco Bay area, two LaRouche youth and one older member defeated a vicious, lying campaign in order to win election to the Central Committee.

Now that LaRouche and Kerry are the only ones with a national base who are seriously campaigning for President, LaRouche anticipates additional progress in the weeks ahead. There are at least 14 more states where LaRouche will be on the Democratic primary ballot, starting with Texas, Louisiana, and Missouri on March 9. If the voters begin to realize the real stakes in this election, who knows what might happen?

Subpoena Threats Haunt Cheney and White House

by Michele Steinberg

Vice President Dick Cheney's national security advisor Lewis "Scooter" Libby is again in the sights of the ongoing Federal grand jury investigation into the leaking of the identity of CIA "non-official cover" agent Valerie Plame. Plame's husband, former Amb. Joe Wilson, provoked the ire of Cheney when he publicized his finding that the reports of Iraq purchases of "yellow cake" uranium for nuclear weapons fuel, were false. Wilson had gone to Niger to investigate the allegation in February 2002, after Cheney demanded that the CIA check it out.

Libby's name has come up in subpoenas issued for the records of all meetings of the super-secret "White House Iraq Group," says *Newsday* reporter Tom Brune in a March 5 article. The subpoenas seek all records from the group from July 6-30, 2003—the time frame covering the leak of Plame's identity to columnist Robert Novak. The little-known Iraq Group "met weekly in the Situation Room," according to a *Washington Post* article cited by Brune, and the group's highest-ranking participants were Libby; his White House counterpart, National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice; and her deputy Stephen Hadley, an early advocate of the Iraq war policy.

Libby is one of the "Iraq War triumvirate," run out of Cheney's office, which included Under Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz, and former Defense Policy Board chairman Richard Perle. Libby is believed to be the hub around which revolved coordination of the flow and creation of raw intelligence, managing of statements to the public, and pressure on the intelligence community to come up with lies to back up the neo-conservative propaganda that came to serve as the basis for the illegal, unjustified, and unnecessary Iraq war.

As *EIR* has reported, Libby had a direct pipeline to Wolfowitz' Office of Special Plans, the secret Pentagon rogue intelligence group, headed by a former Cheney aide, Bill Luti. According to Karen Kwiatkowski, a retired U.S. Air Force lieutenant colonel who worked under Luti's Near East and South Asia (NESA) unit in the Pentagon, Luti would rush production of reports to deliver to "Scooter," outside the chain of command.

It was reported on Feb. 26 that Perle had resigned from the Defense Policy Board, in a letter to Defense Secretary Rumsfeld which burned with frustration over the spotlight on his business activities, and criticism of his policies. Perle's letter did not mention the ongoing investigations into his

money-making deals, involving a company he set up called Trireme Partners. But, Washington sources say that Perle's resignation does not necessarily mean that the Iraq war rogue operation of which he was an important part, will be closed down. That will take a full Congressional inquiry.

Floodgates Opening

But the Plame grand jury is not the only subpoena haunting the Cheney-controlled White House, and the atmosphere is reportedly so paranoid, that clashes have begun with leading Republican Party figures. On March 5, one of Congress' "insider" newspapers, *The Hill*, broadcast that wild-man Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), who had been even more fanatical about deposing Saddam Hussein than Cheney and Bush, was "pushing" the White House to give subpoena powers to the "Independent Commission" that Bush created on Feb. 7, and to which Bush had appointed McCain. "The administration has turned him down," reports *The Hill*, but McCain "is refusing to take no for an answer."

No doubt the White House was surprised when McCain was seconded by Sen. Pat Roberts (R-Kans.), the chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, who usually has the combativity of a dish-rag, and who, when asked if the Commission should have subpoena power, said, "If they ask for it, I think they ought to have it."

Just a week earlier, on Feb. 27, in lockstep with the usual procedure identified with Cheney—who engineered the shut-down of the committee completely in November 2003—Roberts hastily pressured the *New York Times* to correct (in truth, to retract) a story that the committee had set a three-week deadline for voluntary compliance by the White House, to turn over documents, or there would be "further action," understood to mean subpoenas. The *Times* "corrected" on Feb. 29 that the committee had not voted, and there was no specific time frame. But, Roberts did assert that the committee does "possess and will exercise its authority when necessary to compel testimony or the production of documents."

There are other signs that belatedly show a determination to use the power the Constitution affords to the Congress, despite the stonewalling and lies of the Administration. And all roads lead to Dick Cheney, as LaRouche had identified in September 2002.

Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.), the strongest opponent in the Senate of the Iraq war, blasted the "Independent Commission" on March 5. "If Congress is serious about getting to the bottom of . . . this administration's rush to war, we must realize that once stripped of its dazzling plumage, the White House proposal for its own so-called independent commission is a real, honest-to-goodness turkey." The executive order says the President determines what classified reports the commission sees; the Congress is not allowed to *read* the commission report—they will be briefed by the White House—maybe. And the President "may at any time modify" the rules allowing access to "classified information."

Byrd gets at another poison pill in the order: exemption from judicial review. "Let us not forget that the Office of the Vice President fought tooth and nail in Federal courts, and is still doing so, to keep the General Accounting Office, an arm of the Congress, from learning about the meetings of the Vice President's energy task force," Byrd said. "Could this be an attempt to hide the work of the . . . commission from the Congress? I would not put such a scheme beyond the White House."

Byrd said that Congress should act quickly to create an independent Iraq intelligence commission.

There is another investigation closing in on Cheney: Halliburton. On March 11, the House Government Reform Committee opens hearings into the contracts that Halliburton has in Iraq—billions of dollars of no-bid, non-competitive contracts given to the company of which Cheney was the President and CEO, until he quit to run for office in 2000. Halliburton has already owned up to taking millions of dollars in kickbacks from sub-contracting companies in Kuwait. Halliburton has admitted that its subsidiary, Kellogg, Brown and Root, had charged tens of millions of dollars for non-existent meals that they claimed had been delivered to soldiers in Iraq. The firm is also under criminal investigation by the Pentagon for overcharging \$61 million for gasoline supplies to Iraq.

Then, on March 4, Democratic Senators Carl Levin of Michigan and Byron Dorgan of North Dakota released a General Accounting Office (GAO) study of how Halliburton and other top government contractors "have subsidiaries in tax-haven countries . . . that could enable them to avoid paying U.S. income taxes even as they reap millions in Federal contract revenue each year." A press release from the Senators says that Halliburton has 17 subsidiaries in tax-haven countries, "including 13 in the Cayman Islands, which does not impose a corporate tax."

The London *Economist* has duly noted that Cheney is not just a vulnerability for Bush, but also for Halliburton. In back-to-back articles in its Feb. 19, 2004 edition, the *Economist* suggested that Halliburton will continue to have problems as long as Cheney is in the White House. The other article in its well-read "Lexington" column was titled "Time for him to go?" It ominously warned that "Dick Cheney should watch whom he travels with," referring to the recent duck-killing spree that Cheney went on, with Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia, just after Scalia was



The Congressional investigations and "Independent Commissions" created thus far are not so much Cheney's problem, as the subpoenas and criminal investigations lurking just over the horizon. At right is Iraqi National Congress head Ahmed Chalabi, whose bragging about pre-war intelligence fabrications his group made up, backfired hard against Cheney chief of staff Lewis Libby.

scheduled to decide if Cheney must turn over the Energy Task Force documents.

But the biggest crime is only now beginning to be revealed: the private "intelligence" pipeline of fraud provided by Cheney's good friend, Iraqi National Congress (INC) leader Ahmed Chalabi, who boasted to the London *Telegraph* that it did not matter "what was said" about weapons of mass destruction before the war, "Our objective has been achieved. That tyrant Saddam is gone, and the Americans are in Baghdad."

On March 5, the *Washington Post* reported that a so-called Iraqi defector, who had information on the "mobile bio-weapons labs" was a member of the INC, and *had never been questioned by the United States*. His story, featured in Secretary of State Colin Powell's UN testimony on Feb. 5, 2003, was backed up by another INC member who had already been exposed as a fabricator by the Defense Intelligence Agency. The INC and Chalabi are now the subject of at least three investigations involving the conveyance of bogus intelligence on Iraq, whether INC members cashed in on the overthrow of Saddam Hussein, and contracts that went to firms with business or family ties to Chalabi.

A former high-ranking military official says that the story of the Iraq war disinformation is the type of thing that leads to impeachment hearings. A life-long Republican who worked for years in the U.S. foreign policy establishment called this "criminal stuff," and said Congress must correct its dereliction and abdication of its duty and responsibility before the war. But, the Republican added, it is only "LaRouche's leadership that has made things move."

From 'War on Terror' To 'Climate Warfare'

by Ralf Schauerhammer

Under the headline "Now the Pentagon Tells Bush: Climate Change Will Destroy Us," the London *Observer's* Feb. 22 issue brought sensational news: "Climate change over the next 20 years could result in a global catastrophe costing millions of lives in wars and natural disasters. . . . A secret report, suppressed by U.S. defense chiefs and obtained by the *Observer*, warns that major European cities will be sunk beneath rising seas as Britain is plunged into a 'Siberian' climate by 2020. Nuclear conflict, mega-droughts, famine and widespread rioting will erupt across the world. . . . The document predicts that abrupt climate change could bring the planet to the edge of anarchy as countries develop a nuclear threat to defend and secure dwindling food, water, and energy supplies. The threat to global stability vastly eclipses that of terrorism."

Just how the *Observer* obtained this "suppressed" report, isn't nearly as mysterious as the editors make it out to be. The report in question is titled "An Abrupt Climate Change Scenario and Its Implications for United States National Security"; it was put together under the direction of Peter Schwartz, director of the Global Business Network. It was a working draft for a more extensive article titled "Climate Change for a National Security Threat," which appeared in *Fortune* magazine's Jan. 26 issue.

What's more interesting, is that Schwartz's paper had been commissioned (and slipped to the press) by a central planning group inside the U.S. Defense Department led by Andrew Marshall.

For over three decades, Marshall has headed up the Office for Net Assessments, and is considered to be Pentagon's *éminence grise*. Most of the key U.S. military-strategic blunders of recent decades can be traced directly to him—for example, the utopian imperial "Revolution in Military Affairs" (RMA), which can be best described as the military equivalent of the "New Economy" swindle. And it also comes as no great surprise, that Marshall has harbored a decades-long hatred against Lyndon LaRouche and his ideas.

Already in the *Fortune* article's very first sentence, parallels with the "War Against Terrorism" are clearly drawn: "Global warming may be bad news, but let's face it, most of us spend as little time worrying about it as we did about al-Qaeda before 9/11. Like the terrorists, though, the seemingly

remote climate risk may hit home sooner and harder than we ever imagined."

Also interesting is the political significance which the *Observer* attributes to the report: "So dramatic are the report's scenarios, . . . that they may prove vital in the U.S. elections." Because, amazingly, the report was commissioned "by influential Pentagon defense adviser Andrew Marshall, who . . . was the man behind a sweeping recent review aimed at transforming the American military under Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld." And coming thus out of that corner, it means big trouble for Bush, reports the *Observer*: "The findings will prove humiliating to the Bush Administration, which has repeatedly denied that climate change exists. . . . Democratic frontrunner John Kerry is known to accept climate change as a real problem. . . . The fact that Marshall is behind its scathing findings will aid Kerry's cause."

Nor can the Bush Administration acquiesce in the false hope that the issue might not emerge as a major one over the next few months, because on May 28, a new film, "The Day After Tomorrow," is set to hit the box offices. It enacts a sudden and catastrophic entry into a new Ice Age, with scenes just as gripping as were those of another film made 21 years ago, "The Day After," about the aftermath of a nuclear strike against the United States.

The 'Scientific' Background

Just how hastily this new scare campaign has been cooked up, is demonstrated by its flimsy scientific underpinnings. *Fortune's* account refers to Schwartz's "secret report" in these terms: In connection with the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, there was "a session at which Robert Gagosian, director of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts, urged policymakers to consider the implications of possible abrupt climate change within two decades." The reference is fitting, because it was those theses presented by Gagosian to the World Economic Forum in January 2003, which Schwartz has uncritically adopted as his own.

According to Gagosian's theory, global warming will lead to a steady increase in the amount of melt-off water in the world's oceans, which, in turn, will cause the warm Gulf Stream to suddenly change course, such that it will no longer reach into the Northern Atlantic. This, in turn, will trigger a sudden global climate change, which will manifest itself differently in various parts of the globe—but always with negative effects: In cold regions, it will get even colder, and in warm regions, drought and desertification will increase, whereas in regions with storms and monsoon rains, the intensity of those weather events will increase catastrophically.

All this, of course, can be modelled and precalculated by computers—but that still doesn't make science fiction into real science, by a long shot.

In fact, there's nothing new about this theory. The basic



Pentagon utopian planner Andrew Marshall, behind the promotion of the new scare of “climate-change warfare.” Now that the debacle of the neo-conservatives’ strategy of preventive nuclear war in Iraq is clear, Anglo-American utopian policy circles are pushing a Malthusian military policy, whereby the conjured threat of world climate change would be used to rope in Europeans and international organizations to prepare for war over scarce resources.



outline was set forth back in 1997,¹ and already in 2001, Gagosian made an identical presentation on “The Economic and Social Consequences of Global Environmental Changes.” But back then, Peter Schwartz was apparently concentrating on other things, and this crucial issue somehow escaped his notice. Indeed, back then—shortly after Sept. 11, 2001—Peter Schwartz wrote the following on the Global Business Network’s website: “If it is true, as many are arguing, that World War III has begun, then it is critical to understand what the war is about. . . . Osama bin Laden is only the expression of a much bigger problem. . . . Throughout the Islamic world, from Pakistan to the Middle East and North Africa, there are very few successful nation-states. Most of them have failed. . . . They need an enemy to justify their failure. . . . There at least ten key countries, in three groups, that need to be dealt with in any broad campaign against terrorism.” The countries named include Sudan, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Syria. According to Schwartz, “Our targets must be both the terror network and the governments that support it. We much punish the evildoers by eradicating them.”

1. See R.B. Alley, T. Sowers, P.A. Mayewski, M. Stuiver, K.C. Taylor, and P.U. Clark, “Holocene Climate Instability: A Prominent, Widespread Event 8,200 Years Ago,” in *Geology*, Vol. 26, No. 6, 1997.

But now that the neo-conservatives’ preventive warfare doctrine has demonstrably failed to have the desired effect, Schwartz has suddenly discovered that the world’s climate poses a “threat to global stability” which “vastly eclipses that of terrorism”!

The Political Motive: ‘Perpetual War’

But Schwartz goes further, putting his own overlay on top of Gagosian’s abrupt climate-change theory and “Weather Report for 2010-2020.” Gagosian’s forecast can’t be perfectly accurate, of course, but nevertheless “there appears to be general agreement in the scientific community that an extreme case like the one depicted below is not implausible,” Schwartz writes. In view of the fact that even local short-term weather forecasts are fraught with inaccuracies when they concern situations involving rapid transitions between high and low pressure, there certainly does not exist any such “general agreement in the scientific community” as Schwartz claims.

But this fib is small potatoes, compared to some of his other assertions. For example, he predicts that a catastrophic climatic reversal will occur as early as 2007, and on that basis, he spins out an end-of-the-world scenario fitting for a new movie script.

And in fact, it's easy to see from the overall style of his "secret report," that Schwartz has been functioning for some time now as an adviser to Hollywood producers, e.g., for Steven Spielberg's film "Minority Report." Schwartz gasps, "As glacial ice melts, sea levels rise, . . . ocean waves increase in intensity, damaging coastal cities. Additionally, millions of people are put at risk of flooding around the globe. . . . Fisheries are disrupted as water temperature changes cause fish to migrate to new locations. . . . Drought persists for the entire decade in critical agricultural regions and in the areas around major population centers in Europe and North America. . . . Winter storms and winds intensify," etc., etc.

By floating this climate catastrophe scenario, Schwartz has laid the groundwork for his main political clincher: "As abrupt climate change lowers the world's carrying capacity, aggressive wars are likely to be fought over food, water, and energy."

And wouldn't you know it? Just in time, a new book has come out by Harvard professor Steven LeBlanc, which "describes the relationship between carrying capacity and warfare." According to LeBlanc, future warfare is going to a bit different: "Advanced states have steadily lowered the body count. . . . Instead of slaughtering all their enemies in the traditional way, for example, states merely kill enough to get a victory and then put the survivors to work in their newly expanded economy. . . . All of that progressive behavior could collapse if carrying capacities everywhere were suddenly lowered drastically by abrupt climate change. Humanity would revert to its norm of constant battles for diminishing resources. . . . Once again warfare would define human life."

Given the existence of weapons of mass destruction, this scenario would imply the extermination of most human beings on this planet. According to Schwartz, "In this world of warring states, nuclear arms proliferation is inevitable. . . . China, India, Pakistan, Japan, South Korea, Great Britain, France, and Germany will all have nuclear weapons capability, as will Israel, Iran, Egypt, and North Korea."

Now, some dolts might have a crazy idea that the new trend toward proliferation is the result of Cheney and Rumsfeld's strategy of preventive nuclear warfare using so-called "mini-nukes." But strategic thinker Peter Schwartz sets us straight on that one: On the contrary, it's all the weather's fault! And Andrew Marshall has nothing but applause for such brilliant thinking.

Eurasian Land-Bridge: Alternative to the Malthus Reflex

Incredibly, the entire "secret report" contains not a single solitary word on the significance of the economy for national security—despite the fact that only a few years ago, Peter Schwartz himself made some rather pithy comments on the course of the world economy. In his

1999 book *The Long Boom*, which he co-authored with Peter Leyden, he forecast a coming period of sustained growth, during which the world economy would double in size every 12 years, and would bring increasing prosperity to billions of people. Up through 2020, the new information technologies would have spread the fundamental economic and political values of the U.S.A. into all parts of the planet, and problems such as poverty, cancer, and global warming would have been either eliminated or substantially reduced, according to this seer.

Such propaganda for globalization and "free-trade optimism" is merely one side of the neo-liberal coin; on its flip side, one can clearly distinguish the ugly face of Malthusian wars of extermination under conditions of reduced carrying capacity.² On July 13, 2000, Schwartz told an *EIR* reporter: "In 1986 [i.e., before he had published his optimistic boom book], I did a study on this for AT&T, Royal Dutch Shell, and Volvo. We concluded that people who have AIDS in Africa should not be kept alive; they spread the disease. It is better they should die quickly." Here he's showing the kind of social Darwinism, usually allied with outright racism, that is typical of such neo-liberals. It would be interesting to know whether Schwartz now recommends the same prescription for AIDS victims in the United States and Europe.

In Europe, where the political elite has been more receptive to Malthusian ideas, there could arise the false illusion that Europeans could have an important role as junior partner, by "overcoming the climate-related security threats" concomitant with decreasing "carrying capacity." But beware! Malthus concocted his theory of limited carrying capacity in order to establish a political basis for abolishing centuries-old social laws; to rescue the economically bankrupt British Empire; and also, at the same time, to deprecate the successes of the young American republic. So, now, apparently, dismantling social services and protections has once again become the "in" thing.

The actual alternative to all this, both economically and from the standpoint of national security policy, is to establish a republican economy according to the principles of physical economy, as set forth by Lyndon LaRouche. Europe should not allow itself to be seduced into either a false "War Against Terrorism," or a Malthusian war of extermination based on a fraudulent theory about of the Earth's "carrying capacity." Instead, Europe should not waver in adopting the concept of cooperation in constructing the Eurasian Land-Bridge, and in doing all that is required to rescue Africa out of its current pit of despair.

2. Ralf Schauerhammer, "Warum es wirklich keine Grenzen des Wachstums gibt" ("Why There Really Aren't Any Limits to Growth"), in *Neue Solidarität*, No. 15, April 10, 2002. This appeared in English in *21st Century Science & Technology*, Spring 2002.

House Committees Reject Plame Inquiry

An attempt by House Democrats to force Congressional oversight of the Bush White House came to naught on Feb. 25, when three House committees rejected a resolution of inquiry demanding documents from the Executive Branch relating to the exposure of undercover CIA employee Valerie Plame, the wife of former Ambassador Joseph Wilson.

The resolution of inquiry, introduced into the House on Jan. 21 by Rep. Rush Holt (D-N.J.), quickly gained 73 co-sponsors, and was referred to the Intelligence, Judiciary, International Relations and Armed Services Committees. The House Intelligence Committee on Feb. 3 voted 10-3 against reporting it favorably to the floor, and the other three committees all followed suit on Feb. 27.

During the Judiciary Committee mark-up, committee chairman James Sensenbrenner (R-Wisc.) argued that a parallel Congressional inquiry could substantially impact the grand jury investigation being conducted by special prosecutor Patrick Fitzgerald. Invoking the image of the Iran-Contra investigation, Sensenbrenner warned against "when Congress decides to engage in a political sideshow, rather than allowing a criminal prosecution" to reach a conclusion.

The Committee's Democrats rejected the notion that Congress cannot conduct its own inquiry while an Executive Branch investigation is under way. Rep. Sheila Jackson-Lee (D-Tex.) noted that, during the previous Administration, the Republican-controlled Congress was quick to jump on any allegation made against the President and never hesitated to launch an investigation, to the point of impeaching him for his personal sexual conduct. "Yet, when we seek to find the truth that bears upon the potential, if you will, loss of life of an undercover

CIA agent, also impacting on how we treat other CIA agents, we cannot find, not one committee, that is willing to do its duty."

Hastert Reverses Course On 9/11 Commission

House Speaker Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.) on Feb. 27 agreed not to block a 60-day extension of the deadline for the commission investigating the 9/11 attacks to make its report to Congress. In a letter to the co-chairmen of the commission, former New Jersey Gov. Thomas Kean and former Rep. Lee Hamilton (D-Ind.), Hastert wrote that he had been reluctant to support an extension of the deadline, because "I believe that the findings and recommendations that will be contained in your report may require immediate action by both the Congress and the Executive branch" and that extending the deadline from May 27 to July 26, may not give Congress time to act.

Two days earlier, Hastert had been singing a different tune. In spite of support from both the Senate and the Bush Administration for extending the deadline, Hastert had told the White House that having the commission's report come out in late July would politicize it at the height of the Presidential campaign. Hastert "thinks the report is overdue and we need to get the recommendations as soon as possible," said Hastert spokesman John Feehery.

Hastert's change of heart apparently had little to do with the substance of the commission's report, however, but rather was the result of blackmail from the Senate regarding an unrelated piece of legislation. Senators John McCain (R-Ariz.) and Joe Lieberman (D-Conn.) threatened to block legislation to extend Federal highway programs for six months, unless Hastert changed his mind about the deadline. The

House had already passed a six-month extension of highway programs, scheduled to expire on March 1, and the Transportation Department warned that about 5,000 department employees faced immediate furlough, if the program were not extended. After Hastert agreed to extend the 9/11 commission's deadline, McCain and Lieberman dropped their objection to the highway bill, and it passed the Senate on a voice vote.

Senate Takes Up The JOBS Act

On March 3, the Senate began work on a bill which is claimed, by both parties, to address the loss of manufacturing jobs. The Jumpstart Our Business Strength (JOBS) Act mostly addresses international tax provisions in order to satisfy a World Trade Organization complaint against the United States, but it also includes provisions intended to give American corporations incentives not to outsource jobs to other countries, including rewarding manufacturers who keep operations in the United States by lowering the top corporate income tax rate. Senate Finance Committee Chairman Charles Grassley (R-Iowa), speaking to reporters on March 2, said, "We can compete [globally] if we have a taxing environment and a regulation environment that allows our manufacturers to have a level playing field."

Democrats see the bill as an opportunity to critique President Bush's economic record. Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle (S.D.) said that the bill "will give us a key opportunity to talk directly about jobs, how we can create them; to pass a bill that would put emphasis on manufacturing jobs in particular; but to discourage outsourcing and to ensure that if you have a job, you're going to get paid for it, especially if you work overtime."

National News

Kerry Wants DNC Head McAuliffe Out

“Kerry Expected to Fire McAuliffe” reported NewsMax.com and the *New York Post* on March 4. The article reports that “likely Democratic presidential nominee John Kerry won’t wait for party chairmen Terry McAuliffe to resign, as promised, after the November election, but will move to fire him sooner rather than later.”

Insiders of the Kerry campaign say that since Senator Kerry has won de facto control of the party, the first thing he’s likely to do is to oust McAuliffe as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. McAuliffe has stated that he intends to step down at the end of the year. There are several ostensible “issues” over which the two have violently disagreed and “there’s no love lost” between the two of them, a prominent historian close to Kerry is quoted as saying. “The Kerry people can’t stand McAuliffe. They want their own man in charge of the party, someone they can trust,” a top Democrat told the *Post*.

Two-Tier Pay Forced On Grocery Workers

Ending a strike and lockout of nearly five months, 59,000 southern California grocer workers accepted a contract on March 1 conditioned by Wal-Mart’s national pressure to cut wages and benefits.

Under the “two-tier” contract, current employees’ wages would stay as they are, but each newly hired worker is to be paid substantially less: Meatcutters and food clerks will officially get about 15% less than the current wage scale.

Current workers will get a new, reduced health-care plan, for which most new workers will have to wait a year to become eligible, and their families will be eligible only after 30 months. Current employees are to have their pensions cut by 35% (to a maximum of \$1.92 an hour); new hires will get less than half of the *reduced* amount (a maximum of 80¢ per hour).

The management assault on the grocery

workers was coordinated by Steven A. Burd, CEO of Safeway, which owns Vons and Pavillions stores, and is in the strike/lockout with Albertson’s, as well as Krogers’ Ralph supermarkets. Burd became the grocery company’s boss when the leveraged-buyout firm Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co.(KKR), notorious for asset-stripping and stock manipulation, took over Safeway in the early 1990s. Though Safeway later became publicly owned, four KKR directors are still on its nine-member board. Burd cited the competition from Wal-Mart, which pays its people less than the Federal poverty level.

Grocery workers’ contracts expire in other areas of the country over coming months. Some 20,000 employees at Safeway and Albertson’s in the San Francisco Bay area are due to renew in September, and they are vowing not to accept a two-tier settlement.

Detroit Terror Case Is Out of Control

In the latest effort to contain the damage in a Detroit prosecution once proclaimed as a major victory in the war on terrorism, Attorney General John Ashcroft on Feb. 28 appointed a “special attorney” to investigate prosecutorial misconduct.

Craig Morford, a Federal prosecutor from Cleveland, has been designated as the equivalent of a special prosecutor, who will report to the Deputy Attorney General, not to Ashcroft. He is authorized “to conduct in the Eastern District of Michigan any kind of legal proceedings, civil or criminal, including Grand Jury proceedings and proceedings before United States Magistrates which United States Attorneys are authorized to conduct,” according to a statement issued by Ashcroft.

In the Detroit case, two Arab men were convicted of conspiracy to support terrorism; one was convicted of document fraud, and one was acquitted. The judge is now considering throwing out the conviction, because of prosecutorial misconduct which included withholding of evidence, and threatening a defense lawyer with an unfounded criminal investigation. The lead prosecutor in that case has been transferred out of De-

troit, and he is suing Ashcroft and other DOJ officials. “The whole thing is clearly a mess,” says former DOJ official Michael Greenberger.

Two-Front Criminal Probe of Tom DeLay

The FBI and a Texas prosecutor are now conducting separate criminal investigations into House Majority Leader Tom DeLay’s vast fundraising and lobbying machine. Rep. Frank Wolf (R-Va.) and Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), are calling for a Congressional investigation. While the national and Texas probes are focussed initially on separate sets of individuals and alleged crimes, they are digging into overlapping aspects of what is known as “DeLay, Inc.”

The FBI investigation, and the demands for a Congressional probe, concern the looting of Indian tribes by lobbyist Jack Abramoff and his associate Michael Scanlon. Abramoff was the principal organizer and fundraiser for Tom DeLay’s original election-funding group, Americans for a Republican Majority (ARMPAC), created in 1994. Scanlon was DeLay’s aide and chief public spokesman until joining Abramoff in private lobbying a few years ago.

Travis County District Attorney Ronald Earle is investigating the illegal use of corporate donations, through ARMPAC’s spin-off Texans for a Republican Majority (TRMPAC) to grab control of the Texas legislature in the 2002 elections. DeLay then secured the legislature’s passage of a scheme to redraw the Texas Congressional districts so as to increase the hold of Republicans, and DeLay personally, over the U.S. House of Representatives.

Representing Tom DeLay’s influence in Washington, Abramoff and Scanlon reportedly took some \$45 million in fees from several Indian tribes in recent years. The Choctaw tribe in Mississippi paid Abramoff \$10 million, and also contributed to the DeLay’s Texas scheme, TRMPAC. Another casino tribe, the Barona Band of California, donated thousands to DeLay’s Texas group. Indictments are expected soon in the Texas case, in which the Speaker of the Texas house of Representatives, DeLay’s man Tom Craddick, is most deeply embroiled.

Rohatyn, or LaRouche?

The shockingly sudden announcement by International Monetary Fund Managing Director Horst Köhler, that he is leaving the Fund in order to run for the largely ceremonial position as President of Germany, and the numerous mootings of the early canning of Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, should serve as a renewed warning: We are headed into a phase shift in the financial breakdown crisis, where radical changes are on the agenda.

Economist Lyndon LaRouche has been sounding the alarm now since the beginning of the year, that the bankrupt system is going to reach a new breaking point over the course of 2004, and perhaps in the very near future. The collapsing dollar was one sign, now temporarily replaced by a volatility on the markets which has also seen a huge rush into hard commodities, some of which are reaching 24-year highs.

In this context, the world financial community is finally getting the nerve to discuss publicly, what is nowadays called the “elephant in the room”: the bankruptcy of the U.S. economy. On the one side, there’s the recent *Economist* magazine feature, which bluntly exposed the “phony recovery” of the United States. Equally significant have been the public discussions among bankers in Asia and Russia, about the dangers of sticking with the fragile dollar system, and about shifting to a basket of currencies broader than the dollar.

All of which is to say, that the bankers are being forced to think about changes. What *kind* of changes is an open question.

One directionality is being suggested by sources in Great Britain, who are talking about British Chancellor of the Exchequer Gordon Brown replacing Köhler as Managing Director of the IMF. Brown, *EIR* has been told by a well-informed British source, associates himself with Lazard Frères honcho Felix Rohatyn, known for his delphic “New Bretton Woods” proposals. Rohatyn, whose Schachtian austerity credentials are well established through his destruction of New York City through the Big MAC and Financial Control Board operations, is a major player in Democratic Party circles,

and is undoubtedly slaving to play a major role in a Kerry Administration. Brown’s similar proclivities are demonstrated in his championing of a “Global New Deal” proposal.

Another directionality is suggested by one of the individuals being mooted to replace Alan Greenspan, the rabidly tax-cutting neo-conservative Martin Feldstein of Harvard. Should this occur, Greenspan’s fascist policies would suddenly appear to be positively low key and low risk, as compared to his successor.

With either of these changes, there would be no improvement in the world financial and economic situation. The banking establishment would maintain their control, and, by acting in order to save their power, would be forced by their own logic, to impose a fascist form of government.

We do not use the term “fascist” as an epithet. Strictly speaking, fascism involves rule by *force*, in order to carry out the looting of the productive powers of labor and the economy, to the benefit of the financier grouping. You don’t have to be anti-Semitic to be fascist, except to the extent that being anti-human means being against Jews as well as other people. Fascism requires the sacrifice of lives, in order to feed the bankers’ maw, and if they are foreign lives now—as with the slave-labor, free-trade policies of today—it is only a matter of time until they are lives here at home.

What is the alternative to fascism today? As the bankers themselves are well aware, the *only* competent leader putting forward a new monetary arrangement based on principles that will benefit all people, is Lyndon LaRouche. The bankers have already tangled with LaRouche: in the mid-1970s, when his views were popular with the Non-Aligned Movement; in the early 1980s, when Mexican President José López Portillo and other Ibero-Americans adopted his approach; in the 1990s, as his proposals for a New Bretton Woods and Eurasian Land-Bridge took root in many nations of Eurasia. They know he will put them, and their debt, in their place.

But will you leave the decision up to the bankers? With your help, fascism can be stopped.

SEE LAROUCHE ON CABLE TV

INTERNET

- ACCESSPHOENIX.ORG
Click on *Live Webcast*
Fridays—6 pm
(Pacific Time only)
- BROOKLYNX.ORG/BCAT
Click on *BCAT Live Stream for Ch. 34/67*
Tue: 12 Noon & 8 pm
(Eastern Time only)
- MNN.ORG
Click on *Watch Ch.34*
Alt. Sundays—9 am
(Eastern Time only)

ARIZONA

- PHOENIX—Ch.98
Fridays—6 pm
- PHOENIX VALLEY
Quest Ch.24
Fridays—6 pm

CALIFORNIA

- BEVERLY HILLS
Adelphia Ch. 37
Thursdays—4:30 pm
- BREA—Ch. 17
Mon-Fri: 9 am-4 pm
- BUENA PARK
Adelphia Ch. 55
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
- CARLSBAD
Adelphia Ch.3
1st/3rd Wed: 10 pm
- CLAYTON/CONCORD
AT&T-Comcast Ch.25
2nd Fri.—9 pm
Astound Ch.31
Tuesdays—7:30 pm
- CONTRA COSTA
AT&T Ch.26
2nd Fri.—9 pm
- COSTAMESA Ch.61
Wednesdays—10 pm
- CULVER CITY
MediaOne Ch.43
Wednesdays—7 pm
- E.LOS ANGELES
Adelphia Ch. 6
Mondays—2:30 pm
- FULLERTON
Adelphia Ch.65
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
- HOLLYWOOD
Comcast—Ch.43
Tuesdays—4 pm
- LANC./PALM
Adelphia Ch.16
Sundays—9 pm
- LAVERNE—Ch.3
2nd Mondays—8 pm
- LONG BEACH
Analog Ch.65
Digital Ch.69
CableReady Ch.95
Alt. Fridays—1:30 pm
- MARINA DEL REY
Adelphia Ch.3
Thursdays—4:30 pm
MediaOne Ch.43
Wednesdays—7 pm
- MID-WILSHIRE
MediaOne Ch.43
Wednesdays—7 pm
- MODESTO—Ch.2
Thursdays—3 pm
- OXNARD
Adelphia Ch.19
Americast Ch.8
Tuesdays—7 pm
- PLACENTIA
Adelphia Ch.65
Tuesdays—6:30 pm

- SANDIEGO Ch.19
Wednesdays—6 pm
- SANTA ANA
Adelphia Ch.53
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
- STA.CLAR.VLY.
T/W & AT&T Ch.20
Fridays—1:30 pm
- SANTA MONICA
Adelphia Ch. 77
Thursdays—4:30 pm
- TUJUNGA—Ch.19
Mondays—8 pm
- VENICE—Ch.43
Wednesdays—7 pm
- VENTURA—Ch.6
Adelphia/Avenue
Mon & Fri—10 am
- WALNUT CREEK
AT&T Ch.6
2nd Fridays—9 pm
Astound Ch.31
Tuesdays—7:30 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.12
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
Millenium Ch.99
Sat & Sun: 12:30 am

All programs are *The LaRouche Connection* unless otherwise noted. (*) Call station for times.

- 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
ATT 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
- PLYMOUTH
Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm
- SHELBY TWP
Comcast Ch.20
WOW Ch.18
Mon/Wed: 8:30 pm
- WAYNE COUNTY
Comcast Ch.68
Unscheduled pop-ins
- WYOMING
AT&T Ch.25
Wednesdays—10 am

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 am

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

- 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 Burbs
Sat: 10 pm (Ch.22)
AT&T Ch.14
Thu: -6 pm & Midnite
Fri: -6 am & Noon
7:30 pm, 11 pm
- 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
ATT Ch.14—1:30 pm
Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu

- 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
- TAO S—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/STUEBEN
Time Warner Ch.1
Mon & Fri: 4:30 pm
- ERIE COUNTY
Adelphia Intl. Ch.20
Thursdays—10:35 pm
- ILION—Ch.10
Saturdays—11:30 am
- 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
- PENFIELD—Ch.15
Penfield Comm. TV*
- QUEENS OPTV Ch.34
Fridays—5 pm
Tuesdays—9 pm
- QUEENSBURY Ch.71
Thursdays—7 pm
- RIVERHEAD Ch.70
Thu—12 Midnight
- ROCHESTER—Ch.15
Sundays—3 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
Wed—11:30 pm
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 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
Thu—6 pm (Ch.22)
Thu—3 pm (Ch.23)
- SALEM—Ch.23
Thursdays—12 Noon
- THURSDAY
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.19
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
Tuesdays—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
- RICHARDSON
AT&T Ch.10-A
Thursdays—6 pm

- E.MILLARD
Precis Ch.10
Tuesdays—5 pm
- SEVERE/SAN PETE
Precis Ch.10
Sundays & Mondays
6 pm & 9 pm

UTAH

- 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
WTOB Ch.2
Mondays—6 pm
- CHESTERFIELD
Comcast Ch.6
Tuesdays—5 pm
- FAIRFAX—Ch.10
Tuesdays—12 Noon
- THURSDAY
Thursdays—7 pm
- LOUDOUN
Adelphia Ch. 23/24
Mondays—9 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
- PASCO
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
Tuesdays—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

- 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
WTOB Ch.2
Mondays—6 pm
- CHESTERFIELD
Comcast Ch.6
Tuesdays—5 pm
- FAIRFAX—Ch.10
Tuesdays—12 Noon
- THURSDAY
Thursdays—7 pm
- LOUDOUN
Adelphia Ch. 23/24
Mondays—9 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
- PASCO
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
Tuesdays—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

If you would like to get *The LaRouche Connection* on your local cable TV system, please call Charles Nottley at 703-777-9451, Ext. 322. For more information, visit our Website at <http://www.larouchepub.com/tv>

Electronic Intelligence Weekly



An online almanac from the publishers of **EIR**

\$360 per year Two-month trial, **\$60**

Call **1-888-347-3258** (toll-free)

www.larouchepub.com/eiw

I would like to subscribe to **Electronic Intelligence Weekly** for

1 year \$360 2 months \$60

I enclose \$ _____ check or money order

Please charge my MasterCard Visa

Card Number _____

Expiration Date _____

Signature _____

Name _____

Company _____

E-mail address _____

Phone (_____) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Make checks payable to

EIR News Service Inc.

P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390

KEEP UP WITH 21st CENTURY SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Featured in the
Winter
2003-2004 issue

- **SCIENCE AND THE LAROCHE YOUTH MOVEMENT**

How to Win Gauss and Influence History

by Peter Martinson

- **SCIENCE AND ECONOMIC CRISES**

The Pagan Worship of Isaac Newton

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The widespread assumption that scientific truth is established by reference to a perfectly consistent, closed inductive-deductive system, is a form of clinical schizophrenia leading to menticide.

- **With Huygens, Let There Be Light!**

by Pierre Bonnefoy

The science of light was set back for over a century by Newton's *Opticks*. It was not the errors of fact, so much as those of method that had to be remedied.

- **THE ICE AGE IS COMING!**

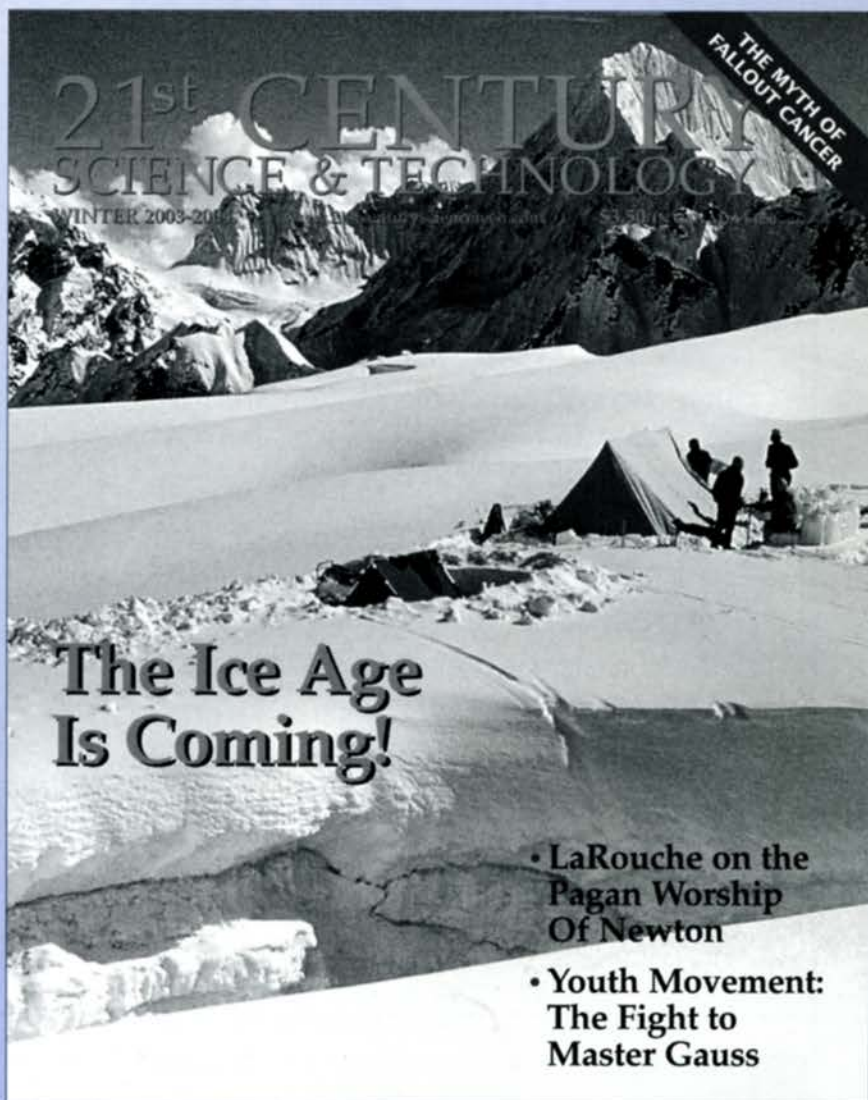
Solar Cycles, Not CO₂, Determine Climate

by Zbigniew Jaworowski, M.D., Ph.D., D.Sc.

Get out the fur coats, because global cooling is coming! A world-renowned atmospheric scientist and mountaineer, who has excavated ice out of 17 glaciers on 6 continents in his 50-year career, tells how we know.

- **A 'Downwinder' Debunks the Myth of Fallout Cancers**

by Daniel W. Miles



21st CENTURY
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Single copies \$5 each (\$8 foreign)
6 issue subscription \$25 (\$50 foreign)
Purchase with credit card online at
www.21stcenturysciencetech.com
or with check or money order by mail from
21st Century P.O. Box 16285
Washington, D.C. 20041