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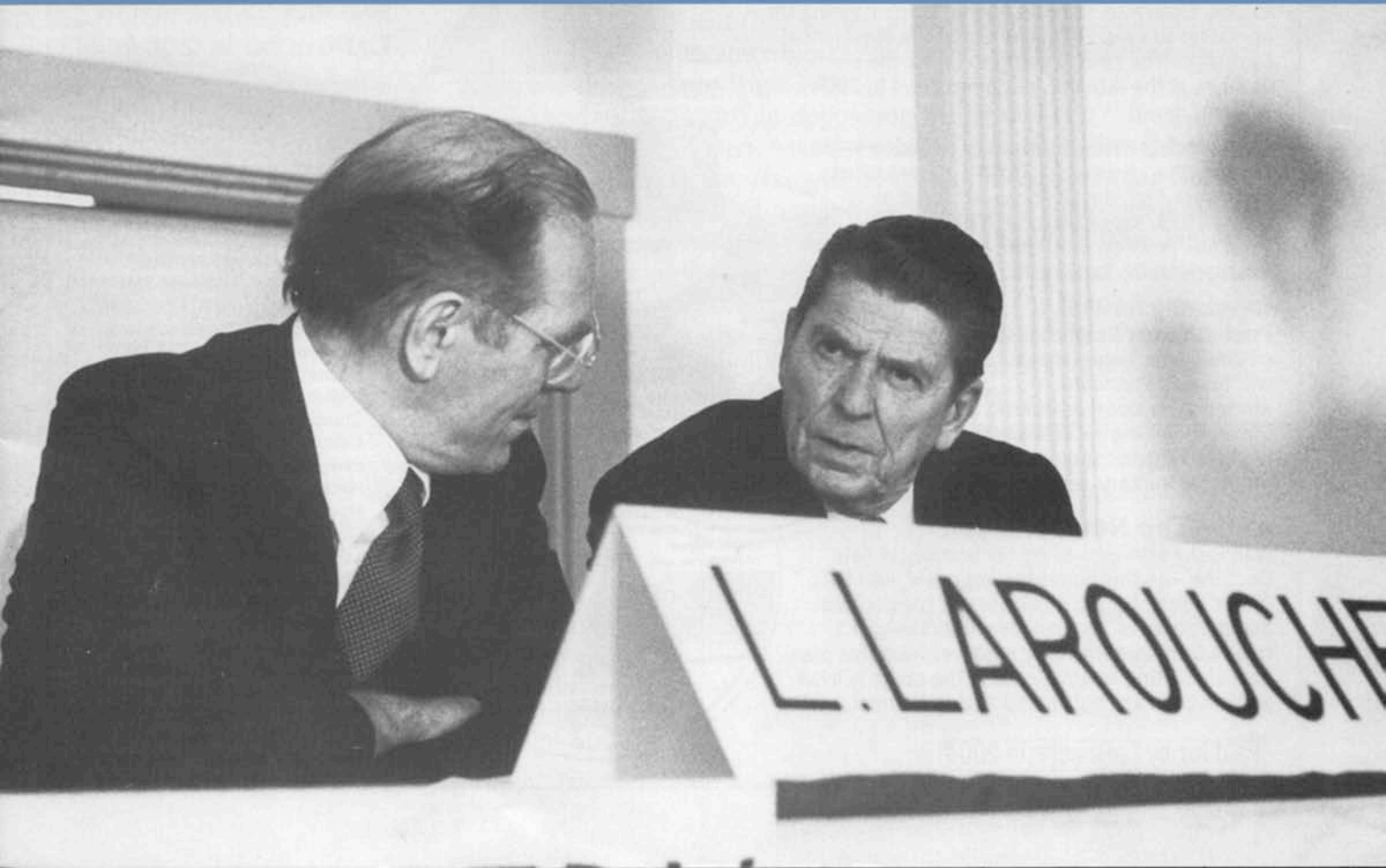
Executive Intelligence Review

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A 'Super-Watergate' of Cheney-Bush Is Underway
Algeria and Iraq: A Lesson from President de Gaulle
In Africa. DDT Makes a Comeback To Save Lives

**LaRouche: 'I Remember
Ronald Reagan'**



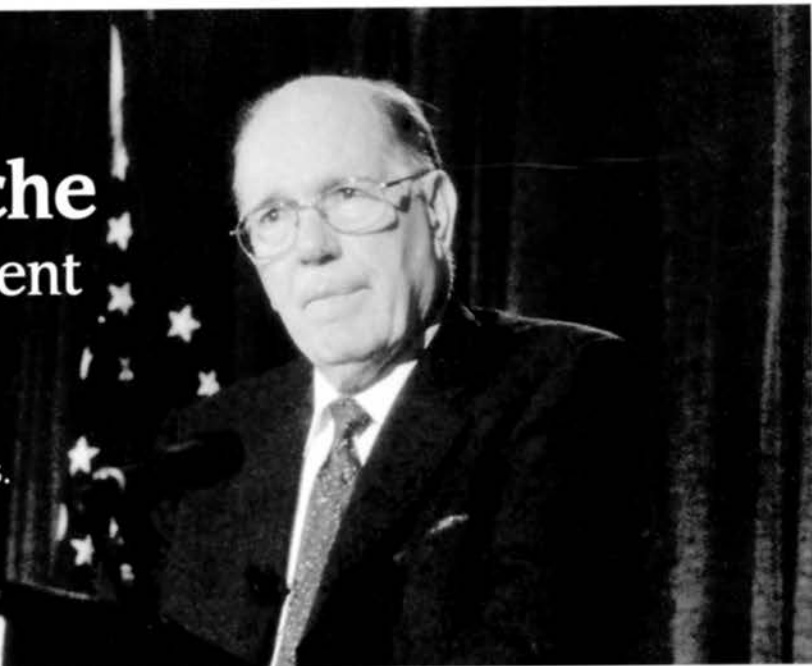
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From the Editors

The many hundreds of commentaries and appreciations of Ronald Reagan's Presidency, appearing all over the world, have usually relegated to a brief paragraph or completely forgotten his boldest command decision, the one taken over the strong objections of his "senior advisors," the Strategic Defense Initiative which shifted the global strategic situation. In our *Feature*, the original author of that new strategic policy "offer" to both the United States and the Soviet Union, Lyndon LaRouche, recalls his collaboration with Reagan's Presidency on SDI, and *EIR* intelligence editors discuss its impact. The effect of President Reagan's adoption of the SDI policy as one of peace through technological progress—and the Soviet leadership's rejection of it—was profoundly clear to the world by 1989-90 when Comecon and the Warsaw Pact governments disappeared. But decisions taken since by leaders of the "sole superpower" United States have allowed current Vice President Cheney's faction of war-hawks of the clash of civilizations to seize control of policy, and brought the world again to the verge of world war, and nuclear war.

President Bush is no Ronald Reagan, and he's controlled by Dick Cheney and his neo-conservative war faction. In mid-June, LaRouche's campaign will publish, and our next issue will report, the *Children of Satan III* mass-circulation pamphlet, another in the series of political hammer-blows LaRouche has directed against Cheney and the neo-cons since 2001.

The LaRouche-driven opposition to the neo-con "Beast-Men" controlling Washington, has now reached the stage of an unfolding "Super-Watergate" process which is getting close to forcing Cheney out of Washington. This Super-Watergate, which surrounds all the war-hawk neo-cons as well as Cheney and President Bush himself, is the subject of the series of articles in our *National* section this week, as well as the contrasting historical study by Pierre Beaudry in *Strategic Studies*—the lesson of Algeria, and French President de Gaulle's ability to mobilize his nation to reverse course, admit mistakes and wrongs, and withdraw from Algeria.

In addition, in *National* we publish the nationally-circulating challenge from LaRouche to Sen. John Kerry to get stop playing polls, and get into the battle to bring down the neo-cons.

EIRContents

Cover This Week

January 1980
conversation before
a fateful New
Hampshire primary
debate.



4 A Personal Reflection: I Remember Ronald Reagan

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. briefly recounts the genesis of his Strategic Defense Initiative, and the rare quality of decision with which President Reagan announced it.

5 The Power of Ideas: SDI Changed the World

Counterintelligence Editor Jeffrey Steinberg's 1993 review of the planning and launching, on March 23, 1983, of the policy shift that brought the Soviet Union to collapse.

10 The Soviets' Fatal Reaction to Reagan and LaRouche

Eastern Europe Editor Rachel Douglas described in detail, in a 1993 presentation, why after the SDI announcement, in LaRouche's words, "Moscow regards me with a curious sort of fascination, and . . . considers everything I say on policy matters to be influential, and very credible."

Strategic Studies

16 The Algeria Paradox: Will Bush or Kerry Learn a Lesson from Charles de Gaulle?

The clearest exemplar of a modern national leader who was capable of realizing when *not* to "stay the course," and acting forcefully on that decision, was French President Charles de Gaulle, who ended France's bloody attempt to keep colonial control over Algeria. Pierre Beaudry reports the details of de Gaulle's choice to admit, publicly, a national mistake—and thereby save France from right-wing coup and national disaster.

Science & Technology

66 In Africa, DDT Makes a Comeback To Save Lives

Spurred by the dramatic and life-saving results in a few African nations that persisted in using DDT, a larger group of nations, now malaria-ravaged, want to use the banned pesticide. Marjorie Mazel Hecht reports.

Correction: We apologize to our interview subject, Maxim Ghilan, for incorrectly spelling his name in our June 4 cover headline.

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National News

- 24 ‘Super-Watergate’ Hits Bush and Cheney**
The Watergate-type pattern is striking—and the overall process is clear to those familiar with the fight that LaRouche and his associates have been waging against the neo-conservatives in the Administration, and against Vice President Dick Cheney in particular, for the past two years. Now, the Abu Ghraib torture scandal has put the issue of *war crimes* on the table.
- 26 LaRouche Challenges Kerry To Show Some Guts**
Will the “presumptive” Democratic nominee back the embattled House senior Democrats on Abu Ghraib?
- 27 House Democrats’ Letter to the President**
- 30 Rumsfeld Hits a Buzzsaw in Singapore**
Close Asian allies charge United States anti-terror policy spreads terrorism.
- 34 Bush-Cheney Presidency: Worse Than Watergate**
Ed Spannaus reviews John Dean’s new book on George W. Bush’s *Secret Presidency*.
- 36 LaRouche Youth Movement Pokes at Soros’ Dems**
- 38 Unravelling Ravelston: RICO and Richard Perle**
- 40 Congressional Closeup**

International News

- 42 Sharon’s Generals Plan a New Six-Day War with Egypt**
A signal piece by Israeli military commentator Amir Oren, and several military and intelligence sources, warn that shifts in U.S.-Israel military point to Israeli Defense Forces’ preparations to confront Egypt, in much the same way the 1967 war was triggered.
- 44 ‘Project Daniel’ Is Issued by Israel’s Dr. Strangeloves**
- 46 Unchanging Afghanistan: Whither Karzai?**
- 49 ‘To Be Ethical and Still Succeed’**
In the conclusion of a two-part interview, Maxim Ghilan discusses Israel’s peace movement and his mission for it.
- 51 Australia Is in the Middle of the Iraq Torture Scandal**
- 54 The Italicus Train Bombing: Was Aldo Moro the Target?**
A guest counterintelligence commentary by Italian author and journalist Paolo Cucchiarelli.
- 57 Malaysia, China: Ties of Centuries Celebrated**
- 58 International Intelligence**

60 Financial Vultures Try To Topple Argentina’s Kirchner

Argentina’s “final offer” to bond creditors is being met with serious destabilization attacks sponsored by international “vulture funds.”

62 Oil Gets Germans To Rediscover Nuclear Power

63 IMF Caused Killer Flood in Hispaniola

64 Business Briefs

72 Editorial

Who Benefits From Chaos?

Book Reviews

32 President McKinley Made a Victim of Character Assassination

William McKinley, by Kevin Phillips

34 Bush-Cheney Presidency: Worse Than Watergate

Worse Than Watergate: The Secret Presidency of George W. Bush, by John W. Dean

Interview

49 Maxim Ghilan

Maxim Ghilan is a writer, journalist, and poet, editor of *Israel and Palestine Strategic Update*, and founder of the International Jewish Peace Union.

A PERSONAL REFLECTION:

I Remember Ronald Reagan

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

June 6, 2004

This morning's press brought me stunning news: the death of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Although we actually met on but one occasion, at Concord, New Hampshire for a candidates' night, in January 1980, that meeting between us changed world history in ironical ways which are reverberating still today.

The continuing significance of that encounter is that it led to meetings with the incoming Reagan Presidential team, in Washington, D.C., later that year, and with new meetings with key representatives of the new Presidency over the interval into 1984. The most important product of those meetings was my 1982-83 role in conducting back-channel talks with the Soviet government, on behalf of that Presidency. The leading topic of those talks, coordinated through the National Security Council, was my proposal for what President Reagan was to name his "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI). That proposal changed the world.

In reflection on that and related experience, over the following years, I was often bemused in reflecting on the paradoxical features of that relationship to the President during that period. In part, the affirmative aspects of the relationship were rooted in our sharing the experience of our generation, despite the decade's difference in our age: the common experience of President Franklin Roosevelt's leadership of the U.S. economic recovery and the defeat of fascism. In all my dealings with the Reagan Administration during that time, this area of agreement was clearly, repeatedly demonstrated, whereas, on economic policy otherwise—such as the subject of Professor Milton Friedman—we were almost at opposite poles.

His Stunning Intervention in History

One point about those matters needs to be cleared up; and it is my special, personal obligation to do so. It is true that Soviet General Secretaries', Andropov's and Gorbachev's, repeatedly hysterical rejection of President Reagan's offer of



At the beginning of the final year of Reagan's Presidency, on Oct. 12, 1988, LaRouche in Berlin says the breakup of Comecon/ Warsaw Pact is imminent, and proposes an economic policy to develop Eastern Europe. A year later, the Berlin Wall was opened.

President Ronald Reagan (rear) with Soviet General Secretary Gorbachev (left) at the October 1986 summit in Reykjavik, Iceland—the Soviets' last chance to accept Reagan's offer of the assured-survival policy originally proposed by Lyndon LaRouche, and known as the Strategic Defense Initiative. "It was the Soviet rejection of the President's offer which brought down the Soviet economy."

March 23, 1983—not military threats from the U.S.A. and its allies—led to the fall of the Soviet system six years later. It was the folly of the Soviet government, not threats by the administration of President Reagan, which led to the end of the Soviet system in the way that occurred. On March 23, 1983, the President had made a public offer, which he renewed later, to find a way to escape the system of “revenge weapons.” It was the Soviet rejection of the President’s offer which brought down the Soviet economy and caused the break-up of the Soviet Union. Had the President’s offer been accepted then, during the years which followed, the history of the world would have made a better turn than it did then, better for both the U.S.A. and Russia, a better way toward a better world today.

Had we reacted to the break-up of the Comecon/Warsaw Pact bloc as I proposed publicly in October 1988, the worst of the miseries experienced during the 1989-2004 interval to date, on all sides, would have been avoided. Those 1989-2004 failures of U.S. and European policies on this latter account, do not detract from the indelible achievement of President Reagan’s most stunning intervention in history, as first announced on March 23, 1983. Such is his enduring personal landmark in all truthful future accounts of U.S.A. and world history.

Ironically, the U.S. Democratic Party’s leadership never understood any of this, to the present day; that makes it all the more important that President Reagan’s achievement on this account be commonly acknowledged by his survivors, Republican, Democratic, and others, today.

Such is the nature of the institution of the U.S. Presidency. That is not past history. It is a lesson in statecraft which the new generations of this world must still learn today.

The Power of Ideas: SDI Changed the World

by Jeffrey Steinberg

The tenth anniversary of President Reagan's announcement of the Strategic Defense Initiative was marked by this presentation by EIR Counterintelligence Editor Jeffrey Steinberg—“The Power of Ideas: LaRouche's SDI Changed the World”—to the ICLC/Schiller Institute conference of March 21-22, 1993. Subheads have been added.

Ten years ago this week, President Ronald Reagan changed the world by delivering the following brief message at the close of his nationwide televised address: “In recent months,” the President said, “. . . my advisors . . . have underscored the necessity to break out of a future that relies solely on offensive retaliation for our security. Over the course of these discussions I have become more and more deeply convinced that the human spirit must be capable of rising above dealing with other nations and human beings by threatening their existence. . . . Wouldn't it be better to save lives than to avenge them? Are we not capable of demonstrating our peaceful intentions by applying all our abilities and our ingenuity to achieving a truly lasting stability? I think we are—indeed we must!

“After careful consultation with my advisors, including the Joint Chiefs of Staff, I believe there is a way. Let me share with you a vision of the future which offers hope. It is that we embark on a program to counter the awesome Soviet missile threat with measures that are defensive. Let us turn to the very

strengths in technology that spawned our great industrial base. . . . What if free people could live secure in the knowledge that their security did not rest upon the threat of instant U.S. retaliation to deter a Soviet attack; that we could intercept and destroy strategic ballistic missiles before they reach our own soil or that of our allies? . . . Isn't it worth every investment necessary to free the world from the threat of nuclear war? We know it is!

“ . . . I clearly recognize that defensive systems have limitations and raise certain problems and ambiguities. If paired with offensive systems, they can be viewed as fostering an aggressive policy and no one wants that. But with these considerations firmly in mind, I call upon the scientific community in our country, those who gave us nuclear weapons, to turn their great talents now to the cause of mankind and world peace; to give us the means of rendering these nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete. . . . We seek neither military superiority nor political advantage. Our only purpose—one all people share—is to search for ways to reduce the danger of nuclear war.

“My fellow Americans, tonight we are launching an effort that holds the promise of changing the course of human history. There will be risks, and results take time, but I believe we can do it. As we cross this threshold, I ask for your prayers and your support.”

‘At Last, Hope’

The following day, March 24, 1983, in a public statement issued from Wiesbaden, West Germany, Lyndon LaRouche offered his personal congratulations and support to the President with the following words: “No longer must Democrats go to bed each night fearing that they must live out their lives under the threat of thermonuclear ballistic terror. The coming several years will be probably the most difficult of the entire post-war period; but, for the first time since the end of the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis, there is, at last, hope that the thermonuclear nightmare will be ended during the remainder of this decade. . . . Only high-level officials of government, or a private citizen as intimately knowledgeable of details of the international political and strategic situation as I am privileged to be, can even begin to foresee the earth-shaking impact the President’s television address last night will have throughout the world. No one can foresee what the exact consequences of the President’s actions will be; we cannot foresee how ferocious and stubborn resistance to the President’s policy will be, both from Moscow and from the nuclear freeze advocates in Europe and the United States itself. Whatever those reactions and their influence, the words the President spoke last night can never be put back into the bottle. Most of the world will soon know, and will never forget that policy announcement. With those words, the President has changed the course of modern history.

“Today I am prouder to be an American than I have been since the first manned landing on the Moon. For the first time

in 20 years, a President of the United States has contributed a public action of great leadership, to give a new basis for hope to humanity’s future to an agonized and demoralized world. True greatness in an American President touched President Ronald Reagan last night; it is a moment of greatness never to be forgotten.”

Lyndon LaRouche’s prophetic comments on President Reagan’s March 23 address were based on his own intimate involvement in the process leading up to the President’s adoption of what he labeled the Strategic Defense Initiative. From Moscow to London to Washington, among the small circle of the world’s most powerful political figures, friends and enemies alike, there was absolutely no doubt that President Reagan had adopted Lyndon LaRouche’s strategic doctrine. Against all odds, the power of an idea, devised and promulgated by Lyndon LaRouche, had “touched” the President of the United States and a small handful of his most loyal advisors, and history was made.

For some leading figures in Moscow, one of the critical questions left unanswered by the TV address of March 23 was whether President Reagan’s adoption of the ballistic missile defense/Mutually Assured Survival doctrine also meant that he had consciously adopted Lyndon LaRouche’s *Operation Juárez* proposal for a new world economic order. But on the question of ballistic missile defense (BMD), there was no doubt.

Earlier in the afternoon of March 23, at a National Security Council background briefing for the White House press corps, details of the President’s 8 p.m. TV address had been filled out. At that briefing, it was made clear that President Reagan would propose that the United States and the Soviet Union work together to make the doctrine of Mutually Assured Survival a reality. Shortly after the President’s speech, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger more formally conveyed the offer to Moscow for the two superpowers to work together to develop and deploy a strategic ballistic missile defense system.

Not only was Lyndon LaRouche the intellectual author of the policy concept behind Reagan’s SDI. Between December 1981 and the date of the President’s speech, Lyndon LaRouche, acting on behalf of and at the behest of the Reagan White House and other U.S. government agencies, personally conducted back-channel negotiations with high-level representatives of the Soviet government. As the result of those negotiations, Moscow was fully informed, well over a year in advance of the President’s March 23 speech, of the details of the policy offer. And because of LaRouche’s personal role in those discussions, Moscow had no justifiable reason to doubt the sincerity of President Reagan’s offer.

Had Moscow decided to take up President Reagan’s generous offer, rather than adopt the suicidal alternative, Lyndon LaRouche would have undoubtedly been called upon to continue in his role as broker and guarantor of a new era of world peace and prosperity based on a thorough transformation of



Three weeks after Reagan's "SDI speech," this previously-scheduled Fusion Energy Foundation conference, addressed by Lyndon LaRouche, swelled to 800 attendees as official and diplomatic Washington realized that the President, in his totally unexpected strategic departure, had adopted LaRouche's "beam weapons" policy.

East-West and North-South relations. Tragically, LaRouche was right when he warned on March 24 about the reactions that would come spilling out of the crevices in Moscow, London, New York, and Washington. But he was also right when he said that the actions taken by President Reagan could "never be put back in the bottle."

History of the Back-Channel

President Reagan's March 23 address came as the result of years of effort.

Lyndon LaRouche and his associates had been talking about ballistic missile defense, employing new physical principles, since 1977.

During the perilous years of the Carter Presidency, Mr. LaRouche had served as an unofficial channel of communication between elements inside the official U.S. intelligence establishment, and Soviet intelligence counterparts. This was part of a "fail-safe system" built up by sane individuals on both sides of the East-West divide, to minimize the danger of a misunderstanding triggering a strategic confrontation. LaRouche was solicited for this effort, in part, in response to his election-eve 1976 nationwide TV address, in which he warned of the dangers of thermonuclear war, should Jimmy Carter and the Trilateral Commission come into office.

In early March 1981, a senior Soviet diplomat posted at the Permanent Mission to the United Nations, Mr. Kudashev, approached *EIR*'s Asian Affairs Editor, Dan Sneider, soliciting LaRouche's views on the new Reagan Administration. On instructions from the same U.S. intelligence channels through which the earlier Soviet discussions had been conducted, word of that approach and a detailed summary of the discus-

sion, was forwarded to White House counsellor Edwin Meese.

By the early Autumn of that year, Lyndon LaRouche had spelled out his proposals for a joint or parallel U.S.-Soviet strategic ballistic missile defense program. During this same period, representatives of *EIR* held preliminary discussions with a senior diplomat at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C. named Shershnev.

As the result of these developments, in December 1981, Lyndon LaRouche was again approached by senior U.S. intelligence officials and formally asked to initiate "back-channel" discussions with appropriate Soviet representatives on the possible adoption of a modification of existing strategic doctrine—ie. LaRouche's own Mutually Assured Survival concept. LaRouche was informed that the back-channel discussions were classified as a compartmentalized secret operation known to a select number of senior officials under a code-name.

By this time, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche had met personally with CIA Deputy Director Bobby Ray Inman at the Agency's facility adjacent to the Old Executive Office Building and the White House.

In support of his back-channel efforts on behalf of the ballistic missile defense policy, on Feb. 18-19, 1982, LaRouche participated in a two-day *EIR* seminar on the subject and related topics in Washington, D.C. Of the 600 or so attendees, a number were Soviet and Warsaw Pact diplomats. At an *EIR* reception for participants in the conference, LaRouche was introduced to Mr. Shershnev, and they had the first of a number of discussions about strategic policy issues affecting the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

At their first private discussion, which took place in a suite at the Hay Adams Hotel in Washington shortly after the February 1982 event, LaRouche informed Shershnev that he had been designated by the Reagan Administration to conduct exploratory discussions, and that he would distinguish clearly when he was conveying official messages from U.S. government agencies and when he was providing his own personal evaluations.

In the early Spring of 1982, Admiral Inman announced his resignation as Deputy Director of the CIA effective several months later. The channels under whose auspices LaRouche had been carrying out the negotiations with Moscow representatives informed him at that point that the operation was for the time being aborted. Sensitive to the highly restricted “need to know” security surrounding the back-channel negotiations, LaRouche prepared a written memo to Edwin Meese seeking some guidance on how to proceed. That memo was hand-delivered by a representative of the National Security Council. With the appointment of Judge William Clark as Special Advisor to the President for National Security Affairs in January 1982, LaRouche representatives had established ongoing discussions with a number of NSC officers.

After Ed Meese failed to provide any clear response to the LaRouche memo, Richard Morris, the Executive Assistant to National Security Advisor Clark, informed LaRouche that the Council would take charge of the operation and that the sanctioned back-channel negotiations should continue uninterrupted.

By the Autumn of 1982, momentum had built up inside sections of the U.S. military and intelligence establishment in support of Lyndon LaRouche’s ballistic missile defense proposals. General Volney Warner, a retired head of the U.S. Army’s FORCECOM, told LaRouche associates in October 1982 that the policy was winning strong support among some of the President’s key advisors. Also in October, Edward Teller, a close personal friend and science advisor to President Reagan, threw his support behind BMD, citing recent breakthroughs at Lawrence Livermore Labs on some of the very “new physical principle” approaches advocated by LaRouche. Significantly, Teller also advocated sharing these scientific and technological breakthroughs with Moscow.

LaRouche publicly alluded to his role in the back-channel process in a Dec. 12, 1982 *EIR* Memorandum titled “The Cultural Determinants of an Anti-Missile Beam-Weapons

Policy”: “During the months since I first announced the proposed beam-weapons policy, since February of this past year, I have had a number of occasions to discuss this policy with Soviet and other East Bloc representatives, both in person and through relayed communications. In such discussions one must acknowledge that the Soviet representative in question is speaking as a representative of his government to me as a person whom that representative views as connected to policy influencing agencies of the United States. Therefore, the kinds of discussions which occur have two functional aspects. In one aspect, each of us is speaking for the record. I am careful to indicate what I believe to be my government’s policy, as well as I know that policy, as for the record. My Soviet discussion partner in each case will do the same. Then, apart from such statements of policy for the record, we are able to enter into a more or less frank discussion of possible other, additional policy options.”

LaRouche again addressed all of these issues in his Dec. 31, 1982 speech to the International Caucus of Labor Committees conference in New York City. Referencing his beam defense program, LaRouche observed: “If we succeed, if President Reagan does this thing, in the coming weeks, then we shall have administered to that ancient foe of our people and of the human race—the Harrimans, et al., the Malthusians—not a killer blow, but a very deadly defeat: a sharp reduction of the Malthusian power internationally. We shall have cleared the decks, weakened the enemies of humanity, to the point that those who are not the enemies of humanity are given a greater latitude for making decisions without having to submit to the Harrimans and that crowd in the period ahead.

“It is in that sense, in that act, which, I believe—in this great tragedy through which we are now living—that choice, is the *punctum saliens* of our age. Either we can grab it, or I know not what we can do.”

In the early weeks of February 1983, back in Washington, Lyndon LaRouche again conferred with Mr. Shershnev—this time in a suite at the Sheraton Carlton Hotel. In that discussion, Shershnev delivered a three-part message to LaRouche and, through LaRouche, to the Reagan White House, straight from Moscow.

1. The Soviet government would reject SDI.
2. Soviet studies of LaRouche’s BMD proposal had proven that they were sound and viable. However, under conditions of “crash development,” the Soviet economy would be incapable of keeping pace with a revived U.S. economy. Therefore, it was principally on economic grounds that Moscow would reject the package.
3. Through other channels of discussion with the highest levels of the Democratic Party, Moscow had been informed that LaRouche’s BMD proposal would never reach the desk of President Reagan, and that, therefore, there was no danger of the Reagan Administration ever actually adopting the plan. Under those circumstances, since Moscow found the

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back-channel talks with LaRouche useful, they would be continued.

Efforts To Sabotage Reagan's Speech

March 23, 1983 hit Moscow like a ton of bricks. Closer to home, the combat had already begun in earnest.

In his autobiography, President Reagan gave a hint of the battle: "March 22—Another day that shouldn't happen. On my desk was a draft of the speech on defense to be delivered tomorrow night on TV. This was one hassled over by NSC, State and Defense. Finally I had a crack at it. . . ."

"March 23—The big thing today was the 8 p.m. TV speech on all networks about national security. We've been working on the speech for about 72 hours and right down to the deadline. . . . I did the bulk of the speech on why our arms buildup was necessary and then finished with a call to the science community to join me in research starting now to develop defensive weapons that would render nuclear missiles obsolete. I made no optimistic forecasts—said it might take 20 years or more but we had to do it. I felt good."

Years after that historic date, I received a firsthand account from one of the key figures at the National Security Council of what actually happened on March 23.

James Baker III, as the White House Chief of Staff, was officially the last person assigned to review the President's speeches before the final version was passed on to Reagan for approval. The SDI portion of the speech had been written under the auspices of Judge Clark by a White House speechwriter, Aram Bakshian, who had been in contact with *EIR* for some time—initially, courtesy of Richard Morris. When Baker saw the ballistic missile defense section of the speech, he personally went ballistic. He removed the entire final section, eliminating any mention of the SDI.

Fortunately, Judge Clark was alerted to Baker's perfidy, and in a total violation of protocol, bypassed Baker, slipped into President Reagan's office and alerted him to the deleted portion of the speech. Reagan reinserted the SDI announcement. James Baker didn't find out about it until about 8:20 that night, when the President read those fateful words to the American people.

Ironically, from Wiesbaden, West Germany, Lyndon LaRouche had such a pulse-beat sense of the fight surrounding his strategic defense policy, that even after being informed of the late-afternoon White House background briefing in which the SDI announcement was prominently featured, he warned us back in New York to watch the 8 o'clock telecast to be sure that nothing had been done at the last moment to sabotage the President's public announcement.

I can assure you that there are leading figures from the Reagan Administration, who stood with us in the SDI fight, who will probably never forgive James Baker for what he tried to do that day.

In one of those fortunate quirks of scheduling, *EIR* and the Fusion Energy Foundation had arranged a conference on

the strategic defense plan for mid-April in Washington, D.C. at the Vista Hotel. The event had been scheduled prior to the President's March 23 speech. It was a standing-room-only crowd of 500 or 600 people. Mr. Shershnev sat in the front row. Afterwards, in a meeting with *EIR*'s Washington bureau chief, Shershnev conceded that his and Moscow's hard-line attitude towards LaRouche's strategic defense proposals had been a mistake. He added that with the President's March 23 announcement, the situation was now too big for him to handle. He reported that he had recommended a face-to-face meeting between LaRouche and Georgi Arbatov, the head of the U.S.-Canada Institute. This recommendation was at that very moment being reviewed at the highest levels back in Moscow.

Two weeks later, the back-channel was abruptly shut down on orders from Moscow. Shershnev was, shortly thereafter, summoned back home.

Now More Than Ever

In a few moments, Rachel Douglas will pick up this chronology from the eye's view in Moscow. I just wish to end with one final postscript.

Even after the Soviet government's rejection of the SDI policy, Lyndon LaRouche never abandoned the idea that this was the last, best hope for mankind. On Sept. 2, 1983—the day after the Korean Airlines 007 downing—LaRouche wrote to Georgi Arbatov:

"There is no possible route to war-avoidance," LaRouche said, "except the general strategic doctrine I have proposed. . . . Since we must either end up agreeing to what the President has offered on March 23, 1983, or destroy one another, the only worthwhile discussion is a discussion of means to reach such war-avoidance agreement. . . ."

"I am not in the least insensitive to the deep implications of the leading point I propose to discuss. I know there are aspects of this matter which are most painful by their nature to the Russian world-outlook, the issue of the 1439 Council of Florence, the issue of Plato versus Aristotle. Yet, experience shows that unless Soviet thinkers in responsible positions can fight through precisely these issues with me, avoidance of war may be impossible, since the philosophical basis for conducting such negotiations may be impossible. How much psychological discomfort of this sort would your associates be willing to endure for so unimportant a matter as perhaps saving the Soviet Union from thermonuclear holocaust?"

These blunt but hopeful words, so typical of the vision that Lyndon LaRouche brought into all of his dealings with Moscow, spoke of axiomatics that are as valid today as they were a decade ago.

Now more than ever, the world needs Lyndon LaRouche—in the flesh and blood, free to shake things up and pull together the kind of international combination of people of good will that passed the world—albeit imperfectly—through the *punctum saliens* of 1983.

Soviets' Fatal Reaction To LaRouche and Reagan

by Rachel Douglas

The following is adapted from the address of EIR Eastern Europe editor Rachel Douglas—"The Andropov/Gorbachev Regime's Attacks on LaRouche"—to the March 21-22, 1993 ICLC/Schiller Institute conference. The presentation made extensive use of slides and other illustrations. This text first appeared in an EIR White Paper shortly thereafter.

In the 1950s, when Nikita Khrushchov was general secretary of the Communist Party, Soviet leaders publicly signed on to the doctrine of Mutually Assured Destruction. Soviet officials were at meetings where MAD was developed: the Pugwash conferences of 1957 and 1958; and Dartmouth Conference seminars with members of the Anglo-American Establishment in the United States. Khrushchov himself corresponded with Bertrand Russell, a key architect of MAD, on the unthinkability of war in the nuclear age. But this did not change the strategy of the Soviet High Command.

In 1962, Marshal V.D. Sokolovsky published his book, *Military Strategy*. He expressed Soviet strategic thinking as follows: "An anti-missile defense system for the country should obviously consist of the following: long-range detection of missiles using powerful radar or other . . . equipment to assure detection of missiles during the boost phase; . . . timely warning, and application of active measures; . . . devices to assure deflection of the missile from its . . . target and, possibly, to blow it up along its trajectory.

"Possibilities are being studied for the use, against rockets, of a stream of high-speed neutrons as small detonators for the nuclear charge of the rocket. . . . Special attention is devoted to lasers; it is considered that in the future, any missile and satellite can be destroyed with powerful lasers."

It was only in the late 1960s—after the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962, after the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963, when the Vietnam War was well under way, when a period of destabilizations in Western Europe had begun that ended the career of the great statesman Gen. Charles de Gaulle—it was only then, that Moscow moved to enshrine MAD in treaty documents with the United States. Their negotiating partner was Robert Strange McNamara, Secretary of Defense under President Lyndon Johnson. People over 40 will remember McNamara for his Vietnam "body-counts." At the close of 1967, he launched negotiations for a treaty to ban anti-ballistic missile systems—the ABM Treaty.

As late as January 1968, after McNamara's first ABM

Treaty overture to Moscow, Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin said at a press conference in London, that any power that was capable of developing technical means to destroy nuclear-tipped missiles, and did *not* do so—did *not* develop such strategic defense—was clearly advocating offensive nuclear war! Two months later, Moscow signalled a shift in public posture. The shift was announced by means of a long article in *Pravda*, which made the classic MAD argument, that general war would be unthinkable in the nuclear age. The author was a former advisor to Khrushchov and to Yuri Andropov at Communist Party Central Committee, before Andropov took charge of the KGB in 1967. His name was Fyodor Burlatsky.

After Johnson and McNamara left office in 1968, negotiations for the ABM Treaty were completed by Henry Kissinger. President Nixon and General Secretary Brezhnev signed the ABM Treaty in 1972. It limited each side to one ABM defense system. The United States maintained defenses for missile fields in North Dakota. The Soviets installed the Galosh ABM system around the capital city, Moscow.

What Moscow Knew

In the 1970s—for example, in a 1976 campaign pamphlet titled "The Danger of General War"—Lyndon LaRouche was warning that the adoption of MAD increased the danger of general war. Moscow was well aware of what LaRouche was saying and publishing in those years. Judging by how Soviet so-called journalists would pop up at *Executive Intelligence Review* headquarters to collect LaRouche pamphlets or copies of *EIR*, the KGB was watching LaRouche closely.

Fusion Energy Foundation publications often wrote on Soviet laser fusion work. Moscow knew, that we knew, the military applications of these technologies. FEF representatives attended conferences in Russia in the 1970s.

In fact, anybody who chose to look at the evidence could see that as soon as the ink was dry on the ABM Treaty, Soviet Ballistic Missile Defense (BMD) programs were just taken behind closed doors. A pamphlet published in the Soviet Union in 1974, two years after the ABM Treaty, slipped past the censors even though it included a diagram of an anti-missile defense system, with the label "light beam to burn hole in missile."

The Soviets knew of LaRouche's access to President Ronald Reagan. Half a dozen Soviet representatives, including Mr. Shershnev of the back-channel, were present at the February 1982 *EIR* seminar in Washington, where LaRouche proposed joint development of BMD by the United States and the Soviet Union.

Andropov's Fury

When Reagan spoke on March 23, 1983, the Soviets knew that it was LaRouche's policy the President had enunciated, against all the assurances of Moscow's friends in the U.S. Democratic Party and Kissinger's circles. An East German magazine on nuclear energy later acknowledged LaRouche as



The Soviet press empire mobilized against LaRouche in the mid-1980s, in the wake of Ronald Reagan's launching of an SDI policy they knew to be LaRouche's. KGB "journalist" Fyodor Burlatsky, shown, wrote several of the major attacks.

"the direct forerunner of the doctrine pronounced by Reagan."

The general secretary of the Communist Party, Yuri Andropov, was quick to respond, and he was furious. On March 27, 1983, *Pravda* printed a front-page interview with Andropov. Question: "President Reagan declared that he had devised a new, defensive conception. What does this amount to in practice?" Andropov: "This requires special mention. . . . Laymen may find it even attractive, as the President speaks about what seem to be defensive measures. But . . . the strategic offensive forces of the United States will continue to be developed and upgraded . . . to acquire a nuclear first-strike capability. Under these conditions, the intention to secure . . . ABM defenses . . . is a bid to disarm the Soviet Union in the face of the U.S. nuclear threat."

It is instructive to hear how Andropov's response was characterized by a third party. Soviet emigré Ilya Zemtsov, head of a think-tank in Israel, wrote in his book on Andropov: "Only once did Andropov's nerves fail him. It happened when the American President announced a new nuclear strategy based on the development of laser weaponry. Andropov answered Reagan calmly, as always, but notes of panic could be clearly detected. . . . He called the American President's actions and policies 'deceitful,' 'irresponsible,' 'crazy,' and 'mad.' . . . It was on this occasion that the world could see the true Andropov."

On April 24, 1983, Andropov came out with an interview

in West Germany's *Der Spiegel* magazine. Andropov rejected the SDI policy as fraught with "adventurism and danger." He said it would "bring the world closer to the nuclear precipice," and accused Reagan of "planting a mine under the entire process of strategic arms limitation." Instead of SDI, Andropov in this interview suggested, in bald geopolitical language, that the United States and the Soviet Union should divide the world into spheres of influence.

In a press release on July 7, 1983, LaRouche issued what he called "an open challenge to the morality of Soviet General Secretary Yuri Andropov." Speaking "solely as a private citizen and public political figure of the United States," LaRouche noted that while Andropov attacked Reagan's speech, he had kept its content from the Soviet population. The Soviet press never published the text of Reagan's March 23 offer. LaRouche concluded: "Act to stop this nonsense now. Let the world know that you are sensible enough to accept the generous offer President Reagan extended on March 23, 1983. Prove that you are truly a man of peace."

There was no such proof forthcoming from Andropov. Instead, on Aug. 10, 1983, a full-page article by Fyodor Burlatsky appeared in the weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta*. Burlatsky attacked the SDI in violent terms: "If . . . the Americans could be the first to create a somewhat effective space defense system . . . then this would create a practically irresistible temptation for the American military men and politicians: To inflict a first strike and forever get rid of the adversary. On the other hand, the Soviet Union and its allies would be faced with a totally new military and political dilemma. In other words, space weapons are provocative weapons; they are, absolutely, a *casus belli* for nuclear war."

Casus belli means an event that is "the occasion for war"—for example, the bombing of Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, or the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand in Sarajevo on July 28, 1914.

On Oct. 26, 1983, Burlatsky followed up with another article in *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, headlined "Star Wars." This time, he attacked LaRouche by name. He quoted a leaflet issued by the European Labor Party, called "Beam Weapons: Soviets Threaten Nuclear Strike." Burlatsky quoted it: "Instead of accepting Reagan's proposal for joint development of beam weapons, which the Soviet Union is secretly developing anyway, Burlatsky threatens a Russian preventive strike." Then Burlatsky wrote, "Reading these lines, I did not know if I should be indignant, or laugh, about the amusing and ridiculous maxims of the authors, the conjugal symbiosis of the American LaRouche and his wife, the German Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who come out in the name of . . . a non-existent party."

A Wedge in NATO

It was apparent, that Soviet strategists would try to use the SDI as a wedge to break the NATO alliance, pushing a propaganda line that Washington wanted to hide behind an anti-missile defense screen, leaving Western Europe to its

own devices. This was when Kissinger and others were talking about “decoupling” Europe from North America. In pamphlets like “The Risk of Nuclear War in Europe” (1983), LaRouche motivated the importance of SDI for Europe’s security. In the fall of 1983 and in early 1984, LaRouche spoke to military men, politicians, and economists at *EIR* seminars in several European countries, on the general benefits of SDI. It was in 1984 that Helga Zepp-LaRouche founded the Schiller Institute, as an emergency initiative to save the Western alliance, through a true renaissance of culture and statecraft.

On Nov. 15, 1983, the Soviet state newspaper *Izvestia* wrote about the *EIR* seminar in Rome, Italy. The headline was “Sabbath at the Hotel Majestic,” the text a classic piece of poison prose: “Outwardly, they in no way looked like cave-men. They were well-dressed, clean-shaven, and their manners were courteous and polite. And the conference hall in the chic Roman Hotel Majestic where they assembled in no way resembled a cave. But all it took was to turn up in that hall and listen to the speeches, and no doubt remained. . . you were among the troglodytes. They came to Rome from various countries, on invitation from a certain Lyndon LaRouche. . . . As the hobbyhorse of his electoral campaign LaRouche has chosen . . . space weaponry. He was delighted with the proposals Reagan made on March 23 of this year, to fill near-Earth space with lasers and other types of ‘total weaponry,’ and now he is sparing no effort in the propaganda of this misanthropic idea.”

Noting the presence at the seminar of prominent military men from several European countries and the United States, *Izvestia* concluded, “The get-together at the Hotel Majestic showed that both Reagan and LaRouche have followers in the Old World.”

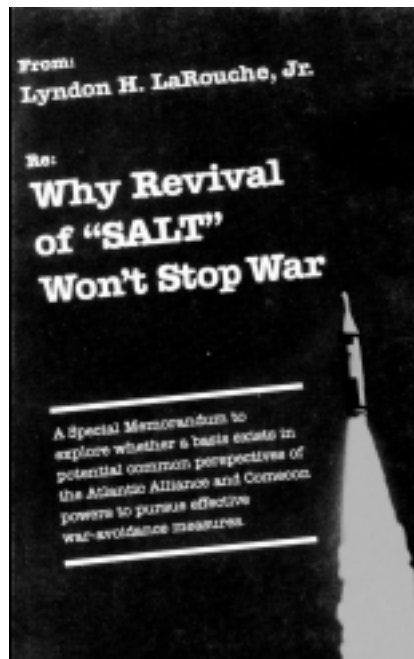
On April 2, 1984, the Communist Party daily *Pravda*’s senior commentator, Yuri Zhukov, wrote about an *EIR* seminar on SDI, held in France and addressed by LaRouche. The title was “A Colloquium of Murderers.”

On March 28, 1984, *Literaturnaya Gazeta* printed Aleksandr Sabov’s attack on that same Paris seminar. Sabov branded LaRouche a “neo-fascist.”

Later in April, the *Literaturnaya Gazeta* correspondent confronted LaRouche representatives in Paris, demanding to know LaRouche’s electoral chances, and whether or not he intended to continue his Presidential campaign, announced in September 1983.

LaRouche did campaign, by putting on national television, broadcasts like his Jan. 21, 1984, call for a “National Defense Emergency Mobilization” and, in March, the exposé “Henry Kissinger: Soviet Agent of Influence,” which included the history of MAD vs. the new SDI doctrine. The Soviet attacks on LaRouche became very explicit.

On March 12, 1984, *Izvestia* carried a TASS dispatch titled “One More Scandal.” It demanded that Reagan break with LaRouche: “The White House has been forced to acknowledge the existence of secret ties which the National Security Council (NSC) of the U.S. and the CIA maintain



This widely-circulated book by LaRouche, published in 1980, explained his mutually assured survival strategy for both the United States and Russia, and was one means by which the Soviet leadership knew his alternative and would work, though they rigidly opposed it.

with a neo-fascist organization calling itself the ‘International Caucus of Labor Committees.’ . . .

“The scandalous ties of the Reagan Administration with LaRouche were exposed in a special report on NBC television. Their proofs were so weighty that the White House did not even try to deny them. ‘From time to time,’ mumbled White House official representative L. Speakes, ‘we meet with different people who have information which might be useful to us.’

“A former NSC representative . . . , N. Bailey, spoke about some of these details in an interview with the *Chicago Tribune*. Having said that sometimes he met with LaRouche representatives and that he continues to have ties to the ‘caucus,’ Bailey openly said that the ‘help’ of the LaRouchites is highly useful since ‘they have a fine intelligence network’

“The acknowledgment by the White House not only exposes the true face of LaRouche but it also shows that the current Washington administration does not shy away from the services of neo-fascist provocateurs.”

Enter Gorbachov

Soviet maneuvers to expunge the influence of LaRouche on U.S. and NATO strategy escalated under the new leader, Mikhail Gorbachov, who came to power as Communist Party chief in April 1985. It was in December 1984, during Gorbachov’s test run to London, that the erstwhile “Iron Lady,” Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, turned into a marshmallow with her comment, “I like Mr. Gorbachov. I think we can do business together.” Thatcher’s conversion to Gorbymania was key to the process of knocking Reagan off the SDI track, and into a series of arms control deals in the framework of MAD, like the Intermediate Nuclear Force (INF) Treaty of

1987.

In the Summer of 1985, the *EIR* Special Report *Global Showdown: The Russian Imperial War Plan for 1988*, with a preface by LaRouche, swept the intelligence community and military leadership circles in NATO countries. It was the first internationally circulated exposé of Gorbachov, as the man hand-picked by Andropov and approved by the Soviet military, to mobilize the Soviet Union and its empire to achieve strategic superiority. *Global Showdown* traced the original scheme for the “*perestroika*” reform to Soviet General Staff strategists of the War Economy. It identified the war mobilization as “the Ogarkov plan,” after ex-Chief of Staff Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov. It explained the driving ideology of the Soviet leadership as the ancient myth that Moscow would be the Third Rome, capital of a final world empire.

Authors of the report presented its findings at press conferences throughout Europe and America. In Turkey, the Soviet Embassy held a press conference for the sole purpose of denouncing a chapter of the report concerning NATO’s Southern Flank.

The year 1986 brought Soviet attacks of ever greater nastiness against LaRouche. The weekly *New Times*, which came out in a dozen languages, published a five-page package about LaRouche on Sept. 5, 1986, titled “Nazism Without the Swastika.”

The Murder of Palme

But first, there was the Palme gambit. Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme was shot to death on a Stockholm street, on Feb. 28, 1986. An international Soviet disinformation campaign began immediately, to blame LaRouche for the murder.

On March 1, Soviet Central Committee member Georgi Arbatov told Swedish correspondents in Moscow: “I do not know who killed Palme, but I know all too well who hated him. I saw demonstrations against him by fascist hooligans. . . . Reaction loathed Palme.” The next day, *Pravda* and *Izvestia* asserted that “right-wing circles,” “Western circles” were behind the hit.

Then, leftist press in Sweden began to report that the European Labor Party in Sweden, associated with LaRouche, was under investigation in the Palme case; this campaign crescendoed with the arrest on March 12 of suspect Victor Gunnarsson, later released, whom the police and press falsely portrayed as a “member” of the ELP.

Once this disinformation was spread all over the world, including by Irwin Suall of the Anti-Defamation League and by NBC television, the Soviets began to play it back. Radio Moscow, *Izvestia*, and the military daily *Red Star* all attributed the assassination to “the right-wing extremist European Labor Party,” or “European Workers’ Party,” as they said. On March 21, 1986, Soviet television’s nightly news program, “*Vremya*,” said about the ELP, “The party headquarters is in the United States. It is headed by a U.S. millionaire, LaRouche.”

The smear campaign to tie LaRouche to the Palme murder

eventually led to a television docu-drama, broadcast in Sweden and in the Soviet Union in early 1987, called “Why Did They Kill Olof Palme?” Here, the assassination was tied to shadowy “neo-fascists,” who were explicitly identified with LaRouche. Over footage of a 1974 ELP demonstration against Palme’s policies, the program quoted Stockholm Police Chief Hans Holmér, “One of the links in the chain of hypotheses is the neo-fascists. Some tracks lead to the European Labor Party.”

Then, a Soviet actor portraying a “neo-fascist” thug spoke: “These gallant lads already in 1974 declared, ‘We will shoot Olof Palme.’ The European Labor Party is already a force, in more than 10 countries; its headquarters is in the U.S.A. Its precise goal is the struggle against communism. Fighting with the reds, they don’t forget about the pinks, too! Listen, to what their leader, LaRouche, says: ‘Palme is a madman. All his words and actions, his speeches in favor of democracy, are hypocrisy. Behind that mask, is a real devil!’ ”

In 1992, a former officer of the East German secret service (Stasi), Dr. Herbert Brehmer, publicly told how he was assigned to initiate the disinformation campaign to blame LaRouche and the ELP for the Palme assassination.

The Palme smear fizzled with the release of Gunnarsson, and LaRouche’s international clout grew in the wake of the March 1986 [Democratic primary election] victories by LaRouche-linked candidates in Illinois. That Summer, a weekly newspaper linked to the newly formed Soviet Culture Fund (a project of Raisa Gorbachova, Armand Hammer, and others) shifted to a new type of coverage.

On Aug. 7, 1986, *Sovetskaya Kultura* suggested that LaRouche could become President by credit card:

“Lyndon LaRouche, a typical American *nouveau riche* businessman, the owner of a large network of financial and credit organizations, . . . got himself suddenly in the center of attention of reporters dealing with the criminal world. . . . First Fidelity Bank is suing him for \$750,000, which LaRouche appropriated for himself in one stroke, using the resources of his financial empire. This money has been transferred to his account by credit card manipulation. . . . All this would not be worth mentioning, were it not for one interesting detail. In recent years, Lyndon LaRouche . . . has wanted to assume the role of a political leader. . . . He even was a candidate for President of the United States. . . . If one U.S. President could get involved in the Watergate scandal . . . why can’t LaRouche manipulate credit cards in the fight? . . . Wouldn’t he try his luck and combine what is profitable—tricks with credit cards—with the fight for the Presidential seat and become a big shot?”

This might sound funny, but the Soviet demand was in deadly earnest.

Sovetskaya Kultura followed up on Sept. 30, 1986. Correspondent A. Sisnev, reporting on how the LaRouche ticket’s Illinois victories “astonished” politicians, endorsed a call in the *Washington Post*, for action against LaRouche. *Sovetskaya Kultura* demanded that LaRouche be removed from



A huge Literaturnaya Gazeta slander of February 1988, called "Yankees and Teutons: The United Neo-Fascist Party of Europe and the U.S.A. Can't Wait To Get Power." Lyndon LaRouche is depicted as a gun-toting Rambo, and Helga Zepp-LaRouche as a German war-goddess, Teutonia.

the political arena. Sisnev wrote:

"For a long time, LaRouche was in the shadows. Then, in the beginning of the 1970s, he appeared on the U.S. political arena as a politician proclaiming himself a friend of the American workers, . . . and of the poor, hungry, and homeless. . . . The notorious International Caucus of Labor Committees emerged, with headquarters in Wiesbaden, and subdivisions in several countries of Europe, Asia, and Latin America. . . .

"The sums which LaRouche and his followers control are kept under very strict secrecy. But the fact alone that LaRouche paid \$3.5 million for his television appearances during the 1984 Presidential election campaign speaks for itself. . . .

"For many people in the U.S., the really concrete question arises: How is it possible that the LaRouchites can act so openly and fearlessly? In this respect, the *Washington Post* wrote, 'Why doesn't anybody ask why the Internal Revenue Service is not interested in the affairs of a man who receives millions of dollars from publications and as contributions, but has not paid any taxes, claiming he doesn't know who pays for his estate in Virginia? Why hasn't anybody clarified, so far, what useful information the administration received from this sheikh of riraff?'

"LaRouche and his followers are zealous supporters of the notorious 'Star Wars' program. . . . LaRouche has declared his candidacy for the 1988 Presidential elections. In a word, LaRouche is now clearly going through a definite period of growth."

That was Sept. 30. Six days later, came the Leesburg raid of Oct. 6, 1986, and then the Reykjavik summit.

Literaturnaya Gazeta of Feb. 3, 1988, at the time of LaRouche's Federal conspiracy trial in Boston, the one that flopped: This article, by Sabov again, is called "Yankees and

Teutons: The United Neo-Fascist Party of Europe and the U.S.A. Can't Wait To Get Power." Lyndon LaRouche is depicted as a gun-toting Rambo, and Helga Zepp-LaRouche as a German war-goddess, Teutonia.

Sabov reported that LaRouche commanded "already around 10%" of the vote in the United States. He wrote that the political action committee founded by LaRouche, the National Democratic Policy Committee, "with lightning speed, infiltrated the Democratic Party of the U.S.A., which was weakened by its failures of the past years" and then racked up the Illinois victories of 1986. NBC-TV called LaRouche a small-time Hitler, said Sabov, and added: "But is it really so small-time, if literally from the beak of the nuclear lobby, knocked together by the 'European Workers Parties' of the Old World and the ultra-right 'Democrats' of the U.S.A., the American administration that is in power today snatched the idea of the 'Strategic Defense Initiative'?"

War-Avoidance

An extraordinary dialogue appeared in *International Affairs*, monthly journal of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, during 1987. It proves that, during the most lurid Soviet propaganda against LaRouche and the vehement behind-the-scenes demands for his elimination, the idea remained alive within Soviet leading institutions, that they might have to deal with LaRouche on the basis of reality—that is, on the basis of the real content of LaRouche's policies, which was war-avoidance, but with no appeasement or toleration of a Soviet-Russian empire. This is extremely important for the strategic crisis of today, under conditions of a resurgence by the combined forces of the Russian military and elements of the old *nomenklatura*, the ruling elite of the Soviet era.

In the March 1987 issue, *International Affairs* slandered LaRouche in an article by Soviet lawyer activist Vladimir Pustogarov, titled "Neo-Fascism: Weapon of Reaction." Alluding to the alleged "neo-fascist" LaRouche's previous influence on Reagan and his growing influence in general, Pustogarov wildly projected: "Today, there has emerged a new danger, namely, the danger of neo-fascists gaining access to nuclear weapons."

LaRouche sent a long letter-to-the editor of *International Affairs*, and six months later—lo, and behold!—the October issue published LaRouche's letter in full.

The letter stated, "In light of the importance of the AIDS pandemic and eruption of the worst financial collapse in history . . . even should I fail to secure my party's [Presidential] nomination, there is a 70-80% likelihood that I shall be a major influence in shaping U.S. domestic and foreign policies.

"Academician Pustogarov and others may believe that publishing even the wildest fantasies against me is politically sound practice, since I am classed as a prominent political adversary of the Soviet Union. The academician overlooks the small point, on which Marshal Ogarkov might instruct him, that it is the U.S. and U.S.S.R. which are adversaries,

and will probably remain so. . . . Since I am an influential voice among those U.S. figures working consistently for a constructive form of durable war-avoidance between our nations, your journal should think it most counterproductive to frighten Soviet children with the imported, obscene fantasies featured in the identified article.”

The magazine’s editorial presentation of the LaRouche letter sounded two notes. In a short introduction, the editors said, “Had it only been a question of Mr. LaRouche’s squabble with the journal, his letter would not really have been worthy of note. But he touches on some fundamental realities of today, and we therefore print the full text of his letter and our answer to it.”

A different voice came through in the fuller commentary on LaRouche’s letter, appearing after its text, which returned to the hysterical style of the Pustogarov article.

The Soviets knew LaRouche’s war-avoidance principles, from the back-channel contacts during formulation of the SDI. And they knew it from LaRouche’s own writings.

A book-length memorandum by LaRouche, *Why Revival of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks Won’t Stop War*, came out in 1980. It rigorously distinguished true war-avoidance, from arms negotiations carried out under the hegemony of MAD.

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, there were pamphlets such as “Stop the Soviet-U.S. Nuclear Countdown,” and even “A Dialogue with Leonid Brezhnev.” Various Soviet representatives were exposed to LaRouche’s profound insights into the difficulties of statecraft, specific to Russia’s history and culture, which he expounded in “The Failure of Communist Ideology” and “Russian History Briefly, from an American Whig Standpoint.” They knew what he had forecast in *Global Showdown*, namely that an attempt to outstrip the SDI by a brute-force war economy mobilization—without a transformation of culture and economic practice that could not be done under a police state—would quickly bring the Soviet economy to a breaking point, followed by political upheavals.

Therefore LaRouche could say—in his famous war-avoidance proposal for a Food for Peace approach to save Poland and reunify Germany, where he once again outlined how to offer Moscow “a safe route of retreat” and “an escape from the terrible effects of their economic suffering”—in that speech delivered Oct. 12, 1988, at the Kempinski Hotel Bristol in West Berlin: “Moscow regards me with a curious sort of fascination, and, since President Reagan first announced the SDI, considers everything I say on policy matters to be influential, and very credible.”

Soviet leaders were not the only ones aware of LaRouche’s statesmanship. The Soviet slander campaign backfired in a beautiful way, as the young Ukrainian activist Taras Chornovil expressed in a 1991 interview in *EIR*. Asked if he knew of LaRouche, Taras Chornovil replied: “Yes, I have indeed heard of the name, thanks in particular to the

press of the Soviet Union. And to the degree that the Soviet press covered major developments of the West, such as the SDI program, then the name of Lyndon LaRouche was portrayed in a severely negative light. We, however, have learned to read between the lines . . . and we understood that if the name of a political dissident is caricatured in such a very negative way, then the individual must have serious political views. If I remember correctly, Lyndon LaRouche’s SDI program played a very significant role in the earlier years of the Reagan government in providing strong pressure on the Soviet Union and in providing the opportunity for the countries of Eastern Europe to escape from the military boot of the Soviet Union and become democratic nations. . . . I don’t think that the start of the democratic process in the Soviet Union was the result of Gorbachov’s initiatives. He was forced to come to terms with the West. . . . I think that if people in the West view Lyndon LaRouche literally as a political dissident, then it is very sad, because he played an important role in international politics at the time for us Ukrainians. Perhaps the West cannot fully appreciate the impact the doctrine had on us.”

Thus it was a long-term effect of LaRouche’s SDI policy, that many people in the East were prepared to be receptive to LaRouche’s ideas, when it became possible to circulate them there after the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Just three years and ten months after “Yankees and Teutons,” you could read in the Moscow paper *Svobodnoye Slovo*, (*Free Word*), put out by the Democratic Union, a full-page article like this: “LaRouche—The American Dissident.” It was illustrated by a diagram of the Productive Triangle proposal and a picture of a maglev train.

On June 12, 1992, Russians picketed the American Embassy in Moscow. One man held a placard that said: “Freedom for the American political prisoner Lyndon LaRouche and his colleagues.” Also taking part was Valeriya Novodvorskaya, an activist jailed many times under Soviet power, who in 1988 founded Democratic Union, the first party to come into existence in the U.S.S.R. other than the Communist Party.

Ironically, LaRouche today can directly address a far greater number of Russians, while he sits in prison, than he could ten years ago. Such is the power of ideas. Ten thousand copies of his book, *So, You Wish to Learn All About Economics?*, are circulating in Russia. The book came out in English in 1984. The Russian edition was brought out at the very end of last year by the Schiller Institute and the Ukrainian University in Moscow. It was translated by Viktor Petrenko. Prof. Taras Muranivsky, rector of the Ukrainian University in Moscow was the scientific editor for the Russian edition.

This is something to celebrate, for sure.

But the world, in its present perilous condition, needs LaRouche not just via the printed page and by telephone, but in a position to provide guidance “hands on,” starting here in the United States.

THE ALGERIA PARADOX

Will Bush or Kerry Learn a Lesson from Charles de Gaulle?

by Pierre Beaudry

The clearest exemplar of a modern national leader who was capable of realizing when not to “stay the course,” and acting forcefully on that decision, was French President Charles de Gaulle, who ended France’s bloody attempt to keep colonial control over Algeria.¹ De Gaulle realized that that course would have led to national destruction of France as a republic, and overcame right-wing resistance and a threatened coup to withdraw French forces. Pierre Beaudry examines the right-wing synarchist force which was responsible for the Algerian war—launched at virtually the same time as the French defeat in Vietnam at Dien Bien Phu—and the threat to France’s national existence.

There are two lessons to be drawn from the comparison between the present American counterinsurgency in Iraq and the French war in Algeria. One of them has been drawn by retired Army Colonel Andrew J. Bacevich in a *Los Angeles Times* column on April 8, 2004, in which he warned that “indiscipline, lawlessness, and the excessive use of force will not guarantee victory in Iraq; indeed, the reverse is true. The French experience in Algeria stands as a warning: Down that road lies not only defeat but also dishonor.”

The other lesson is exemplified by the role played by French President Charles de Gaulle in humbly accepting de-

feat, and in taking the necessary steps to disengage the French military forces from Algeria. The reader will discover that, for a paradoxical reason, de Gaulle’s defeat was actually a victory. Unless a George Bush, or a John Kerry, is able to provide leadership in taking similar measures immediately, they should step aside and bring in the Charles de Gaulle of America, Lyndon LaRouche, to do the job.

First and foremost, what must be understood is that it is the same enemy which is behind those two wars, and there will be no successful disengagement of United States troops from Iraq, unless there is an understanding of the “Beast-Man” nature of this enemy, which was and is deployed by international Synarchy in both cases.

The Beast-Man and the Algerian War

The Algerian War of Independence (1954-62) was a guerrilla war, which involved a synarchist faction of the French Army representing the fascist and colonial supporters of French Algeria (*Algérie française*) on the one side, and the *maquis* guerrilla fighters represented by the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) on the other. On the ground, it involved rogue elements of the French Army who were the fascist remnants of the French oligarchy—led by the Comte de Paris, Henri VII d’Orléans, and the leftovers of the Vichy regime.

In May 1942, when the French Vichy regime began to collapse internally, and after the Allies had landed in North Africa, a previously unknown Beast-Man made his appearance in the entourage of Gen. Charles de Gaulle. His name was Jacques Soustelle, and he became head of de Gaulle’s newly created secret service directorate, the General Direction of Special Services (DGSS), in November 1943. This

1. The French conquest of Algeria occurred under Napoleon III and lasted from 1848 until its consolidation in 1870. After the insurrection of Kabylia in 1871 and of Sud-Oranais in 1881, Algeria had become pacified, and considered as part of French territory. During World War II, the country was occupied by an Allied expeditionary force in 1942. From June 1943 to August 1944, the French Committee of National Liberation, which later formed a provisional government of free France, was headquartered in Algiers. French citizenship was extended to Algerians after the war, and an Algerian assembly was elected for the first time in 1948.

was like recruiting the fox to inform you of the situation inside the hen house. De Gaulle was always surrounded by enemies inside his own administration, some of whom he preferred to have close to him, so he could keep an eye on them. Soustelle was one of those. He was controlled from outside the government by the synarchist financier Pierre Guillain de Benouville, who was general manager for French businessman and financier Marcel Dassault during the 1950s, and had been party to France providing the nuclear bomb to Israel. Benouville cooperated with Allen Dulles, Nazi Swiss banker François Genoud, and Hitler's Economics Minister, Hjalmar Schacht, then out of Berne, Switzerland.

Benouville was brought in to de Gaulle's camp as an associate of Soustelle in May 1945, when Soustelle became Minister of Information and later secretary general of the first Gaullist party, the *Rassemblement du Peuple Français* (RPF). Then, in 1955, Benouville pulled Soustelle out from de Gaulle's reach. Soustelle had been nominated governor-general of Algeria (1955-56) at the initiative of synarchist operative

François Mitterrand—a leftover of the fascist, freemasonic organization called the *Cagoule*, and of the Vichy regime—who was then Interior Minister in Pierre Mendès-France's government. In France, the Ministry of Interior is the office of the Grand Inquisitor, the potential controller of a police state. It was from this government function that both Mitterrand and Soustelle became instrumental in launching the Algerian War, which coincided with the defeat of the French military at Dien Bien Phu, Vietnam, on March 13, 1954.

The government of Joseph Laniel was riddled with synarchist elements such as Foreign Minister Georges Bidault. Bidault was an advocate of pre-emptive use of nuclear weapons as a "solution" to the Dien Bien Phu problem. Like Dick Cheney today, Bidault was a promoter of "nuking them" into submission to the Beast-Man. During the debacle at Dien Bien Phu, Bidault attempted to get Allen Dulles and company to use American nuclear weapons to save the French garrison that was defended by General de Castries.

Both Soustelle and Bidault later teamed up with affiliates of the French Secret Army Organization (OAS) in Portugal and Spain; especially, with former Nazi SS Commando and guerrilla warfare expert, Otto Skorzeny. It was Skorzeny who



Gen. Charles de Gaulle in Algiers in 1958, just before France's adoption of a Presidential constitution, and de Gaulle's election as President; at this time he began to speak of "self-determination" to prepare both the French and Algerians for the withdrawal of French forces. Algerian resistance had been underway since 1954.

trained the death squads of Ibero-America and terrorist insurgents in the Islamic world, including leading components of both the OAS and the FLN in Algeria.

The Set-Up of the Algerian Hostilities

On Nov. 1, 1954, the FLN guerrillas launched a series of attacks against French military installations and police posts throughout Algeria. The FLN then issued a proclamation of war over Cairo radio, calling on all Muslims of Algeria to join the fight for "the restoration of the Algerian State, sovereign, democratic, and social, within the framework of the principle of Islam."

The response from France was immediate and vicious. It was not given by the Minister of Defense, but by Minister of the Interior Mitterrand, who replied with an infamous apostrophe: "The only possible negotiation is war." This is how the Algerian war was set up.

On Nov. 12, Prime Minister Mendès-France stated before the National Assembly: "One does not compromise when it comes to defending the internal peace of the nation, the unity and integrity of the Republic. The Algerian departments are part of the French Republic. They have been French for a long

time, and they are irrevocably French. . . . Between them and metropolitan France there can be no conceivable secession.”² This *Algérie Française* colonial stand was also then the political position of President Charles de Gaulle, and would remain so until 1961.

What was being advocated on the FLN side of the equation was no less than total violent revolution. On the *Algérie française* side, there was right-wing fascist and colonial posturing. Otto Skorzeny and Frantz Fanon—the Martinique-born psycho-terrorist—were, respectively, the commando training officer and the theoretician of the FLN, both advocating “purgative violence” by horrible atrocities, as a means of achieving national liberation. On the *Algérie française* side there was Skorzeny (again!), and Aztec anthropophagy admirer Jacques Soustelle. The set-up was perfect on both sides. From Cairo, a collaborator of Skorzeny, Ahmed Ben Bella, represented the FLN and had taken the no-compromise route of eliminating all moderate factions.

In August 1955, the FLN was deployed to conduct the massacre of Philippeville, murdering 123 people, including women and children. Algeria’s Governor-General Soustelle ordered massive retaliation attacks, which, according to some estimates, killed 1,273 guerrilla fighters (the FLN reported 12,000 deaths). The truth is probably half-way, about 6,000 victims. The cycle of vengeance was on. Thousands of Muslims were tortured and killed in an orgy of bloodletting organized by the French Armed Forces and police. The idea was to unleash an unstoppable process of escalation of violence and retaliation. The Army and police were given exceptional powers, as will be demonstrated later, in the case of Paris Police Chief Maurice Papon.

Even though both the French military and the Algerian FLN were being manipulated and controlled by the Synarchy, they also had within them corrective factors that de Gaulle could count on. There were good elements of the FLN, which eventually became part of the new government of independent Algeria, in 1962. However, the war had first to be prosecuted for eight long years.

Otto Skorzeny was, at that time, also reportedly providing assistance to the right-wing fascist Jabotinsky networks of the Israeli Mossad, through the services of James Jesus Angleton’s CIA operations in Spain in 1963; and to the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin el-Husseini, a personal friend of Hitler. Throughout North Africa, Skorzeny, using training “experts” from the Waffen SS, had an evil input in all of the revolutionary movements, from Cairo to Tangier.

It is this Synarchist terrorist and commando training program, which explains the policy of systematic torture and bestial killings that went on in what was to become known as the “dirty war” in Algeria. Ritual murders, mutilations of

French military men, and systematic torture of Arab men and women, became the trademarks of the Algerian War. And that is why this excessive use of force could never lead to victory for France. An apparent pacification program had been turned into a colonial war. De Gaulle realized very early on that France could never win such a war. He was alert enough, and wise enough, to seek every possible means of disengaging the French military and police forces from Algeria. It is essential to emphasize this point because it was the demonic Beast-Man war policy of *Algérie Française* that caused the disaster, not the policy of President de Gaulle. In retaliation, the *Algérie Française* renegade military officers turned their war against de Gaulle himself.

De Gaulle’s Sublime Moment

The dramatic situation facing President George W. Bush in Iraq is very similar to what President Charles de Gaulle faced on April 23, 1961, when he was forced to make the crucial decision of putting a stop to the military insurrection in Algeria. Just as today’s quagmire in Iraq is run under the control of the Synarchy internationally, so too was the French Algerian mess of the 1950s. Until 1962, Algeria was legally part of France and was, paradoxically, and for all intents and purposes, a French province. That unnatural situation developed into an ulcer of war that had either to be cauterized, or it was going to kill the patient.

The issue was that either de Gaulle would give in to the plan of the Synarchy—whose purpose was perpetual war worldwide, and in which France would enter into a period of interminable wars throughout its African colonies, as per the script of the Martinist Saint Yves d’Alveydre—or, he would give Algeria its independence, abandon the centuries-old colonial looting of Africa, and begin a development policy for sovereign republican nation-states. The issue now before President Bush, is whether he is going to embrace or repudiate this principle of the Peace of Westphalia, established in 1648.

In September 1958, de Gaulle held a referendum on the Constitution of France’s Fifth Republic. There was a 96% approval for the new constitution. Five months later, in February 1959, de Gaulle was elected President of the Fifth Republic. He started to use the words “self-determination,” which he said was going to lead to independence, majority rule, and general welfare for a sovereign Republic of Algeria. He was right.

De Gaulle’s initiative was so powerful that it pushed the FLN to establish a Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, the GPRA, which became the Algerian government-in-exile located in Tunis, headed by a moderate leader of the FLN, Ferhat Abbas. Abbas would later become the chairman of the National Constituent Assembly of Algeria, after independence. Tunisia and Morocco had already given their recognition to the GPRA. De Gaulle saw this “self-deter-

2. Speech made before the French National Assembly, Nov. 12, 1954.

mination” approach as the only policy that could bring peace and secure the general welfare of the people of Algeria. From the headquarters of the GPRA in Tunis, Abbas gave a public acknowledgement to President de Gaulle’s new policy, and recognized that this was the only basis for a settlement of the conflict, even though the French government had not yet recognized the GPRA as the official government.

In January 1960, a military insurgency of right-wing renegade generals and colonels of the French Army, commanding about 8,000 men out of a total of 400,000 troops (about 170,000 of whom were Muslim Algerians), started to mobilize the *pieds-noirs* (literally, “black-fee”) population of Algeria in support of a military coup against de Gaulle, and in favor of maintaining the colonial status of “Algérie Française.” The *pieds noirs* represented over a million French citizens whose families had lived in Algeria for several generations. They wished to keep their colonial heritage and maintain the native Arabs and Kabyls under French rule. The renegade officers and men were led, among others, by Gen. Raoul Salan and Gen. Jacques Massu, who became openly defiant against de Gaulle’s leadership. On Jan. 18, 1960, General Massu made a public announcement, in total opposition to the President, and said that he would “never abandon French Algeria.” On Jan. 24, De Gaulle fired him for insubordination. As a result, sedition began to grow inside the French Army.

When a revolt broke out in the capital city of Algiers, and 24 *pieds-noirs* were killed, for which the French Army was blamed, De Gaulle decided to address the nation in very stark terms. On French national television de Gaulle said: “So! My dear and old country, we are again facing a heavy ordeal. By virtue of the mandate that the people have given me, and because of the national legitimacy that I have embodied for 20 years, I ask each one of you to rally to me, and to support me regardless of what might happen.”³

During the Spring of 1960, the rebel army officers of *Algérie Française* kept challenging de Gaulle. Many of those officers had been trained, personally, by Otto Skorzeny and his Belgian synarchist associate, the rexist fascist of Mexico, Léon Degrelle, who, at the time, was living in Tangier. In France, the OAS was using the terrorist capabilities of the proto-Nazi organization of Jean-François Thiriart, “Young Europe,” under the leadership of Capt. Pierre Sergent, one of the masterminds behind the assassination attempts against de Gaulle.

On Dec. 9, 1960, President de Gaulle took a decisive step toward freeing Algeria from the colonial policy of the synarchists, and destroying the political forces that had control over *Algérie Française*. His plan to disengage France from its centuries-old colonial policy in Africa was launched

by a referendum in which the entire Algerian population was to choose between the *status quo ante* and independence.

Address to the French Nation

De Gaulle understood that he could not accomplish this important mission without the full support of the French people. And so, he called directly on French citizens to support him, in what he called the creation of an *Algerian Algeria*. On Jan. 29, 1960, he made a televised address to the people of France wherein he said: “Women and men of France, as you know, it is to me that you must answer. . . . Since the situation is really difficult, in order to succeed, I must have a national consent—in other words, a majority—which must be in proportion to the challenge. But, also, I need, yes, I *need* to know where you stand in your minds and in your hearts. That is why I am turning to you over the heads of all of the intermediaries. In truth—and who doesn’t know it—the whole thing is between each one of you and myself.”⁴

This kind of call on French citizens always was a very special moment for de Gaulle, which most political analysts have generally misinterpreted. De Gaulle needed to know if there were a light lit in the hearts of the men and women of France in times of national emergency, a light that was burning for the love of their fellow citizens and for their country. If the people did not respond to his call in a positive way, he would leave power and go back home to Colombey les Deux Eglises, and start smoking again, simply because there would no longer be any reason to stop smoking. This was de Gaulle’s way of testing the strength of the principle of the Peace of Westphalia within the population, that is, the principle of the *Advantage of the Other*.

In December 1960, President de Gaulle travelled to Algiers and made an extraordinary statement in favor of independence. He proclaimed, before hundreds of thousands of Algerians cheering him in the public plaza: “France is resolved to bring you its support and cooperation in the great task of development, which is beginning in your country. Long live Kabylia! [the name for the mountainous Berber tribes that had not converted to Islam—ed.] Long live Algeria! Long live France!”⁵ This was the beginning of the end for *Algérie Française*. Ultimately, this meant, in no uncertain terms, that the French military and police had to leave Algeria. However, that was going to be the most formidable task of his political career.

De Gaulle’s referendum on Algerian self-determination took place on Jan. 8, 1961. The results gave de Gaulle a resounding 75% “yes.” In calling the referendum, de Gaulle understood that universal suffrage represented the only means of having the people participate in saving the nation during

4. Jacques Lacouture, *De Gaulle, 3. Le souverain*, Edition du Seuil, Paris, 1986, p. 143.

5. PBS television documentary: “De Gaulle and France.”

3. PBS television documentary: “De Gaulle and France.”



of the head of State poses no moral problem for any of us. We are all convinced, Bidault the practicing Catholic, Soustelle the liberal, as well as myself, or the *pieds-noirs* of the group, that de Gaulle had a hundred times merited the supreme punishment.”⁷

The Coup in Algiers

In response to the Jan. 8 referendum, and as a last-ditch effort, the colonial French military faction launched even more terrorist violence. On April 22, 1961, Generals Maurice Challe, André Zeller, Edmond Jouhaud, and Raoul Salan carried out a coup and took power in Algiers. This danger was so serious that de Gaulle ordered tanks to patrol the streets of Paris, to pre-empt a paratroopers’ coup in the capital city, threatening to take over the French government buildings. This was the *punctum saliens* for Algeria as well as for the future of

Right-wing synarchist Jacques Soustelle, who became a powerful figure in de Gaulle’s party and government, but was controlled by financiers outside the government, became de Gaulle’s deadly enemy. Soustelle was instrumental in launching the Algerian War, simultaneous with the French military defeat at Dien Bien Phu, Vietnam, in 1954.

France and the leadership of President de Gaulle. severe moments of crisis. A few days after the vote, de Gaulle made the following reflection: “One million votes of the communists were for the ‘yes.’ More than a million votes have answered ‘no’ at the behest of the extreme right. This was the floating mass, which is always for something different than what exists. They go to LaRocque, to Poujade, to Soustelle. [a few of the so-called right and left synarchist extremists—ed.]. . . . It is the most alive people of France who have voted ‘yes’; those who believe in the future, from areas where there are many children, as opposed to the ‘no’, which was strongest in the departments that vegetate.”⁶

The more de Gaulle called for self-determination of Algeria, the more the synarchists called this move a “dismemberment of the national territory”—that is, a dismemberment of the French Empire. They decided that the only way to deal with de Gaulle was to kill him. The synarchists were represented inside de Gaulle’s government primarily by Jacques Soustelle and Georges Bidault, who were both staunch supporters of *Algérie Française*. Soustelle had been Governor-General in Algeria since January 1955. He was kicked out of government on Feb. 3, 1960 and, soon after, Bidault was forced into exile and ended up in the United States.

Later, it was discovered that both Soustelle and Bidault had pronounced the “death penalty” against de Gaulle. Jean Lacouture, a biographer of de Gaulle, reported the infamous words of their OAS associate, Antoine Argoud: “Regardless of all that has been said and written, the physical suppression

France and the leadership of President de Gaulle.

On Sunday, April 23, 1961, de Gaulle went on French national television and did something that had never been done before. He resorted to Article 16 of the French Constitution, which gave him full emergency powers. De Gaulle presented himself before the nation in full military dress, stating in a dramatic and stern voice: “An insurrectional power has been established by military pronouncement. That power has an appearance. It has a reality: a quartet of retired generals and ambitious and fanatical officers. Now the nation is challenged, it has been humiliated, our position in Africa is compromised, and by whom? Alas, alas, alas, by the very men whose duty and whose honor it was, and whose reason for being it was, to serve and obey. In the name of France,

7. Jacques Lacouture, *op. cit.*, p. 272. It is important for the reader to know certain historical considerations with respect to French ideology. The real danger in French society is that it has been made socially acceptable by tradition, and legally acceptable by “social contract,” that the leader of the nation can be removed by abduction, or even by assassination, when he is considered a tyrant by a certain class of fanatical people. For them, any idea of giving up Algeria represented treason. Consequently, it was socially acceptable to have assassins walking the streets of French cities with their heads held high. This stupid tradition goes back at least to the assassination of Henry IV in 1610, and as far back as the Crusades. This is the type of romantic sophistry that was made to prevail throughout the trial of Jean Bastien Thierry and Alain Bougrenet de la Tochnaye, during February-March of 1963, when they were accused of the assassination attempt against de Gaulle.

This social contract was not only encouraged by the French oligarchy, but also by the wing of the French Catholic Church known as the “rat line.” For example, during the Thierry trial, a prominent Dominican priest, father Jean Ousset, stated: “It is not only a right but a duty to assassinate a tyrant.”

6. PBS television documentary, *op. cit.*.

I order that all the means, I repeat, all the means be taken to block the way to these men, until we reduce them. I forbid every French citizen, and most of all, every soldier to execute any of those orders. . . . Men and women of France, think of the risk for the nation. Men and women of France, help me.”⁸

Aside from his June 18, 1940 call to resistance against the Nazis, this was the most sublime moment in the entire political life of Charles de Gaulle, as well as for France and Algeria.

De Gaulle had made the right decision and struck the right emotional chord. He was able to mobilize the entire nation with a two-minute speech. On the next day, everywhere across France, thousands of citizen brigades were formed, spontaneously, to resist the military coup and give their support to their President. Within one week, Generals Challe and Zeller were arrested, with about 200 other officers, and the Algiers rebellion was quashed. Generals Salan and Jouhaud, however, remained free and, in retaliation, created the Organization of the Secret Army, the OAS, which pursued the claims for *Algérie française* with even more violence. This time, the decision was made to launch terrorism inside France itself.

Strategy of Tension of the Secret Army

On Oct. 17, 1961, thousands of Algerians were brutally attacked by French police in Paris. The French police were not only reputed to be in favor of *Algérie française*, but both the French police and the French national security forces, the Direction of Territorial Surveillance (DST) were secretly collaborating with the OAS.

The Paris Police Chief, Maurice Papon, ran the terrorist operation personally. In 1998, Papon was found guilty by a French court of crimes against humanity, on the grounds that he had deported 1,690 Jews, including 223 children, to Nazi Germany in 1943. Papon had been the Vichy government official for Jewish Affairs in Bordeaux during the war. In October 1961, Papon worked in collaboration with SS Commando leader Otto Skorzeny, and was responsible for killing at least 200 Algerian civilians in Paris, when he ordered his police to club them to death and throw their bodies into the Seine River. This was reported as an act of reprisal for the killing of 30 policemen by the FLN, whose leadership had also been tampered with by Skorzeny during his 1953 visit to Cairo. According to Seán MacMathúna, Papon told his police that they should not hesitate to commit any atrocious act, because “they would be protected against any excessive violence.”

In his article on Papon, MacMathúna wrote: “These were not the last controversial deaths caused by police under Papon’s responsibility. Four months later, in February 1962,

Papon went too far even for French President Charles de Gaulle, when police killed five white French citizens at a Communist-led demonstration against the war in Algeria. 700,000 people marched at the funeral of the five protesters while a general strike shut down Paris. However, while the five killed in February 1962 became prominent martyrs for the Left, little was done to raise the issue of the 200 Algerians murdered by Papon’s men in October 1961.⁹

In 1999, Maurice Papon went into hiding in Switzerland. After he was discovered and arrested by Swiss authorities, he was sent back in France to serve his ten-year sentence for crimes against humanity. However, he was never tried for the 200 Algerian killings.

The French police system working under Papon is the same police-state apparatus which is, today, working in collaboration with American Attorney General John Ashcroft, with the compliance of the French Ministry of Justice.

During 1961, the OAS ran systematic terrorist actions all across France, under the Metro leadership of Pierre Sergent, who bragged that the actions that struck simultaneously in Strasbourg, Lyon, Paris, and Bordeaux were meant to show that the OAS had enough power to force the government to its knees. Sergent was later sent to Brazil as an “advisor” to the Condor operation, a military-intelligence counterinsurgency coordination which was part of the synarchist “dirty-war” scenario against several South American countries in the 1970s.

The Synarchy had underestimated de Gaulle’s courage, as he was more determined than ever to accelerate the timetable for Algerian self-determination, a policy that rapidly developed to his advantage. On March 18, 1962, the Evian accords were signed between the FLN and President de Gaulle, who announced on television that the ratification of the cease-fire would be effective the next morning. Then, the synarchist Beast-Men of the OAS attempted one last terror charge out of desperation. It was widely reported that the worst carnage in eight years of war occurred in that period, during which OAS terrorists set off over a hundred bombs a day during the month of March alone. They even targetted hospitals and schools.

On March 23-26, the OAS organized the insurrection of Bab-el-Oued, a neighborhood of Algiers, where 47 people were killed. On April 8, de Gaulle called for another referendum, for which he won 91% support of the French citizens in favor of the Evian Accords. That was the last blow for the OAS. The French population had never given such support to any of its leaders before.

On April 20, Gen. Raoul Salan was arrested in Algiers. Ultimately, terrorism had failed in its objectives, and the OAS and the FLN concluded a truce on June 17, 1962. On July 1,

8. PBS television documentary, *op. cit.*.

9. Sean Mac Mathuna, *Papon and the killing of 200 Algerians in Paris during 1961*. <http://www.fantompowa.net/Flame/algerians.htm>.

some 6 million out of a total of 6.5 million Algerian voters cast their ballots for independence. On July 3, 1962, Algeria proclaimed its independence.

The desperation of the Synarchy was so great that the OAS had been ordered to launch a series of assassination attempts against de Gaulle. The first attempt failed on Sept. 8, 1961; a second occurred on Aug. 22, 1962. According to William Torbitt's *Nomenclature of an Assassination Cabal*: "A French Colonel, Bastien Thierry, commanded the 1962 group of professional assassins who made the actual assassination attempt on De Gaulle. Colonel Thierry set his group of assassins up at an intersection in the suburbs of Paris in his final attempt in 1962 to kill De Gaulle. The gunmen fired more than one hundred rounds . . . but General De Gaulle, travelling in his bullet-proof car, evaded being hit, although all of his tires were shot out. The driver increased the speed and the General was saved. Colonel Bastien Thierry was arrested, tried and executed. . . . General De Gaulle's intelligence, however, traced the financing of his attempted assassination into the FBI's Permindex in Switzerland and [into] Centro Mondiale Commerciale in Rome, and he complained to both the governments of Switzerland and Italy causing Permindex to lose its charter and Centro Mondiale Commerciale to be forced to move to Johannesburg, South Africa."¹⁰

Torbitt further indicated that Permindex had been "a NATO intelligence front using remnants of Adolf Hitler's intelligence units in West Germany." Torbitt was referring to *The Spider* networks of Otto Skorzeny and of former SS intelligence Chief, Reinhard Gehlen, who were both in the employ of the Dulles brothers. It was the same Permindex apparatus that had successfully assassinated President John Kennedy.

Skorzeny and the Perpetual War Policy

"What was the motivation behind the synarchist operation in Algeria? What is the motivation of the Synarchy in Iraq today? What is their purpose, their intention? Is it greed? Is their ultimate goal to capture the raw materials of North Africa and of the rest of the world?" No satisfactory answer can be given to those questions until the reader investigates the nature of the demonic Beast-Man that Lyndon LaRouche has been prompting the readers of *EIR* to look into. It is only by investigating the profound nature of the difference between man and animal that an appropriate answer can be given to those questions. The ultimate objective of the Synarchy is nothing but the pure power of evil, and the means of achieving this aim has never been stated more clearly than by the demonic Otto Skorzeny himself. The broader historical and strategic picture will help bring this Beast-Man question more precisely into focus.

10. William Torbitt, *Nomenclature of an Assassination Cabal* <http://www.bilderberg.org/kennedy>.

The deal struck at the beginning of World War II, whereby international Synarchy prevented Hitler from annihilating the British troops of Operation *Dynamo*, during the invasion of France in June of 1940, was revived and reversed in 1945. This was done to guarantee the safe conduit of Nazi generals from Germany into the Americas, the Middle East, and Africa, with the collaboration of *Die Spinne* (The Spider) network organized and run by former Nazi SS Commando leader Otto Skorzeny.

The purpose for reviving the Nazi generals at Oberammergau was not to train so-called "special forces" against communism. That was merely a cover. The purpose was to build the world-wide revanchist power of the Synarchy International, and restore the ideology of the Roman Empire, headquartered, this time, in the United States; that is, within the only power in the world that could sustain a perpetual "two-front world war." The terrorist deployment of Sept. 11, 2001 represents merely the final phase of this synarchist attempt to take over the United States and the world.

The mind-set of today's Synarchy, and of Otto Skorzeny and the Dulles brothers who retooled him after World War II, is very simple. It is the old policy of the British Empire's own Thomas Hobbes. According to them, war is the normal state of the world; it is peace that interferes and interrupts this successful progress of affairs. Peace is merely a momentary cessation of hostilities, a moment of cease-fire. The shorter the historical periods of peace, the better the business of world domination will become.

This post-World War II Nazi arrangement was made on the basis of a multilateral agreement between the German, Switzerland, French, British, and American synarchist leadership of bankers; namely, between the former Economics Minister of Hitler, Hjalmar Schacht; Swiss banker François Genoud; André Meyer of Lazard Frères; Montagu Norman of the Bank of England; and J.P. Morgan, Harriman and the Dulles brothers in the United States; with the idea of destroying sovereign nation-states and grooming a new Roman Empire-styled generation of cold-blooded killers in preparation for perpetual world war. How was this arrangement organized?

What the American victory of Midway, in 1942, had demonstrated was that America had become the only force in the world capable of winning a two-front war; and that, as a consequence, the loser of the Western front—that is, Nazi Germany—had to make a deal. Thus, an evil agreement was arrived at between the American synarchists, the Dulles brothers, and Skorzeny in order to save what was left of the Nazi machine and prepare for wars to come. The deal had the apparent purpose of fighting communism, but in reality, was made to institutionalize on a worldwide scale, a policy of revenge, a return to the Thirty Years' War policy that destroyed Europe before the Peace of Westphalia. The pretext used by Skorzeny was that there existed no Hobbesian legal framework that could deal with the losers who were going

to be sacrificed at the altar of a human rights tribunal.

Skorzeny revealed this horrific truth when he was interviewed by the *Agence France Presse* (AFP), in Cairo on Jan. 30, 1953, shortly before the Algerian war in which he was a moving force, began. It is worth quoting the entirety of the text, as it reveals, without holding anything back, the true nature of the synarchist intention of the demonic Beast-Man. Skorzeny said:

War is inevitable, and this time, it will be truly world wide. It will unravel everywhere and there will be no limit to its battlefields. The condemnations of Nuremberg will be one of the main reasons, which will cause this war to be a conflict whose horror will be unparalleled. These condemnations gave birth, in fact, to a new conception which makes the victor a hero and the vanquished an odious criminal.

By this fact, each leader will wage war like a demon in order not to be the loser and become, consequently, a criminal. All the atrocities that can be imagined by man, will be committed during this next war, in order to prevent the enemy from acquiring victory.

What I have just said, I have repeated to the American representatives and I have warned them that all of the mothers of the entire world will one day curse America.¹¹

This “curse” of Skorzeny is no mere idle threat. This is precisely what the Synarchy International has in store for the world at this present time, unless LaRouche is in the White House in 2005. This is the policy which is being imposed on George W. Bush by his synarchist Vice-President, Dick Cheney, as of this writing.

The intention of the Algerian War policy of the international Synarchy was to destroy the French and Algerian leaders’ capacity to make decisions for the general welfare, and to weaken primarily the resolve of the President himself, to the point that his government would become run by the fear of horrendous reprisals against the French people by these terror specialists. So too, the same Synarchy International has



Nazi special forces leader Otto Skorzeny, at the center of surviving post-war Nazi networks, had veteran SS specialists training the Algerian and other Islamic guerrilla movements—but also advised the right-wing French officers’ Secret Army Organization!

targeted President George W. Bush for a similar treatment.

However, George W. Bush is so dumb that he might not even understand this Algeria paradox. The question is, therefore: Will Senator John Kerry find the resolve, and search for the love of his country in the hearts of his citizens, like De Gaulle did, and decide to debate Lyndon LaRouche on the real issues of the financial collapse and of bringing American troops out of Iraq,¹² before the American people face a situation a hundred times more difficult than the Algerian war? That is the Algeria paradox that President Bush or Senator Kerry must resolve today, by making a direct and truthful appeal to the people. The solution to the paradox is simple: “If you lose, you win!”

12. There is a statement of support by President John F. Kennedy to General De Gaulle with respect to his policy toward Algeria, which can be found in State Department Bulletin Vol. XLIV 1141 (May 15, 1961). The document, which this writer has not seen, reportedly reflects an admiration similar to that Conrad Adenauer had for De Gaulle, whom he considered the “Wiseman of the West.” Adenauer wrote: “I made the observation that de Gaulle underestimated the influence of France and his own. . . . General de Gaulle was highly regarded in the United States [where] France was loved and esteemed . . . maybe even more than in England. I had the conviction that Americans needed Europe. Kennedy’s wish was to have councils from us . . . I urged de Gaulle insistently to take advantage of all of the opportunities offered to him. The personal influence was obviously not capable of changing everything, but it could act on the orientation of world affairs.” Quoted from Jean Lacouture, *op. cit.*, p. 307.

It was President Dwight Eisenhower who stopped any attempts coming from America to destabilize de Gaulle. De Gaulle and Eisenhower had been friends during World War II.

11. Article in *Le Monde*, entitled *Les Condamnations de Nuremberg seront responsable de l’horreur de la prochaine guerre, affirme Otto Skorzeny*, AFP wire dated Cairo Jan. 30, 1953.

‘Super-Watergate’ Hits Bush and Cheney

by Edward Spannaus

“A Super-Watergate is now underway,” Lyndon LaRouche said on June 9, remarking on the intensifying pressure on the Bush-Cheney Administration, and the escalation of the obstruction and coverup by the White House. The Watergate-type pattern is striking—and the overall process is readily understood by those who are familiar with the fight that LaRouche and his associates have been waging against the neo-conservatives in the Administration, and against Vice President Dick Cheney in particular, for the past two years.

Now, the Abu Ghraib torture scandal has put the issue of *war crimes* on the table. This hits in the context of the continued exposures of the fabricated evidence on Iraqi weapons; anger over the gross bungling and mismanagement of the Iraq war; and the intensifying criminal investigation of the leak of the CIA covert-agent status of Ambassador Joseph Wilson’s wife, Valerie Plame.

Congressional Democrats Move

The revolt in Congress among leading Democrats, and some Republicans as well, is indicated by the declaration of eight senior Democrats that they will launch their own probe of the Abu Ghraib torture scandal, and their demand for key documents from the Administration.

The House Armed Services Committee was to hold a vote on June 14 on a Resolution of Inquiry sponsored by 40 Democrats, requesting that Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld provide to Congress, photographs and documents connected to the Taguba Report on prisoner abuse at Abu Ghraib, and also materials pertaining to civilian contractors involved in prisoner interrogations.

And in the background are the still-simmering scandals over the corrupt private contracting deals for Iraq, centering around Dick Cheney’s Halliburton/KBR. The latest revelation was the disclosure of a March 5, 2003 Pentagon e-mail saying that the awarding of a major, no-bid contract to Halliburton on the eve of the invasion of Iraq, was “coordinated” with the Vice President’s office. Private contracting for Iraq is the subject of numerous investigations, and will be the topic of another hearing by the House Government Reform Committee on June 15, being held largely as a result of the pressure coming from the senior Democratic member on the committee, Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif) and others.

Tenet Jumps, Ashcroft Digs In

The unravelling of the Administration is reflected in the near-simultaneous resignations of CIA Director George Tenet, and his operations deputy, James Pavitt. Tenet, in particular, seems to be jumping from the *Titanic* before it goes down, knowing that the war between the White House and the intelligence community is only going to get worse.

The Tenet-Pavitt resignations came at the same time that any hopes that the Abu Ghraib scandal could be contained at the level of “a few bad apples” were disintegrating, as one high-level Administration memo after another was leaked, showing that disregard for the Geneva Conventions and U.S. law was a deliberate policy of this Administration, beginning in the immediate aftermath of the 9/11 attacks and the launching of the war in Afghanistan.

The scandal started to escalate with the disclosure of the January 2002 memorandum to the President from his chief lawyer Alberto Gonzales, warning that Administration of-

officials could be prosecuted for war crimes because of their treatment of prisoners in Afghanistan and Guantanamo.

This was followed by the June 7 leak in the *Wall Street Journal*, of a Pentagon memorandum from April 2003, which said that the President can order torture, and can ignore international treaties and U.S. laws prohibiting torture of prisoners. This memorandum was approved as policy by Rumsfeld and top Defense Department civilian officials—over the angry objections of military lawyers from the uniformed services.

The next day, Tuesday, June 8, both the *Washington Post* and the *New York Times* ran front-page stories disclosing leaked memos from the Department of Justice (DOJ), which showed that the DOJ had in fact provided the legal arguments used in the 2003 Pentagon memorandum, and also in the Gonzales January 2002 war crimes warning. The DOJ memorandum, coming out of the right-wing ideologue-ridden Office of Legal Counsel, contended that U.S. agents who torture prisoners at the President's direction could not be prosecuted under the U.S. anti-torture statute.

The DOJ memos were leaked just in time for the appearance of Attorney General John Ashcroft at a dramatic Senate Judiciary Committee hearing on June 8. Here, in contrast to Tenet's jumping ship, Ashcroft dug in his heels, showing that he is fully prepared to go down with the sinking vessel. In the face of demands by Senators for the DOJ torture memos, Ashcroft stonewalled, telling Committee members that he will not give the committee copies of Justice Department memoranda which were already leaked to the press.

After the Attorney General repeatedly refused to provide the documents, without citing any legal basis for withholding them, Senator Joe Biden (D-Del) pointedly told Ashcroft he might be held in contempt of Congress—a warning later repeated in stronger terms by Sen. Richard Durbin (D-Ill.).

On June 10, the *New York Times* ran three simultaneous op-eds, which constitute an Eastern Establishment indictment of the Bush Administration around the issue of war crimes.

- Donald Gregg, a retired CIA station chief who was the national security advisor to Vice-President George H.W. Bush during the Reagan Administration, published an op-ed in the *New York Times*, ripping open the administration's coverup of the torture crimes, and laying the responsibility for the horrors in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Guantanamo squarely on the shoulders of the Bush Administration itself. The memos written by administration lawyers "cleared the way" for the tortures, Gregg wrote, "and make a mockery of administration assertions that a few misguided enlisted personnel perpetrated the vile abuse of prisoners." He warned that there is "nothing that can more devastatingly undercut America's standing in the world—or more important, our view of ourselves—than these decisions" which permit abuses and torture.

- A second *New York Times* op-ed, called "An American in the Hague," by a senior editor of the journal *Foreign Affairs*, noted that Bush Administration officials could find

themselves on trial for war crimes in The Hague, under the same legal standards that the United States has promoted against Nazi leaders and in war-crimes tribunals for Rwanda and Yugoslavia. "Under the doctrine of command responsibility," the author states, "officials can be held accountable for war crimes committed by their subordinates even if they did not order them, so long as they had control over the perpetrators, had reason to know about the crimes, and did not stop them or punish the criminals."

- The same issue of the *New York Times* published another op-ed called "Physician, Turn Thyself In," exposing the fact that military doctors and nurses examined the victims of torture at Abu Ghraib, "treated swollen genitals, prescribed painkillers, stitched wounds, and recorded evidence of the abuses"—then returned the victims to their victimizers for more torture. But under international law, and standards of common decency, these medical professionals had a duty to say what they saw, and they did not.

They still should come forward with the evidence they have, said the author, M. Gregg Bloche, who teaches law and health policy at Georgetown and Johns Hopkins Universities.

Plame Probe Hits Home

Last week, it was also confirmed that Cheney had been questioned by Federal prosecutors investigating the illegal disclosure of the identity of CIA covert operative Valerie Plame. It was also reported, and confirmed, that President Bush had consulted with a private attorney, and is prepared to hire him if necessary. John Dean, the former White House Counsel, called this "a rather stunning and extraordinary development," and said that this indicates that the special prosecutor knows that Bush knows something, perhaps "not only of the leaker, but of efforts to make this issue go away."

Cheney's office is, of course, at the center of the inquiry, with his chief of staff Lewis Libby a prime suspect. *EIR* had been told that an effort to discredit Plame's husband, former Ambassador Joe Wilson, had been launched in Cheney's office in early 2003, to try and prevent Wilson from speaking out on the Niger uranium "yellowcake" hoax, which was being used as one of the justifications for the Iraq war.

At the center of the fabricated Iraq intelligence was Cheney's favorite Iraqi faker, Ahmed Chalabi, and his Iraqi National Congress. A serious FBI investigation is also now underway into evidence that Chalabi and his top intelligence aide were passing sensitive American intelligence to their friends in Iran. Long after the CIA, State Department and others had ditched Chalabi, Cheney and the hard-core neo-conservatives in the Pentagon continued to promote his fabricated "intelligence" and to feed it into the White House.

Lying to Congress and the American people, launching an illegal war, and committing war crimes in violation of U.S. laws and international conventions; and then covering it up—the accumulation of this corruption is big, much bigger than Watergate ever was.

LaRouche Challenges Kerry To Show Some Guts

by Nancy Spannaus

On June 3, the senior Democratic members of eight committees of the House of Representatives sent an open letter to President George Bush, demanding his cooperation in getting information to hold a public House investigation of the Abu Ghraib torture scandal. The phalanx of ranking Democratic committee members said: If the House Republican leadership continues to block such hearings, the Democrats are determined to carry out an investigation themselves.

Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche immediately announced support for the House Democrats' move: "I demand that John Kerry support that complaint, openly. He must stop being wishy-washy. I challenge Kerry to have the guts to support these House Democrats."

LaRouche warned that the continued stonewalling by the Republican House leadership is a campaign issue for this Fall's general election. "If the Republicans continue to stonewall on this investigation, the elimination of certain relevant Republicans in the coming election campaign is going to be a big issue. This is Watergate stuff.

"No one is fit to run for Democratic nominee for President, unless he or she is willing to take leadership on this issue. This is a real, live issue, not a maybe-it-depends-on-how-you-interpret-it issue. We should not choose a new Presidential candidate until this is cleared up. The Republicans responsible for this, should be out of office! This should be a leading campaign issue for any candidate qualified to run for President."

LaRouche's challenge is currently being circulated in a mass leaflet for distribution in Washington, D.C. and around the country, in an initial publication of 250,000 copies.

A New Watergate Coverup

The ranking Democrats who issued the open letter to President Bush sit on the eight House committees which *should* be carrying out oversight over the abuses at Abu Ghraib, in Afghanistan, at Guantanamo, and elsewhere. They reported that they had each contacted the Republican chairs of their committees, to request committee hearings and investigations. The Democratic Minority Leader, Democratic Whip, and the Democratic Caucus are reported to have made the same request to House Speaker Dennis Hastert (R-III).

The ranking Democrats who signed the letter are: Henry A. Waxman, Committee on Government Reform; David R. Obey, Committee on Appropriations; Tom Lantos, Commit-

tee on International Relations; John Conyers, Jr., Committee on the Judiciary; Ike Skelton, Committee on Armed Services; Jane Harman, Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence; John Dingell, Energy and Commerce Committee; and Charles Rangel, Ways and Means Committee.

The Republicans who have *obstructed* the necessary investigation of the Abu Ghraib scandal are: House Speaker Dennis Hastert of Illinois, and Majority Leader Tom DeLay of Texas; Duncan Hunter of California, chair of the Armed Services Committee; James Sensenbrenner of Wisconsin, chair of the Judiciary Committee; Porter Goss of Florida, chair of the Intelligence Committee; Bill Young of Florida, chair of the Appropriations Committee; Henry Hyde of Illinois, chair of the International Relations Committee; W.J. "Billy" Tauzin of Louisiana, chair of the Energy and Commerce Committee; and William Thomas of California, chair of the Ways and Means Committee.

If these Republicans cannot be forced by popular political mobilization and constituents' pressure to stop the coverup, they should be out of office this year.

Why an Investigation Is Needed

The letter from the eight Democrats is tough and to the point. In summary, they report:

- It is a "dereliction of Congress's oversight responsibility" not to have a formal public investigation;
- "Members cannot adequately assess the deteriorating situation in Iraq or the prospects for the future of our endeavors there without a thorough understanding of the nature, extent, and ramifications of the prisoner abuse";
- "In order to reestablish U.S. credibility in the eyes of the world, Congress must conduct a full and transparent investigation. . . . A thorough and open investigation is also critical for the emergence of a stable and secure Iraq."

They conclude:

"To address these needs, we intend to investigate the prison abuses at Abu Ghraib and the allegations of prison abuses at other locations in Iraq and in Afghanistan and Guantanamo Bay.

"While we would prefer to participate in committee investigations with our respective chairs, we cannot allow the refusal of the Republican leadership and committee chairs to pursue these matters to obstruct Congress' access to essential information."

After listing 35 categories of documents required, the Congressmen ask that they be delivered on or before June 17, 2004. (The full text of the Democratic letter is reproduced below.)

On the Spot

The ball is now in the President's court—but not only his. The challenge has also been put before the Democratic Party, and its would-be standard bearer. Presumptive Democratic nominee John Kerry is now on the spot to support the House Democrats' demand.

The leading Senate Democrats have already moved aggressively on the Abu Ghraib scandal, *in cooperation with Senate Republicans* who have been outraged by the behavior of the neo-conservatives. Extensive hearings are expected to continue in the Senate, in order to pin down the *systemic* nature of the abuse, as senior Republicans such as navy veteran Sen. John Warner of Virginia, ignore the objections of House Republican leaders and the Pentagon, in order to get to the bottom of the crisis.

But not even the Democratic Senators have received support from Kerry. LaRouche, who is the only Democratic Presidential candidate who has so far shown himself qualified to end the war and deal with the depression, has worked closely with military and intelligence circles to help fuel the investigations. Now he is sending a challenge to Senator Kerry.

On June 7, LaRouche issued his mass leaflet laying down his demand that Kerry come out and back the House Democrats. LaRouche organizers have discovered that even Democratic insiders in places such as Los Angeles, California, were unaware of the fight which had been launched, and the fact that they should be mobilizing support for the Democratic insurgents, against the Republican Stonewall effort.

As of this writing, there has been no indication that Senator Kerry has taken up the fight on the Abu Ghraib issue which his colleagues in the House of Representatives have raised. The Senator has stuck with the “me, too” posture which has characterized his campaign since the Super Tuesday results made him the “frontrunner.”

The Open Convention fight

Kerry’s disastrously lack-luster performance has led an increasing number of Democrats to look for an opportunity to bust open the Democratic Convention. Lyndon LaRouche has insisted that without Kerry releasing his delegates, and throwing the situation wide open, the Democratic campaign will very likely lose in November.

Over the course of this week, two prominent state Democrats, Rep. Perry Clark of Kentucky and Rep. Juanita Walton of Missouri, have come forward to endorse LaRouche’s call for an open Convention. Clark put it most pithily: “We need to have a deep, no-holds-barred debate on candidates and direction. Let the chips fall where they may, let the healthy policy debate begin. Naysayers say: don’t rock the boat. I say the boat has struck an iceberg. It is time to repair the damage, before this nation sinks under the weight of fear-induced denial and apathy. We should not fear debate, but welcome it. I urge Sen. Kerry to release his delegates, and open the convention.”

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

House Democrats’ Letter To the President

This is the letter sent, by ranking U.S. Democratic Congressmen, to President G.W. Bush on June 3, 2004, requesting his assistance in obtaining 35 key documents, for purposes of investigating the prisoner abuse scandal.

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are writing to inform you of our determination to investigate the prison abuses at Abu Ghraib and elsewhere and to request your assistance in obtaining key documents.

Over the past few weeks, we have each contacted our committee chairs to request committee hearings and investigations into the prison abuses. The Democratic Leader, the Democratic Whip, and the Democratic Caucus Chair have made a similar request to the House Speaker, expressing their grave concern over the lack of investigations by House committees.

Unfortunately, with the exception of the closed sessions of the Intelligence Committee and a single Armed Services Committee hearing, these requests have been rebuffed. Despite the magnitude of the Abu Ghraib and other detainee abuses and their enormous ramifications for our effort in Iraq and U.S. foreign policy, no House committees are currently undertaking a formal public investigation. This is a dereliction of Congress’ oversight responsibility that ill serves our nation and our troops.

There are multiple reasons why a formal public investigation is essential. Members cannot adequately assess the deteriorating situation in Iraq or the prospects for the future of our endeavors there without a thorough understanding of the nature, extent, and ramifications of the prisoner abuse. Nor can members address our constituents’ many concerns about these matters—and the progress of our efforts to combat terrorism—without more information.

Moreover, in order to reestablish U.S. credibility in the eyes of the world, Congress must conduct a full and transparent investigation. Such an investigation would demonstrate our commitment to accountability and to ensuring that these abuses cannot recur. A thorough and open investigation is also critical for the emergence of a stable and secure Iraq. It is hard to see how we can win the hearts and minds of the Iraqi people if we neglect our constitutional oversight responsibilities.

To address these needs, we intend to investigate the prison



Defense Secretary Rumsfeld at the Abu Ghraib prison, one place where the Administration's attempt to go outside international law, came home to roost. Ranking House Democrats told Bush, "We cannot allow the refusal of the Republican leadership . . . to pursue these matters, to obstruct Congress' access to essential information."

abuses at Abu Ghraib and the allegations of prison abuses at other locations in Iraq and in Afghanistan and Guantanamo Bay.

While we would prefer to participate in committee investigations with our respective chairs, we cannot allow the refusal of the Republican leadership and committee chairs to pursue these matters to obstruct Congress' access to essential information.

We request your assistance in obtaining key documents. With few exceptions, the documents we seek are not currently available to members of the House, despite the documents' obvious significance. We hope you share our belief that members of the House of Representatives should have access to these documents so that they can reach their own conclusions and fulfill their legislative responsibilities. Some of these documents have already been delivered to the Senate Armed Services Committee and some to the House Intelligence Committee. There is no reason to deny members of the House of Representatives access to them.

Specifically, we request copies of the following documents:

(1) All International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) memoranda or reports submitted to the Administration regarding detention facilities in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Guantanamo Bay;

(2) All formal responses by the Administration to ICRC memoranda or reports, including but not limited to Brigadier General Janis Karpinski's December 24, 2003, response;

(3) All contracts, subcontracts, and task orders for interrogation or translation work in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Guanta-

namo Bay, including but not limited to those of CACI International and Titan Corp.;

(4) All reports or assessments of contractor performance for the contractors and subcontractors involved in interrogation or translation work in Iraq, Afghanistan, or Guantanamo Bay, including but not limited to any documents or other materials related to the decision to allow employees of contractors without security clearances to participate in interrogations or other sensitive activities;

(5) The Department of Defense interrogation guidelines approved by Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld in April 2003;

(6) The CIA rules for interrogation of high-level Al-Qaeda prisoners in Iraq, Guantanamo Bay, and Afghanistan;

(7) The October 12, 2003, directive of Lieutenant General Ricardo Sanchez

entitled "Interrogation and Counter-Resistance Policy";

(8) All written approvals for the use of specific interrogation techniques issued by General Sanchez pursuant to the October 12, 2003, directive;

(9) All written statements of detainees, military personnel, or civilian contractors regarding the abuse of prisoners in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Guantanamo Bay;

(10) All interrogation reports from Abu Ghraib and other detention facilities in Iraq from May 2003 through December 2003;

(11) All Justice Department memoranda authored since September 11, 2001, regarding the classification of detainees or the applicability of the Geneva Conventions to detainees, including but not limited to a January 9, 2002, memo from John Yoo and Robert Delahunt to Department of Defense General Counsel William Haynes entitled, "Application of treaties and laws to al-Qa'ida and Taliban detainees";

(12) The January 25, 2002 memo from White House Counsel Alberto Gonzales to you regarding the application of the Geneva Conventions to the conflict with al-Qaeda and the Taliban;

(13) All State Department memoranda authored since September 11, 2001, regarding the classification of detainees or the applicability of the Geneva Conventions to detainees, including but not limited to Secretary of State Colin Powell's January 26, 2002 memo to White House Counsel Alberto Gonzales regarding the applicability of the Geneva Conventions in Afghanistan;

(14) The February 5, 2003 three-page memo from senior military attorneys regarding interrogation techniques at Gu-

antanamo Bay;

(15) The October 2003 report of Major General Geoffrey Miller regarding intelligence, interrogation operations, and detention operations;

(16) The November 2003 report of Major General Donald Ryder regarding the detention and corrections system in Iraq;

(17) The November 19, 2003 order by Lieutenant General Sanchez transferring tactical control of the military police at Abu Ghraib to Colonel Thomas Pappas, commander of the 205th Military Intelligence Brigade;

(18) The March 2004 report of Major General Antonio Taguba regarding the treatment of detainees at Abu Ghraib, including the complete annex;

(19) Any interrogation or detainee treatment guidelines posted or distributed at Abu Ghraib, including the "interrogation rules of engagement" posted by Captain Carolyn A. Wood in August 2003;

(20) The Standard Operating Procedures for Guantanamo Bay;

(21) All summaries of relevant investigations currently pending or already closed that have been prepared by military investigative services, including but not limited to the May 5, 2004 synopsis prepared by the Criminal Investigation Command;

(22) All reports of autopsies related to detainee deaths in Iraq, Afghanistan, or Guantanamo Bay and any documents that are related to the cases of detainee deaths where no autopsy was performed, including but not limited to any document that explains the reasons for not performing autopsies;

(23) All FBI reports of potentially improper conduct in prison interrogations overseen by the CIA or military in Iraq, Afghanistan, or Guantanamo Bay;

(24) Any written documentation of FBI objections to interrogation techniques being used in Iraq, Afghanistan, or Guantanamo Bay;

(25) Any FBI directives prohibiting FBI agents from participating in aggressive interrogations in Iraq, Afghanistan, or Guantanamo Bay or removing agents from such interrogations;

(26) The October or November 2003 memo from the CIA general counsel regarding the CIA presence at Abu Ghraib;

(27) Any visitor logs for blocks 1-A and 1-B of the Abu Ghraib Prison from October 2003 through December 2003;

(28) All prisoner intake documents for Abu Ghraib Prison and other detention facilities located in Iraq since May 1, 2003, including but not limited to a breakdown of the numbers and types of prisoners in the prison population;

(29) Any documentation of the training received in the areas of detention operations and the prisoner treatment by the 800 MP Brigade and its component battalions and companies since January 1, 2002;

(30) Any approval documents for special-access programs regarding the interrogation of detainees in Iraq, Afghanistan, or Guantanamo Bay;

(31) All records of meetings held between May 1, 2003, and December 31, 2003, involving Defense Department, State Department, or CIA officials regarding the treatment of prisoners in Iraq;

(32) The memorandum signed by Colonel Thomas Pappas and "James Bond" on or about January 12, 2004, regarding the practice of keeping some Abu Ghraib detainees off the official roster;

(33) The January 12, 2004, memorandum for the record signed by Major Matt Price regarding detainees at Abu Ghraib;

(34) A list of all ongoing investigations by the Defense Department, State Department, Justice Department, CIA, or their inspectors general into the abuse or killing of detainees in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Guantanamo Bay, indicating those cases that are being considered for prosecution by the Defense Department or Justice Department; and

(35) A list of all investigations completed by the Defense Department, State Department, Justice Department, CIA, or their inspectors general into the abuse or killing of detainees in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Guantanamo Bay, along with any written reports produced by investigators.

We recognize that a number of the documents we are requesting may be classified or may be relevant to potential criminal prosecutions. We are committed to handling any such sensitive material appropriately and are available to work with Administration officials to ensure their proper handling. We would like to receive these materials on or before June 17.

Sincerely:

Henry A. Waxman, Ranking Minority Member, Committee on Government Reform;

John Conyers, Jr., Ranking Minority Member, Committee on the Judiciary;

David R. Obey, Ranking Minority Member, Committee on Appropriations;

Ike Skelton, Ranking Minority Member, Committee on Armed Services;

Tom Lantos, Ranking Minority Member, Committee on International Relations;

Jane Harman, Ranking Minority Member, Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

Cc: Donald Rumsfeld; Colin Powell; John Ashcroft; George Tenet

— FOR A —
DIALOGUE OF CULTURES
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Rumsfeld Hits a Buzzsaw in Singapore

by Mike Billington

If U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld believed that his trip to Asia in early June would provide some relief, from the escalating exposure and condemnation of his role in the Iraq fiasco, and in instigating the systematic torture of military detainees around the world, he was sorely mistaken. Speaking to representatives from 21 Asian nations, and others from Europe and the United States attending the third annual Asia Security Conference in Singapore, sponsored by the United Kingdom's International Institute for Strategic Studies, Rumsfeld was confronted with blunt accusations even from America's closest allies, that U.S. policies were directly responsible for the great crisis confronting the world—including the terrorist crisis itself.

Rumsfeld tried to deny the accusations, but did not give any sign that he would ease up on the imperial designs which he and Vice President Dick Cheney are promoting in Southeast and Southwest Asia.

The Conference opened on June 4 with a keynote by the host, Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong of Singapore, one of the world's strongest supporters of the Blair/Cheney pre-emptive war doctrine in Iraq. The Prime Minister repeated that support in his speech. But, much to everyone's surprise, he included the following rebuke: "The Middle East is also where U.S. friends and allies are most disquieted by America's seemingly unconditional support for Israel. I know this is a delicate issue . . . but this is too important an issue to dress in diplomatic niceties. The U.S. is essential to the solution, but is also part of the problem. A more balanced and nuanced approach towards the Israeli-Palestine conflict—an approach that recognizes that there are equities and inequities on both sides—must become a central pillar of the global war against terrorism."

Rumsfeld was treated to an even more direct hit from Singapore's Coordinating Minister for Defense and Security, Tony Tan, who told the gathered flag officers, military experts, and Defense Ministers that the United States' approach to the Israeli-Palestine issue "must contribute as a propaganda tool to the sense of outrage, to the sense of resentment. It inspires suicide bombers not only in the Middle East but also throughout the world."

This notion, that the Cheney pre-emptive war doctrine was itself responsible for the spread of terrorism worldwide,

was clearly not what Rumsfeld had in mind when he told the Conference that "despite a lot of progress, the reality is that today we remain closer to the beginning of this struggle than to its end."

Allies Say U.S. Spreading Terrorism

The most devastating attack came from the Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister, Najib Tun Razak. Responding to U.S. suggestions that American troops be deployed in Southeast Asia to "fight terrorism," Razak addressed the failure in Iraq: "What we should avoid is the presence of foreign forces in Southeast Asia to help us deal with this threat. Not because we distrust those outside the region, but because foreign military presence will set us back in our ideological battle against extremism and militancy. The lessons of Iraq should be clear to us: *Ill-prepared liberators do make mistakes and the failure of good intentions can cause great damage to social and political stability.*" [emphasis added]

Rumsfeld's own speech to the Conference on June 5 showed the Bush Administration's intention to establish "forward defense" bases across the region, and around the world, as part of Rumsfeld's "transformation in military affairs." The Pentagon plans to replace large U.S. military concentrations overseas (in Germany and South Korea in particular) with multiple "lily pad" defense platforms in strategic locations, to enforce the expanding imperial presence envisioned by the Cheney gang. "Future dangers will less likely be from battles between great powers," Rumsfeld said, "and more likely from enemies that work in small cells, that are fluid and can strike without warning anywhere, at any time." He described several "concepts we think should guide American security presence in this new world," including: "focusing on more rapidly deployable capabilities and power, rather than simply static presence and mass; and . . . breaking down artificial barriers between regions in our planning."

The greatest concern in the region is that Rumsfeld considers these nations' national sovereignty to be such an "artificial barrier." Before the Conference began, Rumsfeld held a meeting with sailors and marines on the amphibious assault ship *U.S.S. Essex*, where he was asked, "When are we going to start hunting some terrorists in this theater?" Rumsfeld replied: "Well, I would hope pretty soon."

This did not sit well with the Asian leaders. Already, Indonesia and Malaysia have issued strong objections to an idea floated earlier this year, for U.S. marines to deploy on speed boats into the strategic Straits of Malacca—which are entirely within the sovereign control of these two nations—to combat terrorism and piracy. Malaysian Defense Minister Najib noted that "the reality in Southeast Asia is that we have been waging our own campaign against terror for a long time. . . . These conflicts all predate America's own experience of terror in their midst."

Thailand's Deputy Prime Minister Chavalit Yongchaiy-



Pentagon chief Donald Rumsfeld heard the “unthinkable” from America’s staunch allies in Asia: the U.S. war on terror is spreading terrorism. Rumsfeld spoke on June 4 in Singapore; plans for U.S. deployments in the Malacca Straits were especially unpopular.

udh also responded to Rumsfeld’s stated intention to send in the marines. “There is no reason for the U.S. to deploy troops,” Chavalit said in Bangkok on June 8. “It’s usual for the U.S. to comment on such things, but we can manage the situation.” The Thais are dealing with a severe outbreak of separatist and terrorist violence in the southern, largely Islamic region of the country. There is concern that any U.S. involvement would follow the pattern in the southern Philippines province of Mindanao, where American military operations training Philippine Army troops in counter-terrorism have devolved into an effectively permanent U.S. military presence, although called by another name.

The U.S. Commander of the Pacific Fleet, Adm. Walter Doran, tried some damage control on Rumsfeld’s blustering, in a discussion with press on the sidelines of the Conference. “It will not be U.S. forces that do that,” said Admiral Doran. “It will not be U.S. forces coming down unnecessarily and doing anything aggressive.” He added that there were also no plans for “bases, or standing forces. Nothing like that. There will be governments who will each decide how much participation and at what level. It will not be U.S. forces leading it. But it will be nice if we have a regime by which we can share information on things moving in the oceans.”

Rumsfeld also tried to calm the waters, in his own inimitable way, by describing his plan for a Regional Maritime Security Initiative (RMSI) as “something that is in its infancy. The concept would not take place without the full cooperation of relevant countries.” Some media reports

about the RMSI’s infringement of territorial waters, were “unfortunate nonsense—maybe even mischievous nonsense,” Rumsfeld said.

Asked about American policies in Afghanistan and Iraq, Rumsfeld incredibly attacked those who called the U.S. policy “unilateralist: I think, frankly, it’s a bum rap, a myth, and a mantra that people use.”

A Base in Australia

Other developments made it clear that Rumsfeld is forging ahead with his “transformation” plans. In a joint press conference with Australian Defense Minister Robert Hill, the Iraq war-partners announced that the two nations will be setting up a joint military center in northern Australia. The likely location will be at the Tindal Air Base, south of Darwin, a location that is closer to Singapore than to Sydney. Acknowledging that there will be opposition both within

Australia and in Southeast Asia, Hill said that the facility would not be “called” a U.S. base (!), adding: “I think the confusion in Australia has been that people have assumed that the Americans would want to be basing forces in Australia, but we’re not actually very conveniently located for any potential theater”—a characterization unlikely to be reassuring to Malaysia and Indonesia.

At the same time, the United States informed the South Korean Government June 6 that they will withdraw 12,500 troops from that country by the end of 2005—about one-third of the 37,000 troops there today. This is a significant increase over the 3,600 troops previously scheduled to be moved from Korea to Iraq. However, there was no indication of the destination of this large number of U.S. forces, other than the existing facilities in Guam and Hawaii. It is not discounted, however, that they will move to yet-to-be-determined new locations in the region.

The *Chosun Ilbo* newspaper in Seoul quoted an “anonymous high Administration official” in Washington suggesting that some troops may be returned to Korea after the Iraq deployment, but would become part of a “Northeast Asian mobile military” force, to be used for operations outside Korea—i.e., another “lily pad” forward defense base—raising understandable concerns in China.

The strategic reality of an American Administration which considers itself to be above international law will no longer be kept politely off the agenda, even in formal diplomatic settings, as demonstrated in Singapore this past week.

President McKinley Made a Victim Of Character Assassin

by John Ascher

William McKinley

by Kevin Phillips

New York: Times Books, 2003

208 pages, hardcover, \$20

Before we turn to Mr. Phillips' assessment of William McKinley, here is Lyndon LaRouche's often-stated view concerning McKinley's assassination, and that turning point in American and world history.

"It was only through the peace secured by the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, that a somewhat civilized degree of progress and stability was achieved in Europe. The general progress in European economy and political institutions, continued during the war-torn two and a half centuries following that 1648 treaty, until a turning-point was reached, as a result of the 1901 assassination of U.S. President William McKinley.

"It was that assassination of McKinley, which was conducted in the strategic interests of Britain's King Edward VII, which set in motion an alliance between the British monarchy and its former foe, the United States, which unleashed all of the great wars and related conflicts which dominated most of the Twentieth Century, up to the present time." ("Dialogue Among Cultures: The Road to Peace," by Lyndon LaRouche, Jan. 5, 2001, see *EIR*, Feb. 9, 2001.)

LaRouche's assessment of the McKinley assassination led this reviewer to examine McKinley's life from that standpoint (see "Remembering William McKinley, 100 Years After His Assassination," *New Federalist* Sept. 3, 2001). Such a study must examine the ongoing struggle of American patriots of the American Intellectual Tradition against the British Empire, and how that struggle was weakened in the aftermath of the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln.

Phillips rejects the concept of intention by individuals acting in history, and therefore, the way in which the individual leader acts upon certain principles in a specific historic context. His overall approach is a form of historical determinism, based upon religious, sectional, ethnic, class and other distinctions. For a reference concerning his approach, this

reviewer looked back at a quite lengthy, 1999 work by Phillips, entitled *The Cousins' Wars: Religion, Politics, and the Triumph of Anglo-America*.

Gone from this American history, are the Founding Fathers, the *Federalist Papers* and much more, in Phillips' fantastical account, which would make Charles Beard's revisionism appear to be simply a mild aberration by comparison. All of the Founders' lofty ideas, and the very notion of the Revolution, were adopted as part of a myth, Phillips says, as he sees U.S. history as sort of an extension of Great Britain, with other factors thrown in: "The new United States, however, needed a myth, and one soon took shape around the idea of an independent, liberated America as an altogether new kind of country: liberty's refuge, freedom's shining beacon, a nation destined to spread across the continent and perhaps even to redeem the world."

Creative Bookkeeping Meets History

So, how does an "historian" who leaves Benjamin Franklin out of the American Revolution, write a biography about a specific American President?

Very simply, he makes up some, and leaves out more.

Kevin Phillips states that his mission is to rehabilitate William McKinley from the ranks of a third-rate American President, to the rank of near-great, or second-rate. In this short work—written as part of Times Books *American Presidents Series* of short biographies, with Arthur Schlesinger as series editor—Phillips navigates his way through most of the well-known, older works on McKinley, not with any pretense that he will add any new scholarship on the subject; but then discovers what he calls the "McKinley-(Teddy) Roosevelt continuum." Besides the political and economic realignments which he ascribes to McKinley, Phillips then adds a real doozy: that McKinley invented the Anglo-American alliance, which led to the political alignment of the 20th Century, of America with Britain, against Germany and Japan! Thus, we have returned to one of the underlying theses of *Cousins' Wars*, that the American republic was some form of momentary gyration of the English-speaking empire tradition, restored by McKinley. Until Phillips' account of history, McKinley had been robbed of that honor!

On occasion, Phillips tries to cover himself, by referring to actual events in real history, some of which I believe he has cribbed from his familiarity with the research by associates of Lyndon LaRouche.¹ He says that William McKinley was an advocate of the American System. McKinley “sought a late-19th-Century nationalist version of what Henry Clay had called the ‘American System’ of internal improvements and protected industries seeking a powerful tomorrow.”

By way of comparison, the reader can find a methodologically appropriate approach to this historical period from Lyndon LaRouche’s Feb. 9 Open Letter to the Democratic Party “This New Turning-Point in World History” (see *EIR*, March 5, 2004). Here, LaRouche, who is a pre-candidate for President in this year’s election, makes some specific points of the period of history in question. “Hence, the economic history of the U.S.A. since approximately 1876, has been, overall, during most among those decades, an increasing corrosive influence of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal system of political-economy traced from the post-1763 system of the British East India Company. Except for the Franklin Roosevelt interval, that has been the prevalent trend in U.S. policy of practice during the entirety of the post-1901 20th Century, and the present century to date.”

LaRouche then cites the shift from an economy based on the production of farmers, independent manufacturers and the like, to the Wall Street and London financier takeover. “The mythological hoax of Teddy Roosevelt’s heroic struggle against the trusts, has been used since as a bludgeon to crush private entrepreneurs in favor of the financier-run oligopolies. The attempt of Wall Street’s and London’s financiers to gobble up the physical productive power of the U.S.A., a trend that had been more or less rampant since the mid-1870s, had provoked a protectionist response, known as the ‘trusts,’ from actual entrepreneurial interests. It was a brutal fight, fought from both sides, largely by brutish, often unscrupulous methods, but the significance of what Teddy did was to enthrone the Anglo-American financier power, at the expense of the U.S. people and a true entrepreneurial interest in ‘protectionist’ methods of resistance to financier predators.”

In Phillips’ account, McKinley deserves the credit for the “trust busting” of Teddy Roosevelt, and therefore, for Woodrow Wilson’s progressive movement, and even for the establishment of the Federal Reserve, an independent central bank—in every way the opposite of Hamilton’s republican concept for a national banking system—fully worthy of the kind of European system this nation disdained.

1. Other examples of Phillips cribbing from LaRouche and his associates can be seen in his most recent book *American Dynasty: Aristocracy, Fortune and the Politics of Deceit in the House of Bush*, on former President George H.W. Bush. And in *The Cousins’ Wars: Religion, Politics and the Triumph of Anglo-America*, Phillips refers to the Knights of the Golden Circle as a myth, in his discussion of the Civil War. The truth about this matter was exposed extensively in Anton Chaitkin’s *Treason in America: From Aaron Burr to Averell Harriman* (Washington: Executive Intelligence Review, 1999).

‘American System’ versus ‘British System’

There was a battle on two policy fronts during this time, which reflected the underlying battle between the “American System,” and the “British System.” In economic policy, following the 1876 Specie Resumption, while the massive growth of U.S. industry and manufacturing accelerated, it did so under the financial strangulation of the gold standard. The directed credit policy of Lincoln and Henry C. Carey, gave way to political fights over bi-metallism. Western and agricultural interests fought to maintain easy credit, rallying around the populist elements both inside and out of the Democratic Party, such as William Jennings Bryan; while the pro-American System Republicans, in alliance with industrialists, sought to head off Wall Street and the British, by fighting for protectionist measures. Carey had died shortly after the 1876 Specie Resumption, and pro-British operatives and factions like the “mugwumps” ran rampant in all parties.

The second policy fight was around the shape of Manifest Destiny, and American foreign policy as the United States was emerging as a major world power. Would America remain under the principles of John Quincy Adams and the Monroe Doctrine, or fall prey to Confederate/British impulses towards imperialism? Central to an understanding of McKinley’s foreign policy is the role of James Blaine in the post-Civil War era. Blaine organized McKinley and others around extending Adams’ and Clay’s fight for the Monroe Doctrine approach to Ibero-America. Both Blaine and McKinley saw the shift of the U.S. relationship with Ibero-America as the key to defeating British geopolitical maneuvering.

Phillips, of course, finds that McKinley was robbed of the credit for his successful initiation of the new era of imperialism, which Phillips sees coming from America’s British roots, although McKinley was not a “full-fledged” imperialist.

Without a doubt, William McKinley was the most anti-British political figure in the post-Civil War era, outside of Blaine. This extends to McKinley’s views and policies on both economic and strategic matters. All of the evidence of this is, of course removed from Phillips’ account of the period.

The ultimate fabrication of Phillips concerns McKinley’s assassination, which he barely mentions. The assassination robbed McKinley of what Phillips falsely considers to be his accomplishments. But, as ideas seem not to exist in this approach to history, neither, of course, do conspiracies.

Phillips wonders aloud, why did McKinley appear to be so secretive about his plans and intentions? Perhaps Phillips should refer back to what McKinley’s friend, the industrialist Mark Hanna, said to the Republican nominee after the political machinations staged to make Teddy Roosevelt his Vice Presidential running mate: “Now it is up to you to live!” Presidents who represented a threat to this nation’s enemies, as McKinley well understood, died quite suddenly.

So, Phillips succeeds in this book in attributing to William McKinley, the success of policies the President largely opposed, and gave his life in so doing. Thus, Kevin Phillips has given us a successful character assassination.

Book Review

Bush-Cheney Presidency: 'Worse Than Watergate'

by Edward Spannaus

Worse Than Watergate: The Secret Presidency of George W. Bush

by John W. Dean

New York and Boston: Little Brown and Company, 2004

269 pages, hardcover, \$22.95

This timely book were more accurately subtitled “The Secret and Deceptive Co-Presidency of Dick Cheney and George W. Bush”—for that is precisely what John W. Dean documents.

Dean, the one-time Counsel to President Richard Nixon, knows whereof he speaks, when he characterizes the Bush-Cheney co-Presidency as “worse than Watergate,” and he presents a compelling case that the abuse of power by this Administration is far, far worse, than that of the Nixon Administration. And this was *before* the Abu Ghraib scandal came to light, with the evidence now piling up day by day that top Administration officials are responsible for war crimes committed in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Dissembling as Policy

Dean’s *Preface* opens as follows: “George W. Bush and Richard B. Cheney have created the most secretive presidency of my lifetime. Their secrecy is far worse than during Watergate, and it bodes even more serious consequences.” Dean describes their secrecy as not only excessive, but obsessive. “It has created a White House that hides the president’s weaknesses as well as its vice president’s strengths. It has given us a presidency that operates on secret agendas. To protect their secrets, Bush and Cheney dissemble as a matter of policy.”

This is central to Dean’s argument, for this is not secrecy for its own sake, but secrecy in order to hide its policy-objectives. “Dick Cheney, who runs his own secret government operations, openly declares that he wants to turn the clock back to pre-Watergate years—a time of an unaccountable and extra-constitutional presidency.”

In examining Bush and Cheney, Dean says, he realized that what at first looked like a penchant for secrecy, was actually “a policy of concealment that they exercised throughout

the 2000 campaign.” When they entered the White House, “they quietly closed the doors, pulled the shades, and began making themselves inaccessible to the media and Congress” while also shutting down the flow of government information.

The Bush-Cheney White House is not unlike Nixon’s, in its efforts to craft the President’s public image and working for re-election, Dean observes. “But what clearly distinguishes this presidency is its vice-president, a secretive man by nature whose unmatched power is largely veiled but whose secret government operations have changed the world—and not for the better.”

“Dick Cheney, effectively a co-president incognito, works behind closed doors and does not answer to Congress or the public,” Dean continues. “His partner, the president, is not sufficiently knowledgeable about their policies to answer questions about them adequately. . . . It is not that he is stupid, only ignorant—and apparently by design.”

A Svengali and a Rasputin

Later, Dean elaborates his assessment of Bush, as one who is “mentally shallow, intellectually lazy, and incurious,” one who reads very little, gets briefed orally on the news by his staff, and demands short memos, etc. Yet, Dean surmises, Bush has a natural intelligence that he is only willing to employ when he’s really interested in a subject, such as baseball. “He has succeeded in life without doing much mental heavy lifting, and only on rare occasions has he done so as president.”

Therefore, this White House can only be understood, Dean contends, by taking into account Cheney’s powerful influence on Bush, and what Dean calls the “co-presidency,”—with Cheney preferring to operate in the shadows.

“Cheney’s persuasiveness behind closed doors, particularly one-on-one, is legendary,” Dean reports, “and with a rookie in national security matters like Bush, Cheney can be both a Svengali and a Rasputin.” As between Nixon and Kissinger, Dean notes, Nixon was the senior partner. But in contrast, “not only is Cheney the senior partner, he is prime minister *sub silentio*.”

The Strauss Factor

Much of what Dean reports will be familiar to *EIR*’s readers, although Dean is scrupulous to a fault in not mentioning Lyndon LaRouche or *EIR*, but instead citing many derivative sources, who have picked up on ideas and material first put into circulation by this magazine and by LaRouche’s campaign, particularly in the first *Children of Satan* report, *The Ignoble Liars Behind Bush’s No-Exit War*. No matter. Dean reviews the now-well-known Cheney-Wolfowitz 1992 Defense Policy Guidance, the Project for the New American Century, the Pentagon’s Office of Special Plans, and so on.

And, what Dean calls a “Cliff Notes-level analysis of neo-conservatism” is reproduced, this being a useful floor-speech given by Rep. Ron Paul (R-Tx), which describes neo-cons as

those who, among other things, “agree with Trotsky’s idea of Permanent Revolution . . . identify strongly with the writings of Leo Strauss . . . believe lying is necessary for the state to survive . . . believe certain facts should be known only by the political elite, and withheld from the general public . . . believe in pre-emptive war and the naked use of force to achieve any desired ends . . . openly endorse the idea of a American empire. . . .”

In a footnote, Dean acknowledges that in preparation for this book-project, he read several works either by, or about, Leo Strauss. It absolutely benefits from his having done so.

9/11: An Opportunity

Dean observes that Cheney, “the strong man” of the Presidency, “appears to find the sort of pleasure in power that medieval warlords once did.” But there is also an agenda, albeit hidden, which Dean illustrates—apart from Cheney’s business dealings around Halliburton and the secretive Energy Task Force—by what happened around the 9/11 attacks.

“For Cheney, the 9/11 attack was *not* a transforming event,” Dean writes; “rather it was further confirmation of his long-held Hobbesian perception of the world’s likely state of perpetual war.” Moreover, Dean notes, it was, for Cheney, “an opportunity,” and he elaborates:

“For Cheney and his like-minded associates, 9/11 was a perfect storm, a moment they had even anticipated when looking earlier for a catalyst necessary to accomplish their broader goals. . . . During the 2000 campaign, Cheney kept his dogs of war caged, and not until 9/11 did he set them free.” It is in this context that Dean reports on the imperial policies in the making for a decade, which Cheney has now put into practice.

Dean does not accuse Cheney in any way of being involved in the planning or the execution of the 9/11 attacks. But, neither did Cheney and his team just sit back and wait for the attacks to occur. Dean documents how Cheney actively sabotaged efforts by others to deal with the terrorist threat, particularly with his shutting down of the blue-ribbon, Hart-Rudman Commission, and his convincing Bush to put him in charge with his do-nothing terrorism task force in May 2001.

Dean’s hypothesis about Cheney’s and Bush’s actions prior to 9/11, and their obstruction of any investigations after 9/11, is summarized as follows:

“Given the effort to prevent others from learning what they knew about such a threat, when they knew, and what they were planning to do about it, it is reasonable to believe that they planned to exploit terrorism before 9/11 handed them the issue ready for exploitation—a fact they obviously want to keep buried.”

Impeachable Crimes

In compiling his bill of particulars, Dean argues that on every count, what Bush and Cheney have done, is far worse than anything Nixon and his team ever did. Two areas which

he documents in some detail, are the deception of Congress around the launching of the Iraq war, and then the leaking of the CIA identity of the wife of former Ambassador Joe Wilson, in order to attempt to discredit Wilson’s debunking of the Niger “uranium” fable. (Dean notes that although Nixon had his “enemies list,” Nixon never targetted his enemies’ wives, and “he never employed a dirty trick that was literally life-threatening.”)

Dean details the Administration’s lies used to justify the attack on Iraq, and he documents the fact that Congress did *not* give Bush a blank check to launch an attack on Iraq; but rather, when Congress passed its use-of-force authorization in October 2002, there were two conditions placed on it: that the President must submit to Congress a formal determination that (1) further diplomatic means would not resolve the alleged threat of Iraqi weapons of mass destruction; and that (2) the military action was part of the overall response to terrorism, and against those responsible for the 9/11 attacks.

What Bush sent to Congress in fulfillment of this requirement, Dean characterizes as “male bovine droppings” and a “blatant fraud.” Not since Lyndon Johnson’s hoodwinking of Congress around the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, “has a president so deceived Congress around a matter of such grave national importance.”

In these and other matters involving Congress, especially Congressional demands for information about the operations of the Presidency, Bush claims to be preserving the powers of the Presidency and protecting it from legislative encroachment. But in this, Dean observes, Bush is merely repeating what Cheney tells him to say, “for Cheney has long believed that Congress has no business telling presidents what to do, particularly in national security matters.”

Dean contends that Cheney’s views were shaped during his time in the White House in the mid-1970s as Gerald Ford’s chief of staff, in the wake of Vietnam and Watergate, when Congress was dismantling the imperial Presidency of Nixon. Cheney still resents this, and was also unhappy with his colleagues in Congress in the 1980s for exercising their oversight and investigative powers with respect to Iran-Contra—and, as the senior Republican on the House Iran-Contra Committee, Cheney did everything he could to protect the White House and then Vice-President George H.W. Bush.

Cheney’s view, of an unchecked, extra-constitutional imperial Presidency, is what has now come to the fore once again, and especially dramatically in recent weeks, in the form of the administration’s now-leaked legal arguments which contend that U.S. laws and international treaties prohibiting torture and war crimes, are an unconstitutional limitation on the powers of the Presidency.

Dean concludes with a stark warning that the Bush-Cheney Administration is now waiting for another terrorist event to occur, more catastrophic than 9/11, which will permit them to push the Constitution aside and establish a dictatorship. It is a warning to be taken very seriously.

LaRouche Youth Movement Pokes at Soros' Dems

by Matthew Ogden

Lyndon LaRouche has dedicated his youth movement to the study of knowable truth, through historical discoveries such as Gauss' proof of the Fundamental Theorem of Algebra. As a Platonist, he teaches that if you run across something furry in your path and you want to know what it is, you don't stand and objectively look at it; you poke it with a stick and see what it does. So, when we heard that the world-renowned "philanthropist" George Soros was coming to town, we decided to poke this furry creature and see what he really was. On June 3rd, in an East Coast LaRouche Youth Movement Day of Action, six members deployed into the George Soros-sponsored "Take Back America" conference. (Two other crews visited the House of Representatives to assert LaRouche's leadership against Dick Cheney, and had rallies circling the White House and the Executive Office Building).

We tried to poke these pragmatic Dems as hard as possible. Dressed in jackets and slacks (not normal garb for youth revolutionaries) we seated ourselves in the front row of the Ballroom at the Windham Park Marriot, just in time for Hillary Clinton to introduce the featured speaker, Soros. Clinton was a bit defensive about the support being given by Soros, warning the audience that they would hear many attacks on him—apparently pre-empting any intervention by the LaRouche Youth Movement. She justified what her party was doing by arguing that since the right wing has been funded by "successful businessmen" for 50 years, why shouldn't the Democratic Party employ the same fund-raising tactics to take the nation back?

Soros Claims 'Bush Boom' Is Bust

Soros was very ponderous, choosing his words carefully. He said that in his mind, this election is a referendum on the Bush Doctrine, an ideology which first expressed itself after Sept. 11 with the invasion of Iraq. The Bush Doctrine, he said, consists of two points: The United States must maintain absolute military sovereignty; and America has the right to pre-emptive action. Those two points taken individually are valid, Soros said, but together they impose an idea of sovereignty which he likened to the idea in Orwell's *Animal Farm*—all animals are equal, but some are more equal than others.

Apparently, Soros is a great scientist, and he used his scientific method to apply his theory of "Reflexivity" (the relationship between perception and reality) as a crucial ex-

periment in the domain of the market place. He discovered that there was no such thing as equilibrium, but that the boom-bust cycle is a principle, and he exploited that discovery to become the successful businessman he is today. He now applied his discovery of the boom/bust principle to politics. Public opinion grasped the reality of terrorism, which its perception then greatly exaggerated, which brought Bush's boom. The moment of truth with the pictures from Abu Ghraib, reversed that perception, turning the "victims of terror into its perpetrators," and making the public realize it had been deceived. There were no WMD, there was no connection to Al-Qaeda, and we were not welcomed as liberators of the Iraqi people. This is Bush's bust, which Soros now wishes to exploit.

Soros also hit on some points around the failure of globalization, and the problem with Bush's ideology of "crude social Darwinism, survival of the fittest, competition." He said, we can't depend on the market alone to allocate resources. It works for the private sector, but not for the public. Making a comment on Kissinger's "geopolitical realism," and the neo-cons (whom he calls American Supremacists) who believe in the false concept of political power, he drew applause. The idea of power, he said, is borrowed from natural science, and it doesn't translate into social science. He ended with a call to have a "regime change" in the United States, to re-establish our position in the world and correct the deficiencies of globalization, by working together with other nations, and figuring out new solutions to the question of how we intervene on the Saddams of the world.

Unfortunately, Soros dove off the stage immediately afterwards, accepting no questions!

Although Soros's crusade for an Open Society and against totalitarian regimes sounded attractive on the surface, after doing some research it turns out that Soros's idea of fascism and a "closed society" is directed toward Plato's *Republic*—the very tradition on which the United States of America was founded!

Although these Dems say they want to take America back from the right-wing Bush/Cheney neo-conservatives, whom LaRouche exposed in his March 2003 *Children of Satan* pamphlet as followers of fascist Prof. Leo Strauss, it turns out that the Democrats' major funder, "philanthropist" Soros, shares Strauss's view of Plato as a want-to-be philosopher king who would use lies and deception as a means to rule. As the neo-cons hail Leo Strauss, Soros hails his London School of Economics professor Karl Popper, whom he praised throughout his speech.

Strauss and Popper share one thing in common: a twisted view of Plato as an authoritarian personality who uses "truth" and "morality" as Delphic magic formulas to control the stupid masses. Soros's mentor Popper discusses this in his book, called *The Spell of Plato*.

The Democratic Party of Athens killed Socrates, because he organized youth around knowable truth. The Democratic



George Soros' tens of millions of dollars to the Democratic Party got a hug from Sen. Hillary Clinton at Soros "Take Back America" confab on June 3; but despite all that "progressive" money thrown at the Party, young people attending were still looking for LaRouche.

Party of today is excluding LaRouche from the Presidential debates, in the interest of the sophistry of John Kerry. Is Soros using the Democratic Party as a way to continue Popper's mission to free the world from the "enemies" of an Open Society—to free the world from the "spell of Plato"?

The Impact of LaRouche

Despite George Soros, the influence of LaRouche's ideas on the Democratic Party was apparent, as was the fight behind the scenes to bring him in. The rest of the conference consisted of plenary sessions and workshops, which gave us the opportunity to intervene on some of these with questions, and also to mingle and organize.

Former Labor Secretary Robert Reich gave a presentation, saying globalization is anti-patriotic, and calling for tax penalties on companies that outsource American jobs. Reich attacked the "low-road" idea of lowering our standards to produce things for cheap, cheap, cheap. "We'll never be able to compete with Bangladesh." It's not about being cheap, he said; it's about having the best, most educated, healthiest, and most productive labor force in the world. But the clear problem was that these panelists were presenting a "Non-Euclidean Economics," whereas LaRouche presents an "Anti-Euclidean Economics".

A hubbub in the room, produced by the report that Tenet had resigned, brought us in contact with a young lady independently trying to figure out how to organize youth for the Democratic Party. She said that she has been studying LaRouche's writing deeply, because of her ongoing debates with her financial establishment parents on the subject of LaRouche.

The sticking-point is the reality of the onrushing worldwide financial blowout. No matter how much money the Democratic Party throws at these young people, they still remain intrigued by LaRouche.

"I remember when you guys busted up the CBC Morgan State debate last year" said one; and another, "I saw 100 of you guys in downtown Washington the other week!" During a panel on the Iraq war, most of the panelists attacked Kerry for his position, saying he should remember his statement, made upon returning from Vietnam, about how much he despised war. One younger military man on the panel, who had been on the ground in Iraq, called for economic development as the road to peace and stability. He told us afterwards that he had already read the LaRouche Doctrine, and had friends who were "really into LaRouche."

Governor Dean entered like it was the comeback of the Rolling Stones, with music playing, cameras flashing, and women screaming. He said the two issues of the election are Bush's lies, and the economy. Dean recalled that he had called for Tenet's resignation during the primary campaign; but he took this opportunity to bring attention to people in the office of our Vice President, and to list the name of the four neo-cons on the cover of LaRouche's *Children of Satan* pamphlet—in order: Cheney, Rumsfeld, Perle, and Wolfowitz—and to call them all liars.

What If Republicans Get Smart?

Four of us decided to make some trouble with the truth in a press conference with Dean and Roger Hickey, co-director of the conference. After statements, I got in the first question, asking Dean: "Since the world has changed since the primaries began, and the primary issues which are on the front of voters' minds have become, increasingly, the economy and the war, there has been discussion of—in the interest of revitalizing the party—opening up the Democratic convention to include not only yourself and Senator Edwards, but also more controversial candidates such as LaRouche. What do you think about that idea? Dean: I think it's a bad idea, we already have our nominee and I'm supporting him!

Another LaRouche Youth got to ask a follow-up. He elaborated on the questions of the war and the economy, and asked, since LaRouche has actively put out solutions to both of these, why not include him? Dean: "Because he's a convicted felon!"

These people need LaRouche. The attendees were all unified in being hyped up about "Beating Bush." But they snapped out of their fantasies quickly when we asked them: Hypothetically, what would happen if the Republicans got smart and dumped Bush to get a better nominee? Where would the unity of the Democrats go?

Unravelling Ravelston: RICO and Richard Perle

by Scott Thompson

Richard Perle, the neo-conservative warmonger and former adviser to Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, has recently been doing his utmost to defend his old friend and operative, the Iraqi National Congress's Ahmed Chalabi, since the May 20 raid upon Chalabi's home office in Baghdad. But Perle, who finds himself in deeper and deeper financial and political difficulty, may soon be consumed with defending himself.

On May 7, the Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) civil suit against Lord Conrad Black—the Canadian-turned-British Lord who ran the media empire of Hollinger, Inc.—and his named cronies, charged that: “During a prolonged period, the Black Group used Hollinger as a cash cow to be milked of every possible drop of cash, often in a manner evidencing complete disregard for the rights of all Hollinger shareholders.” As described below, Richard Perle, the “connected” lead warmonger of the Iraq war, was a member of the inner circle of the executive group that is being accused, but is mysteriously not named as a defendant in the suit's claim for damages that total over \$1 billion.

But the suit may be just the beginning, not the end, of the story.

Perle's Record of Corruption

Perle began his career in government in the 1970s, as a staffer for right-wing Democrat Scoop Jackson (Wash.), and as Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy in the Reagan Administration. He became notorious very early, for his involvement in the leaking of National Security Council documents to the Israelis. Perle is one of the major drivers behind the lies and fabrications that led to the Iraq war; it was the fulfillment of a plan that he co-authored for then-Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, called “Clean Break: A New Strategy for Securing the Realm.” In “Clean Break,” Perle called for total war against the Palestinian Authority, and regime change in Iraq, Syria, and Iran.

The May 24 Business section of the *Washington Post* devoted two pages to an article called “The Ultimate Insider: Perle Exemplifies Washington's Revolving Door,” which contained extremely important details about the May 7 RICO civil suit that has been filed by Hollinger International, Inc.

against Lord Conrad Black, and his cronies on the Board of Directors, by the Special Committee of Hollinger Incorporated International (HII) headed by former Securities Exchange Commission Director Richard Breeden.

The lawsuit identifies some \$3.1 million in bonuses paid to Perle, who is the CEO of Hollinger Digital LLC, as part of the money that the stockholders of HII were bilked out of by Black and his cronies.

In reporting on the RICO suit, the *Post* provides timeline of neo-con Perle's activities; highlights of that timeline include:

- **1987:** Perle left the Defense Department where he had served as Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security since 1981, and he joined the Defense Policy Board (DPB), a DoD advisory body.

- **1989:** Perle became a highly-paid consultant to International Advisers, Inc., “to assist the efforts for the appropriation of U.S. military and economic assistance to the Republic of Turkey”—the firm's sole client. His boss was Douglas J. Feith, now Undersecretary of Defense for Policy, who had previously served under Perle at the Pentagon. During roughly the same period, Perle lobbied Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal on behalf of FMC Corp. in a \$1.1 billion deal to sell armored personnel carriers.

- **1994** Perle joined the board of Hollinger's predecessor company, American Publishing. He later became a member of Hollinger, Inc.'s International (HII) Board of Advisers, and when that was terminated, joined the triumvirate executive committee of HII with Conrad Black and F. David Radler. Both Black and Radler—but not Perle—were defendants named in the HII RICO suit that seeks payment and damages of \$1.25 billion.

- **1998:** Perle became CEO of HII's Hollinger Digital LLC, named in the RICO suit for having received investments and other disputed funds decided on by Black and Radler.

- **2001:** Hollinger Digital invested in Cambridge Display Technology via an investment fund led by Gerald Paul Hillman. The investment fund, Trireme Partners LP, had both Perle and Hillman on its board, and included Black and Henry Kissinger on its advisory board.

- **2001:** Perle was made chairman of the Defense Policy Board (DPB), in a neo-conservative takeover of the Pentagon, and he recommended Hollinger crony, Gerald Paul Hillman, to be appointed to the Board.

- **2002:** Trireme, citing Perle's and Hillman's positions on the DPB, solicited major aerospace defense contractor, Boeing, which committed to invest \$20 million in Trireme; at the same time, there was a controversial plan to lease Boeing tanker aircraft to the Air Force; Perle later supported the tanker plan in an op-ed in the *Wall Street Journal*.

- **2003:** Hollinger, as part of a larger investment commitment, invested \$2.5 million in Trireme Associates LLC, general partner of Trireme Partners LP.

Perle received \$3.1 million in bonuses from Hollinger from May, 2000 to January 2001, the RICO complaint reveals. Although he had been a member of the Defense Policy Board for 17 years, he resigned as chairman in March 2003, after the *New York Times* and *New Yorker* magazine revealed his role as a consultant to Loral Space and Communications Ltd., and Global Crossing Ltd., on matters pending before the government. In February 2004, he resigned from the board altogether, claiming that he did not want his strong views, on terrorism and Iraq, to become a factor in the Presidential campaign.

Although he denied that these and other deals involved influence peddling, Perle told the *Post*, "Was that a result of my influence? Yeah, it was. It was a result of the fact that they, the people I went to, knew me, so they took my phone call."

Only the Profits Were Counted

HII's Special Committee investigating fraud within the company filed a civil RICO suit against Lord Black and F. David Radler, who were, respectively: the former Chairman and CEO; and the Vice-Chairman, President, and Chief Operating Officer of HII; together with the holding companies through which they controlled HII, and various front companies with which they further looted it. The suit charges that they repeatedly and egregiously broke their "fiduciary duties of loyalty, care and good faith" to other shareholders through their innumerable looting schemes.

Both Black and Radler are the chief stockholders (with Black in the majority) of the Canadian-based Ravelston, that owned 61.6% of Hollinger, Inc., which in turn owned 18.7% of HII. However, because they owned Class B stock that carried ten times the voting power, these people dominated HII's fortunes for ill. Without going through the record of their personal venality, which is considerable, the largest amount in the suit for which HII wants disgorgement is some \$200 million in management fees that Black, Radler, et al., imposed upon HII—this on top of their receiving salaries and bonuses higher than all five of the top U.S. newspapers combined. Radler would determine this fee by determining all the bank debt, expenses, and salaries for the holding company Ravelston (even though it did other business), as the baseline for the management fee to HII to be put before the HII audit committee; HII never turned the sum down.

At least three-quarters of the RICO suit deals with the highly profitable community newspapers that Black and Radler convinced HII's board and shareholders to sell off to pay back debt, thereby increasing HII's stock debt. Through a front known as Horizon Publications, Inc., and its various subsidiaries, Black, Radler, et al., pulled dozens of tricks to snap up some of the best of these community papers through means that included hiding competing bids; trading papers of lesser value; getting Hollinger to finance

the sale and then renegeing on the loan; and twice, getting Hollinger to pay Horizon to take papers off its hands on the basis of lies that the papers were money-losers. Black and Radler hid their 75% ownership in Horizon, claiming they only had a minority stake.

Then there is the case of the venture capital firm of Hollinger Digital LLC, in which it seems that for some reason the suit pulls its punches against Richard Perle, who was the firm's CEO and also a member of the Executive Committee of HII with Black and Radler. The suit requests that Black and Radler repay \$5 million in bonuses that they granted to themselves at a 22% net profit rate for businesses that were invested in and successful; but does not make the same requirement of Perle who received \$3.1 million in bonuses. Hollinger Digital was run as no other venture capital firm, granting bonuses for profitable investments, however short the period of profitability might be, but not taking into account losses. Thus, the firm cost HII \$65 million in losses on \$160 investment, but the principals made out like bandits with their profit-only based bonuses.

Webs of Intrigue

There are, however, other investigations pending against Perle: 1) A criminal investigation of Hollinger Digital, of which Perle, Black and Radler are principals, has been reported to be underway, by the U.S. Attorney in Chicago, Ill.; 2) Perle reportedly ran a "sheikhdowndown." according to Seymour Hersh in a March 2003 article in *New Yorker* magazine. Hersh wrote that Perle was seeking \$100 million in investments from Saudi Arabian princes, for his company Trireme, after Perle had used his Defense Policy Board chairmanship to put the Saudis high on the list for retaliation by the United States in the "war against terrorism." When Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.) contacted the DoD's Inspector General to probe Perle's financial connections, he received back a report that was so redacted as to be useless; 3) a serious probe is still pending of Richard Perle's relationship to Boeing, which had pledged \$20 million in investment in Trireme, at the time it was paying off other DPB and Defense Dept. consultants to push through a deal to lease, not buy, refueling aircraft—at a highly inflated price. Perle, who did receive at least \$2 million of that pledge, has never been cleared of the allegations that he, too, lobbied for the Boeing refueling planes; 4) the jury is still out on what happened that caused Richard Perle to step down as Chairman of the DPB, once his contracts with Global Crossing telecommunications were exposed. He claims that he donated the \$125,000 fees to charity, to avoid the "appearance of impropriety."

This summation is just the tip of the iceberg. Whether or not Perle continues to be protected in the RICO suit against HII does not mean that the one time "Prince of Darkness" is not on his way toward becoming the "Prince of Paupers."

House Panel Doubts DOD Gulf Illness Policy

The Defense Department came under fire, again, for years-long stalling on the Gulf War Syndrome, during a hearing of the National Security Subcommittee of the House Government Reform Committee, on June 1. Subcommittee chairman Chris Shays (R-Conn.) told the hearing at the outset, that those who fought the 1991 war “need just one thing written in stone, a sustained commitment to research and treatments for the mysterious maladies and syndromes triggered by battlefield exposures.” The hearing, which came after veterans of earlier wars were lionized on Memorial Day, heard accounts of how poorly Gulf War veterans have been treated for the illnesses they have suffered.

Both members of the subcommittee, and also witnesses, questioned the Pentagon’s commitment to research on Gulf War illnesses, and its methods of research dating back to the mid-’90s. Steve Robinson, the executive director of the National Gulf War Resource Center, noted that “the same people who denied the existence of illnesses in Gulf War veterans are now responsible for monitoring the health outcomes” of military personnel deployed to the present wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. Keith Rhodes, an analyst with the Congressional General Accounting Office, testified that the plume modeling the Department used to determine the number of troops who might have been exposed to low levels of chemical agents, as the result of the demolition of Iraqi weapons bunkers in the aftermath of the war, could not provide supportable conclusions.

After Rhodes’ testimony, Shays recounted the difficulty the Congress had in even getting the DoD to admit there might have been some exposures

in the first place. In short, he told Rhodes that “you’ve determined the plume modeling was irrelevant.” Rep. Bernie Sanders (I-Vt.) noted that after 241 Federally-funded studies, costing \$241 million, all the researchers have been able to come up with is the fact that there are symptoms. “I have concluded,” he said, “that something very strange is going on.”

Rumsfeld Won’t Get His Blank Check

On June 2, Senate Appropriations Committee chairman Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) slammed the door shut on the Bush Administration’s desire for “complete flexibility” on the \$25 billion in supplemental money it is asking for, for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. The original request, sent up on May 12, gave the Pentagon discretionary authority to spend the entire \$25 billion as it sees fit, although it says that the money “may” be spent on various items, including operations and maintenance expenses incurred by the military services. During the hearing, Stevens expressed the fear that the Democrats would look at the request and label it a “blank check.” He told the Bush Administration witnesses that “I don’t like the word ‘may.’ I’m going to change it to ‘shall’ use these funds for the designated purposes”; to which Sen. Robert Byrd (D-WV) expressed enthusiastic support. Lawrence Lanzilotta, the Pentagon’s acting comptroller, when pressed by both Stevens and Byrd, expressed no opposition to the change in wording.

Later the same day, the Senate adopted unanimously, as an amendment sponsored by Senate Armed Services Committee chairman John War-

ner (R-Va.), to the Fiscal Year 2005 Defense Authorization bill, language specifying where the money is to be spent. Only \$2.5 billion, or 10%, is available for transfer, as opposed to the entire amount. Byrd told the Senate that it should build on the Warner amendment “to insure that the appropriations bill includes similar provisions that preserve the power of the purse that resides with Congress.”

Democrats Up the Heat On Cheney and Halliburton

While the Abu Ghraib prisoner abuse scandal may have pushed the name of Halliburton off the front pages, the company’s contracting in Iraq—and Vice President Dick Cheney’s connection to it—has not left the radar screens of prominent Democrats in the House. In fact, their concerns were further piqued by a report in *Time* magazine of an internal Pentagon e-mail that stated that “action” on the Halliburton oil reconstruction contract was “coordinated” with Cheney’s office. The *Time* report spurred two new letters to the Bush Administration on the matter.

Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.), the ranking Democrat on the House Government Reform Committee, wrote to Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld on June 1, demanding information on who reviewed and signed off on the contract, awarded to Halliburton just days before the March 19, 2003 invasion; and all contacts between the Pentagon and the White House regarding that contract. Waxman wrote that the new information in the *Time* article “raises new questions about the testimony of senior Defense Department officials” before the Government Reform Committee during a

hearing on March 11. At that hearing, committee chairman Tom Davis (R-Va.) asked each of the witnesses, one of whom was then-Pentagon comptroller Dov Zakheim, if any of them had had any contact with Cheney before any contract was awarded, and they all answered "no."

The following day, Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.), the ranking Democrat on the House Judiciary Committee, sent a letter, signed by ten other Democrats, requesting that Attorney General John Ashcroft appoint a special prosecutor "to investigate whether Vice President Cheney violated Federal criminal laws through his involvement in the award of a sole-source, no-bid contract for Iraqi oil recovery to his former employer, Halliburton." Conyers noted that Ashcroft's failure to do so, up to now, creates the appearance that the Justice Department "has become politicized and is acting to avoid any independent scrutiny of wrongdoing by the Administration." The law and the facts, Conyers wrote, "dictate that you take steps to appoint a special counsel."

Senate Debates Mini-Nukes and Bunker-Busters

During debate, on June 2, on the Fiscal 2005 Defense Authorization bill, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) introduced an amendment that would prohibit funding for programs related to research on low-yield nuclear weapons or on so-called bunker-buster bombs. Kennedy warned that the development of such weapons "weakens our ability to ask other countries to give up their nuclear programs." He also argued that, in spite of claims to the contrary, the Bush Administration

has every intention of developing such weapons. "All we have to do is look at the five-year budget the Administration has submitted," Kennedy said, to prove their intentions. That budget amounts to \$484 million for the bunker-buster and \$82 million for the low-yield weapon. He said that the Administration's own timelines have these weapons moving towards development in 2007 and testing in 2009.

Sen. Jon Kyl (R-Ariz.) first countered that language in the Fiscal 2004 authorization act prevents the Administration from moving forward with development without the express permission of the Congress. Then he went on to argue for the military necessity of such weapons. He said the bunker-buster study is necessary to determine whether or not an existing nuclear weapon can be modified for use against deeply buried targets. "The current authorization will not result in a new of modified nuclear weapon," he claimed.

A vote on the Kennedy amendment, as well as further debate on the underlying bill, were put off for a week for the funeral of former President Ronald Reagan, as was much other legislative business on Capitol Hill.

Senate Votes Health Benefits for Reservists

On June 2, the Senate voted 75-20 to allow members of the National Guard and the reserves to buy into the military's Tricare health insurance program, by adopting an amendment to the Fiscal 2005 Defense Authorization bill. The bill would allow them to join the program by paying monthly premiums when they are in a reserve status; and then, if they are activated, treat

them the same as active duty military members. Sen. Lindsay Graham (R-S.C.), who, along with Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.), sponsored the amendment, noted that, under present circumstances, about 25% of reservists called to active duty are medically disqualified for deployment. Graham also reported that about 50% of the reservists in his home state do not have health insurance in the private sector, which causes further hardship for their families when they are activated and deployed.

Senate Armed Services Committee chairman John Warner (R-Va.), in opposing the amendment, complained that it would cost \$700 million in the first year and \$5.7 billion over five years. "We are talking about a very significant permanent entitlement for the reservists which is extremely costly," he said. "From where do those dollars come?" He also argued that not only was the language already in the bill sufficient to take care of the reservists, but giving them Tricare benefits would also "make a very substantial closing of the gap" in benefits between the active duty force and the reserves, "giving people more incentive to join the reserves than the active duty military, from which they can not return to civilian life at the end of a deployment.

Graham shot back that "We are trying to spend \$1 billion a year for five years . . . and we are arguing about the money?" That, in spite of a \$400 billion annual defense budget and all the money already spent in Iraq. "This money is needed," he said. Speaking to reporters after the vote, Graham argued that "When 25% of the people called to active duty are unable to fight, then the health care system making them ready for war is failing America."

Sharon's Generals Plan a New Six-Day War with Egypt

by Dean Andromidas

The hawks on the General Staff of the Israeli Defense Forces may be planning a new Six-Day War, while Israeli politicians and the world dither over Israel Prime Minister Ariel Sharon's so-called Gaza disengagement plan. This was revealed in a signal piece by Israeli military commentator Amir Oren, in the daily *Ha'aretz* on June 5. Oren said such a war would have Egypt as its primary target. Such a war would fit into the pre-emptive nuclear war policies of Vice President Dick Cheney and his neo-con cabal that seeks war with the entire Islamic and Arab world. One Israeli intelligence source questioned by *EIR* about the likelihood of war, said, "The only question is whether it will begin before the U.S. elections or after."

Since the U.S.-brokered 1978 peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, the latter has been the United States' key Arab ally, receiving over \$1 billion in American economic and military aid. Overthrowing U.S. support for Egypt would virtually end any remaining American credibility or influence in the region, making it totally dependent on Israel as its crusader state. This has been the dream of Israeli hawks for decades.

In addition, Egypt serves as a bridge between West Asia and Africa, and as such, has stood in the way of Anglo-American networks who plan to dismember Sudan to steal its oil provinces and control the rich water resources of the Upper Nile that stretch into the war-torn Great Lakes region of Central Africa. Right-wing Israeli networks of arms dealers and mercenaries have been full partners of these Anglo-Americans. Egypt would never abide by a dismembering of Sudan, which lies astride the waters of the upper Nile, the lifeline of Egypt's existence as a nation.

The same week the Oren article appeared, Israeli military commentator Rueven Pedatzur revealed that the Israeli mili-

tary censor failed to block the publication by an Israeli think-tank, of a new study proposing Israel adopt a pre-emptive war doctrine against all Arab states and Iran, to prevent their acquiring weapons of mass destruction. This pre-emptive doctrine would be backed by an Israeli nuclear deterrent that could destroy between "10 and 20" major population centers. (See accompanying article)

U.S. Command Shift Involved

Oren revealed that this past March, Syria and Lebanon were quietly withdrawn from the area of responsibility of the U.S. Army's European Command (EUCOM) and turned over to Central Command, which includes Egypt, Jordan, Iran, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia. This leaves Israel as the only country in the region under EUCOM's responsibility. Israel is considered a full American ally. Oren wrote, "The true meaning of leaving Israel in the Army's European Command has nothing to do with relations between Israel and Jordan, nor with the possibility of an outbreak of violence on the Northern Syria-Lebanon and Hezbollah front, which the Americans see as part of the ongoing campaign in Iraq and the one that could open in Iran.

"The meaning is that Egypt is not be trusted—not in Rafah, not in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and not in any political initiatives in the region." The Israeli military's "assessment"—a Straussian lie—is that all the talk from Egypt about Mideast peace, and cooperation with Sharon's disengagement plan, covers a deeply anti-Israeli policy. They claim that "Egypt is contending with Israel for leadership of the region." and is not interested in a Palestinian-Israeli peace. Oren continues, "The IDF believes that Egypt wants to position itself as a pro-American regional superpower that shies away from

war with Israel but competes with it for leadership of the region. The Army also believes that the Egyptian army is preparing itself for the possibility of moving into Sinai, in contradiction to the peace agreement.”

Oren claimed these hawks see Egypt moving under conditions where Israel is engaged in a major military conflict with Syria and Lebanon to the north and the West Bank to the east. In that case, unless Israel, “manages to achieve a military victory within a week on the other fronts (Palestine or northern) [it will] choose between ignoring Egypt and focusing on other fronts, or taking up the Egyptian challenge. The Second Alternative is known as the “rendezvous scenario”—while the Egyptian army moves east from Sinai’s demilitarized Zone A, the IDF (Israeli Defense Forces) will move west.

“The IDF fears that a war with Egypt, perhaps in a post-Mubarak period, is not a wild hallucination. The Israeli objective that will be presented to the government in the event that such a war breaks out, will be inflicting severe damage on Egyptian military hardware (mostly air force) but not troops, as well as a temporary takeover of the Ras Muhammad/El Arish line, in order to gain the option of returning the western part of Sinai in exchange for reinstating the agreement.”

A Repeat of How 1967 War Started

This is a replay of the scenario that led to outbreak of the 1967 Six-Day War, exactly 37 years before Oren’s article was published. In May 1967, the Soviet Union informed Egypt that Israel was planning to launch a war against Syria, after which President Gamal Abdel Nasser deployed thousands of troops into the Sinai to deter it, thus touching off the crisis that led to the war. Many believed that in reality, Nasser never really intended to invade Israel. Senior Israeli intelligence sources point out that Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak is unlikely to make the same mistake and would proceed with utmost caution,

One senior Israeli intelligence source pointed to a split between the hawks on the general staff and Prime Minister Sharon. These hawks see any effort to de-escalate the current conflict as a threat to their power, including budget allocations and the desire to continue to dominate the entire region militarily. This concern could become acute if they lose the influence of their neo-conservative allies in the Bush Administration. They are thinking in the short term.

Sharon, on the other hand, is thinking in a longer term, 10-15 year framework. He is willing tactically to withdraw from Gaza as a means of expanding his grip on the West Bank, so as to assure the ability to attack towards the East through a cantonized West Bank, when he may see conditions more favorable for a broader war.

No sooner did Oren’s signal piece appear, than tensions erupted on the Israel-Lebanon border. On June 7, Israeli jets fired rockets at a unused training camp of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command near Beirut.

Israel accused the group of firing missiles earlier that day towards Israel. Although the missiles did not land on Israeli territory nor were any injuries reported, Israel chose to retaliate. Israeli Defense Minister Shaul Mofaz said, “This is a clear message to the Lebanese government that we will not accept any attack against our forces from Lebanese territory.”

Israel said it would hold both Lebanon and Syria responsible for further attacks.

The next day, another clash occurred between Israeli forces and the Lebanese militant organization Hezbollah at the disputed Shaba Farms, near where Syria, Lebanon, and Israel come together.

War Considered in October 2000

Another Israeli intelligence source told *EIR* that in October 2000, when the Lebanese Hezbollah kidnapped three Israeli soldiers along the Lebanese border, then-Prime Minister Ehud Barak threatened a major retaliation against Lebanon. But he then held back, because he feared Egypt would, in fact, move into the Sinai.

The reference to October 2000 is significant and bears parallels to today’s developments. It was shortly after then-candidate Ariel Sharon took his infamous march onto the Al-Haram Al-Sharif/Temple Mount in September of that year, with the intention—which he achieved—of blowing up the peace process, if not starting World War III. This was the match that ignited the Al-Aqsa Intifada.

On the advice of the hawks on the General Staff who falsely claimed that Palestinian President Yasser Arafat, not Sharon’s provocation, was responsible for the violence, Barak launched a massive attack on the West Bank. Behind this attack, Barak tried to launch his own “unilateral separation plan,” which bore considerable similarity to Sharon’s own “disengagement plan.”

This attack inflamed the Arab and Islamic world, as pictures of Israeli tanks rumbling into the West Bank to do battle with stone-throwing youths, flashed across the world’s TV screens. The kidnapping of the three Israeli soldiers occurred at this time. In reaction, Barak considered a major attack on Lebanon and had already positioned troops along the northern border for such a move. He also made moves to invite Sharon and the Likud to join his coalition, which would then have become a war cabinet.

After considering the possibility that Egypt might deploy into the Sinai as a means of pressuring Israel, Barak called off any major attack on Lebanon or Syria. But it was only after then-U.S. President William Clinton cautioned Barak that bringing Sharon into the government was unacceptable, and refused to back such an adventure, that the situation began to de-escalate.

Unlike October 2000, the President of the United States today is George W. Bush, Cheney’s puppet, and Sharon is Israel’s Prime Minister. So who will stop Sharon’s generals, if the same scenario unfolds in October 2004?

'Project Daniel' Is Issued By Israel's Dr. Strangeloves

by Dean Andromidas

The hawks in the Israeli military security establishment have signaled that they are prepared to launch nuclear war against all Arab States as well as Iran and Pakistan, issuing a report which for the first time publicly flaunts Israel's nuclear weapons, and aggressively adopts the "pre-emptive war" doctrine from U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney's September 2002 manifesto.

On April 30, a new Israeli strategic study, compiled by a team of Israeli and American Dr. Strangeloves and entitled "Israel's Strategic Future: Project Daniel", calls for Israel to launch pre-emptive strikes against any state that dares to develop weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and calls for a policy of "ultimate deterrence" which would enable Israel to launch nuclear weapons capable of destroying "ten to 20" major population centers. The report was prepared by the Ariel Center for Policy Research, a top Israeli center for the neo-conservative Straussians inside Israel.

The open publication of the report is noteworthy: It means that Israel has begun laying the basis to drop its policy known as "nuclear ambiguity"—in which it refuses to discuss or confirm its nuclear arsenal—and to begin to flaunt the fact that it is the possessor of the world's fifth-largest stockpile of nuclear weapons. This point was made by Israeli military commentator Rueven Pedatzur, who wrote in the daily *Ha'aretz* on June 8 that the "amazing thing about the document . . . is that the military censor allowed it to be published. It's amazing because it deals in detail with Israel's nuclear policy, the need to develop second-strike nuclear capabilities, and the need for pre-emptive attacks on countries developing nuclear arms. None of this is phrased ambiguously. Indeed, it makes declarations and recommendations that make clear the authors' point of departure is that Israel has nuclear weapons."

Pedatzur went on, "Maybe there would be no need to get excited about the far-reaching significances of the document's recommendations if it were penned by academics high in ivory towers. But when four of the six authors are former senior officials in Israel's defense establishment, what they write becomes very significant." Pedatzur warns: "Since it is reasonable to assume policymakers will adopt its principles . . . the document should be read with a certain degree of concern."

Pointing to the danger of this development in the here and now, Pedatzur concludes, "The problem is that the document

dovetails with the mind sets of the prime minister [Ariel Sharon], the defense minister [Shaul Mofaz], and other current policy makers."

It is extremely unlikely that Sharon would have allowed this report to get past the military censor—thus signalling an Israeli intent to drop its "nuclear ambiguity,"—unless he had gotten the OK for this from his allies in the Bush Administration, especially Vice President Dick Cheney and his neo-con cabal of advisors.

Dick Cheney's Frankenstein Monster

For its participation in the 1956 Anglo-French war against Egypt, France promised Israel that it would be given the means to produce nuclear weapons. That program, which included the nuclear research reactor now located at Dimona in the Negev desert, was coordinated by top French synarchist Jacques Soustelle, who served in the 1950s as France's minister for nuclear energy (among other positions), and who became close friends with the family of Benjamin Netanyahu. On the Israeli side, the key coordinator of the policy was Shimon Peres.

Although the policy was never approved by either the Eisenhower or the Kennedy Administrations, under the Johnson Administration, Israel came to an agreement that it would never declare itself a nuclear power, nor be the first to introduce the use of nuclear weapons in the region. In return for this policy of "nuclear ambiguity," the United States would turn a blind eye to Israel's growing arsenal.

This policy has been renewed by every subsequent American administration. But now it seems that Cheney and his neo-con faction are prepared to change that policy, and add Israel's nuclear weapons to the already explosive West Asian situation created by the Iraq war.

The report "Israel's Strategic Future: Project Daniel," was drafted with the support of the Ariel Center for Policy Research, located in the West Bank settlement of Ariel. This is a think-tank close to the Israeli hawks, particularly Israeli Finance Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, as well as top neo-con circles in the Bush Administration. Although the report was actually drafted in January 2003 (prior to the Iraq War) and delivered to Sharon, it was kept secret until April 30 of this year, when it was posted on the Center's website. The Center will also hold a press conference next month on the

report.

From its content, it is clear why the report was kept secret. If it had been released prior to the opening of the Iraq war, it could have produced such a scandal that the invasion could have been derailed.

Rather than “Project Daniel,” the report should be called “Project Frankenstein,” because it is a direct malignant mutation of Cheney’s “National Security Strategy of the United States,” released on September 20, 2002 as NSS2002, which established pre-emptive war, including pre-emptive nuclear war, as U.S. strategic policy. It was this document that paved the way for the Iraq war.

Arab Nations Called ‘Suicide States’

Calling themselves “the Group,” the Project Daniel team was led by Purdue University Prof. Louis Rene Beres, a neo-conservative who is an advisor to the far right Freeman Institute, and the latter’s online publication, Maccabean Online (named for Judah Maccabeus, the ancient Israelite who launched a suicidal rebellion against the Hellenistic occupation). “The Group” lists Ariel Sharon as one of its contributors. Another American involved was Rand H. Fishbein, who runs his own “beltway bandit” Washington consultancy, Fishbein Associates.

The Israelis on the team were all ex-officials who have been involved in Israel weapons development projects, including its WMD programs. They include Major General (reserves.) Prof. Yitzhak Ben-Yisrael, who until recently was head of Weapons Research and Development and Technology Infrastructure in the Israeli Defense Ministry; Dr. Adir Priodor, a senior researcher at RAFAEL, the Israeli weapons manufacturer and developer; Naaman Belkind, a former advisor to the Deputy Defense Minister for Special Means (obviously referring to Israel’s own WMD—indeed, Belkind worked at the Nuclear Research Center in Dimona where nuclear weapons are produced); and Colonel (res.) Yoash Tsiddon-Chatto, a former Knesset member and member of the board of RAFAEL, and founder member of the Ariel Center.

In the report’s very first paragraph, the Group refers directly to NSS2002, referring to the U.S. “assertion of the right of unilateral pre-emption” as the justification for Israel to adopt the same policy. They write that Israel “must include appropriate pre-emption options in its overall defense strategy” and “consistent with the National Security Strategy of the United States of America . . . Israel has an inherent right to defend itself without first absorbing biological and/or nuclear attacks. This is true irrespective of the cumulative outcome of Operation Iraqi Freedom or of particular criticisms now directed toward the United States.” The authors then declare that Israel’s strategic doctrine’s “main focus must now be on preventing a coalition of Arab states and/or Iran from coming into possession of weapons of mass destruction.” They write that this requires an Israeli “paradigm shift” where “orientation and resources would place new emphases on short-range

threats (terrorism) and long range threats (ballistic missiles and weapons of mass destruction).”

The Group extends the concept of the “suicide bomber” to Arab states and Iran, calling them “suicide states” that do “not allow any chance for compromise and reconciliation in our lifetime.” They claim that normal standards of deterrence no longer apply, when it comes to Arab “suicide states” with respect to biological and nuclear weapons (BN). They make clear that not only are they talking about Iran and Libya but also Egypt, with which Israel has a peace treaty, and Algeria, a state with which it has never been in conflict.

To quote the report: “Israel must do whatever is needed to keep the Middle East non-BN, including conventional pre-emptive strikes against enemy facilities for developing and producing BN weapons.” While ruling out use of nuclear weapons for pre-emption, it calls for the use of only conventional high-tech weapons. Nonetheless, on the question of independent pre-emption, the authors are emphatic. They “suggest strongly and unequivocally that conventional Israeli pre-emption against select enemy nuclear infrastructures now in development, be executed as early as possible, and—wherever possible—in collaboration with the United States. Where America may be unable or unwilling to act proactively against these infrastructures, it is essential that Israel be able and willing to act alone.”

“Pre-emption may be overt or covert, and long-range, from ‘decapitation’ to full-scale military operations. Further, decapitation may apply to both enemy leadership elites (state and non-state) and to various categories of experts essential to the fashioning of enemy WMD/BN arsenals; e.g., scientists.”

The Group once again justifies this policy by quoting directly from NSS2002, where it states, “We must be prepared to stop rogue states and their terrorist clients before they are able to threaten or use weapons of mass destruction against the United States’ ” and urges “proactive, counter-proliferation efforts to deter and defend against the threat before it is unleashed.”

Madder than MAD

The Group asserts that at some point, Israel may have to drop its so-called nuclear ambiguity policy, and openly declare that it is a nuclear power: “In the event of an American/Israeli failure to prevent BN deployment in a hostile country or countries in the Middle East, Israel will have to maintain and declare a deterrent nuclear arsenal. This would necessarily involve precise and identifiable steps to fully convince enemy states of Israel’s willingness and capacity to use its nuclear weapons.”

The Group then lays out a policy madder than MAD (Mutual and Assured Destruction). It calls for Israel to give up the notion of tactical nuclear weapons for battlefield use because they are ineffective at that level. Resources should be deployed instead to much more powerful nuclear weapons for deterrence. The report states, “The most efficient yield for

Israeli deterrence, counterstrike and deployment purposes is a countervalue-targeted warhead at a level sufficient to hit the aggressor's principal population centers and fully compromise that aggressor's national viability."

The report details what it calls "ultimate" deterrence, that will deter an enemy first strike against Israel. If this is to be accomplished, "Israel must seek and achieve a visible second-strike capability to target approximately 15 enemy cities. The range would be cities in Libya and Iran, and recognizable nuclear bomb yields would be at the level sufficient to fully compromise the aggressor's viability as a functioning state."

The Group makes clear that Israel will not be constrained by the United States or any other power. "The Group points out that Israel must also convince all relevant adversaries that it has complete control over its nuclear forces. The purpose of such convincing would be to reduce or remove any adversarial considerations of pre-emption against Israel."

After reiterating the need to be able to knock out "between 10 and 20 city assets," the Group asserts, "Choosing countervalue-targeted warheads in the range of maximum destructiveness, Israel will achieve the maximum deterrent effect, and will neutralize the overall asymmetry between the Arabs and the state of Israel. All enemy targets would be selected with the view that their destruction would promptly force the enemy to be deterred from all nuclear/biological exchanges with Israel."

The Group's full strategic recommendation is that "It may become necessary under certain circumstances that Israel field a full triad of strategic nuclear forces" which would include missile-bearing submarines as well as bombers and ballistic missiles." Israel is, in fact, believed to have such a triad now, with the acquisition of German Dolphin class submarines capable of firing an Israeli-developed nuclear-tipped cruise missile. On June 8, while German Defense Minister Peter Struck was on an official visit to Israel, his Israeli counterpart made a request to purchase two of the even more advanced Class 212 submarines.

All of this is to be protected by a "multi-layered antiballistic missile system" as well as a "robust second-strike capability, sufficiently hardened and dispersed, and optimized to inflict a decisive retaliatory salvo against high-value targets," according to Project Daniel.

The Group's conclusion states: "What we are suggesting here is not merely that Israel remain committed to anticipatory self defense wherever necessary—after all, such a commitment is already understood—but that Israel now make fully doctrinal commitments to conventional forms of pre-emption in regard to WMD threats." It again, in conclusion, cites Cheney's NSS2002 as the model for this policy, but warns that there is "a distinct possibility that there will be certain conceptual/operational errors and failures in America's actual execution of the Bush Doctrine." Therefore, Israel's institutionalization of its doctrine "could now serve to enhance Israel's defense posture."

Unchanging Afghanistan; Whither Karzai?

by Ramtanu Maitra

Afghanistan's beleaguered interim President Hamid Karzai was a guest at the June 8-10 Group of Eight summit at Sea Island, Georgia. Before that, he was at Fort Drum, New York to thank the 10th Mountain Division for their help in Afghanistan. President Karzai, the Bush Administration's man-in-Kabul entrusted with the unenviable task of ushering in democracy in Afghanistan, is now a prisoner of the United States. He is surrounded by American bodyguards. He cannot step outside of his palace in Kabul, because the militia maintained by his Cabinet ministers may assassinate him. Similarly, the exact dates of his U.S. visit were not released.

Nonetheless, he has an important task to accomplish in the United States during his meeting with President Bush. Washington had long been pressuring him to hold the Presidential and parliamentary elections before the U.S. Presidential election is held on Nov. 2. Washington picked September as the month when Karzai should hold elections. Karzai tried to convince U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell otherwise last March, when he was in Kabul. But, Washington is unrelenting. What is good for Bush's re-election has got to be good for Karzai, the litany goes.

So, President Karzai was in Washington seeking \$100 million-odd to hold the elections; complaining about the security situation inside Afghanistan; brushing deftly over the warlordism and opium explosion; and urging President Bush to press Pakistan's President Pervez Musharraf, America's strategic ally on the war against terrorism, not to unleash al-Qaeda and Taliban militants inside Afghanistan to scuttle the hoped-for Afghan elections. It was certain that President Karzai would be promised whatever he would ask. But it is a foregone conclusion that the ground situation will remain unchanged in Afghanistan for years to come.

But President Karzai would do well to discuss with President Bush how to deal with the possible unraveling of the prisoner abuse scandal in Afghanistan. Facing pressure to open its secretive jails to outside scrutiny, the U.S. military said on June 9 it will allow the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to visit about 20 jails where the Americans are holding nearly 400 prisoners. The U.S. military has so far refused to allow Afghanistan's human rights commission into any of the prisons in the country.

The prisoner abuse scandal in Iraq has focussed more attention on long-standing allegations of detainee mistreatment by the U.S. military in Afghanistan, including claims of



The dates of Afghan President Hamid Karzai's June 6-8 trip to the United States had to be kept secret until he embarked, so shaky is his position relative to warlords who still hold sway in the provinces and in his cabinet.

beatings, hooding, and sexual abuse. U.S. investigations are under way into at least three deaths in custody: two homicides caused by “blunt force injuries” at the U.S.-held Bagram Air Base in December 2002; and another detainee death in eastern Afghanistan in June 2003.

Election Preparations

Before he planned to come to the United States, President Karzai had done his homework. He has “opened” voter registration centers in all 34 provinces. It is another matter, that only 3 million of the 10 million Afghans eligible to vote have come forward to register so far. Meanwhile, he has set up the new election law—the first of the post-war period. It guarantees a single vote to every citizen aged 18 and over; the law limits the duration of the election campaign to 30 days; and states that a Presidential candidate will win by a simple majority, among other clauses. The new law also dictates guidelines on the composition of Afghanistan’s bicameral parliament.

Karzai also met with the country’s opium warlords recently. All are friendly to both the United States and President Karzai, but none would disband, or even disarm their huge militias. They would rather wait, as they had always done before. With bumper opium crops, they will get bigger and stronger.

But President Karzai is aware that none of these ensures holding elections in September, or ushering in stability in Afghanistan. Since May, the anti-United States and anti-Karzai militants—a mixture of Taliban, al-Qaeda, foreign mercenaries from Chechnya, Uzbekistan, and China’s Xinjiang province, and Islamic Jihadis of Pakistan—have launched hit-and-run attacks throughout southern, southeastern, central, and northeastern Afghanistan. It is likely, if not a certainty, that they are helped from time to time by the warlords who have promised President Karzai the safe holding of the elections.

There exists a variety of complex reasons why Afghanistan is not fit for holding elections now. Among those myriad

of reasons, two stand out prominently. These are: the security situation inside Afghanistan; and the opium explosion. Both are thriving on each other, but individually each one is devastating as well.

Karzai’s Lack of Authority

To begin with, Karzai, a Popalzai Pushtun, was close to the Taliban when the Islamic militia emerged in the southern part of Afghanistan in 1994, but never had authority over any of the warlords. He was never in the good books of Pakistan Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), either. His honeymoon with the Taliban was short-lived. In 1999, his father was gunned down in Quetta, Pakistan. Karzai believes the killers were the Taliban. Subsequently, Karzai settled in Pakistan with the objective of linking up with the anti-Taliban forces led by the Northern Alliance. But Karzai reported that in early 2001, he had been served with an expulsion order by Pakistani intelligence, that he had to be out of the country by the end of that September, or he risked arrest or imprisonment, according to Steve Coll’s new book *Ghost Wars: The Secret History of the CIA, Afghanistan, and Bin Laden, from the Soviet Invasion to September 10, 2001* (New York: Penguin Books, 2004). At that time, and partially even now, the Pakistani intelligence and military were providing all possible support to the Taliban/al-Qaeda combo.

The Popalzai Pushtun identity that propelled Karzai close to the Taliban in the 1990s was also the reason why he is considered a “suspect” by the anti-Taliban, non-Pushtun warlords. In 1994, when Hamid Karzai was the deputy foreign minister in the post-Soviet government of Tajik-Afghan warlord President Burhanuddin Rabbani, Karzai was sidling close to Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, a Pushtun mujahideen, who had been the CIA’s darling in the 1980s. Hekmatyar, at the time, was lobbying rockets into Kabul to kill the Rabbani Cabinet members.

Acting on a tip that Karzai was plotting against the government, the Defense Minister’s security chief, Mohammad Qaseem Fahim (who is now Karzai’s Defense Minister and one of the top Tajik-Afghan warlords, with his militia roaming inside Kabul), had sent intelligence officers to Karzai’s Kabul home. According to Coll’s account, “They arrested the deputy foreign minister and drove him to an interrogation center downtown, not far from presidential palace. For several hours Fahim’s operatives worked on Karzai, accusing him of collusion with Pakistan. Karzai has never provided a direct account of what happened inside the interrogation cell. . . . Several people he talked to afterward said that he was beaten up and that his face was bloodied and bruised. Some accounts place Fahim in the cell during parts of the interrogation.

“The session ended with a bang. A rocket lobbed routinely by Hekmatyar into Kabul’s center slammed into the intelligence compound where Karzai was interrogated. In the ensuing chaos Karzai slipped out of the building and walked dazed into Kabul’s streets. He made his way to the city bus station

and quietly slipped onto a bus headed for Jalalabad. There a friend from the United Nations recognized Karzai walking on the street; his patrician face banged up and bruised, and helped him to a relative's house. The next day Hamid Karzai crossed the Khyber Pass into exile in Pakistan."

From the above incident, it is evident that Karzai had never been in a position to exercise authority over the warlords, from the time the Americans made him an interim President in 2001. The only friend he had then, it seems, was the American neo-con Zalmay Khalilzad, who is now the U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan. Khalilzad and Karzai went to the American University in Beirut around the same time and know each other from those days. Khalilzad was on the board of directors of the American oil corporation Unocal, along with former U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan Robert Oakley, a known Afghan-handler, at the time Taliban was getting friendly with the oil company. Unocal had formed a financial partnership to build the pipeline from Turkmenistan to Pakistan via Afghanistan in the 1990s. Taliban's military victory rejuvenated Unocal and the oil crowd in Washington. Coll quotes Khalilzad's assessment in an op-ed in the Oct. 7, 1996, *Washington Post* "It is time for the United States to re-engage [in Afghanistan]. The Taliban does not practice the anti-U.S. style fundamentalism practiced by Iran. It is closer to the Saudi model."

Khalilzad moved out of the Taliban fan club after Karzai's father was killed.

The Opium Explosion

The security situation has further worsened, because of the continuing U.S. support to the Afghan warlords. In September 2003, in a letter to President Karzai, who was in the United States to meet President Bush, the New York-based Human Rights Watch urged Karzai to "ask the United States once and for all to end the supply of arms and money to the warlords who are destabilizing Afghanistan and intimidating Afghans throughout the country."

The warlords now virtually run the regions. Most of them collect taxes and do not send even a part of the revenue to Kabul. Outwardly, they are supportive of Karzai, as long as Kabul does not interfere with their murderous activities. Nominally allied to Karzai, the powerful commanders run private armies and operate with relative impunity. Some benefit from the rampant opium trade, using the money to buy arms and to finance their militias, diplomats and analysts say. Private jails are common. Human rights groups blame militia commanders for a long list of abuses ranging from extorting money from businesses to breaking into homes, stealing property, smuggling cars, and drug trafficking.

The other unchanging façade of Afghanistan is the growing clout of opium. Skyrocketing production has officials worried that traffickers may potentially act to disrupt parliamentary and Presidential elections scheduled for September. The estimated opium production this year could be anywhere

between 4,000-4,200 tons. The much-hyped Karzai government plan to eradicate opium poppy this year has resulted in more land being put under poppy cultivation, and so, more opium will be hauled in by the warlords.

The central element in the government's anti-drug effort was a cruel joke. A \$3.6 million program that aims to cut poppy production by 25,000 hectares this year failed to cut anything at all. The campaign, sponsored by the British-run Central Poppy Eradication Force, started in April in the southern province of Nangarhar, one of Afghanistan's highest poppy-producing provinces. It failed to produce any result, simply because those who run the poppy-eradication program on the ground and those who earn money from the opium harvest were often the same people. Farmers in Nangarhar say that they can pay a fixed fee of \$100 per acre to convince local officials to overlook their poppy fields.

Strategic Setback

More opium production means more power to the warlords and further marginalization of Karzai and the Americans. For Karzai, and the warlords, Afghanistan remaining as before matters little. But, for the United States, among other nations in the region, the wholesale takeover of Afghanistan by the warlords and drug mafia will pose serious strategic setbacks.

U.S. strategic priorities are shifting in Central Asia, raising the likelihood that the United States will establish a long-term presence in the region. Under the Bush Administration's still-developing plans, U.S. military forces hope to maintain small-scale outposts in Uzbekistan, and possibly Kyrgyzstan. Uzbek officials seem receptive to such an arrangement.

Since 9/11, the United States has set up bases in Central Asia—at Khanabad in Uzbekistan, and at Manas in Kyrgyzstan—for playing a key support role for ongoing U.S. anti-terrorist operations in Afghanistan. It is evident that the anti-terrorist operation in Afghanistan was a mere pretext. In reality, America is showing a great deal of interest in expanding the existing infrastructure to be prepared for future strategic contingencies in Asia. U.S. officials also have hinted at exploring the formation of an Asian collective security organization, a so-called "Asian NATO." In addition, Washington is clearly making efforts to strengthen military ties with Japan, Southeast Asian states, and Australia. Thus, the determination to retain access to Central Asia meshes with Washington's overall strategy in Asia.

Afghanistan remaining firmly in the hands of warlords and drug traffickers will jeopardize, significantly, the "grand strategic vision" of the Bush Administration's Pentagon. On the other hand, without the warlords and opium explosion, the U.S. presence in Afghanistan would be well nigh impossible. Some observers believe that the so-called war against terrorism launched on Afghanistan was a pretext to go to Central Asia and prepare for the Iraq War. To that length, President Karzai has served his benefactors well.

‘To Be Ethical and Still Succeed’

Maxim Ghilan is a writer, journalist, and poet, based in Israel and France, who is the editor of I&P, the Israel & Palestine Strategic Update, founded in 1971 by Ghilan and Louis Marton. Maxim Ghilan is also founder of the International Jewish Peace Union (IJPU), the first Jewish organization to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as a partner in dialogue.

The following is the conclusion of an interview with EIR, conducted in early May by Michele Steinberg, in collaboration with Dean Andromidas. The first part of the interview appeared in EIR’s June 4 issue (“Israel’s General Staff: A Bunch of Dr. Strangeloves”).

Rarely do international, especially American, audiences hear directly from Israelis who have dedicated their work and their lives to a finding a just solution for peace. With 60 years of experience in Palestine and Israel, Maxim Ghilan brings an insider’s view of the pulse-beat of the region. In the first part, he discussed the danger to global stability posed by the alliance between the current regimes in Israel—run, in effect, by fanatics in the Army General Staff—and in Washington, run by Dick Cheney.

Ghilan warned about Sharon’s so-called “Gaza disengagement” plan, that “Ariel Sharon has never changed, and he never will. He wants a ‘Greater Israel,’ or, if you want, a Jewish-superiority state in all parts of historical Israel/Palestine.” Sharon is clever enough to know the mood in Washington, and to say the opposite. The current Israeli army general staff, said Ghilan, is “perhaps the most dangerous bunch of men on earth at the moment,” especially because they are backed by Washington.

“Yes, the Israelis can destroy the world, or ignite a world war that will,” Ghilan said. “The Israeli military has the necessary means to do so. And until Bush and Cheney came to power there was no other non-conventional power that considered using tactical nukes.” He noted, emphatically, “I am absolutely not against a small country also having defensive non-conventional weapons as the big countries have—as long as it is not ruled by demented leaders with paranoid ideologies. Here we have a bunch of Dr. Strangeloves. Shaul Mofaz and Bogey Ya’alon—or Dick Cheney—are not the proper depositories of world-destroying weapons.”

This conclusion begins with Ghilan’s judgement of the political future of the peace camp in Israel.

EIR: As a veteran of the peace camp in Israel—a founder of it—for many decades: How can the peace camp regain power in Israel?

Ghilan: You have in Israel, two sides, two peace camps. You have one, which is another silent minority; I’m speaking about the non-Zionist peace camp. In other words, those who say, “We don’t want to control anybody. We want a free Palestinian state, based on economic prosperity, beside Israel, and maybe in the later future, a Middle East Confederation or community.” They are a minority among the peaceniks everywhere. Then, you have a majority, which is the Zionist peace camp; and I mean people such as Beilin’s new Yahad Party, including Meretz; the left wing of the Labor Party (which is not very left wing, but—); even some people inside the Likud; some people inside the Shinui, which are economically reactionary, but pro-peace for the Palestinians; and the poorer rank-and-file of Shass, the Orthodox Oriental party who are against the Palestinians but for social justice. . . .

The equation is the following: If one supports the Zionist peace camp majority at some of its happenings, such as the massive demo that was held in Rabin Square, Tel Aviv, on May 15th with 200,000 participants, one really helps Shimon Peres who launched with his speech there a campaign for a new united national government with Sharon and Tony Lapid of Shinui at the top. If you don’t go to such events, if you remain pure and honest, you are confined to the rather small ghetto of the peace-and-justice camp.

I decided to participate, and as one of my friends told me: “We go there and when Peres starts speechifying we hold our noses and avoid the stench.”

In any case and unfortunately, a real, just peace, a really lasting solution, may only be reached after much more blood is spilt, maybe 25,000 more Israeli dead and about three times as many Palestinians. In the meantime one must evolve and disseminate a non-Zionist Israeli ethos for the future, an alternative code of beliefs and behavior that is both humanist and practical.

And continue fighting for justice and human rights wherever they are violated.

EIR: That is a perfect summary, which leads me to the last topic. Tell us about your background, your struggle for a peace.

Ghilan: I came to Palestine in 1944 as a refugee from Franco’s Spain, where my father was assassinated by Franco’s Falanges. As a young boy, I became a member of the Haganah, the Jewish Defense Organization which became the Israeli army later on. But when the Haganah sank the “Altalena,” an Irgun ship, and killed Jews, I moved over to the Stern group. Then, in the early 50s, I witnessed personally Arabs being tortured, and I gradually moved over from my nationalist views, to advocating two states, one Arab-Palestinian and the other Israeli, living side by side in peace. two states for the two peoples. This is my position since 1961.

I was the first Israeli to create a non-communist Jewish-Arab organization in Israel. It was called Koah Yozem, or “start-up force.” We have revived Koah Yozem as an affiliate to the International Jewish Peace Union and are already doing a lot of work in Jaffa, a mixed Arab-Jewish town, and will work with Israeli Bedouins in the Negev Desert. The Bedouins are the poorest of the poor Palestinians.

I was instrumental in the struggle against a military regime for Israelis and Arabs, which existed in the 1950s. I am a journalist, was editor of a major Israeli magazine and Deputy Editor of Uri Avnery’s weekly *Haolam*.

In 1971, in Paris, I created a publication called *Israel and Palestine* and, with some others, was the first Israeli mainstream person instrumental in establishing and helping a dialogue between part of the Israeli peace camp, and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the PLO. I was very much active in the field, for 23 years, travelling from Paris to Beirut, Tunis, Geneva, Vienna, New York, Washington, and so on.

Because of my pro-peace efforts, I had to become a political refugee and was warned I would be arrested if I went back to Israel. I went, and saw all the Palestinian leadership—in order to facilitate contact with the Israeli and Jewish peace camps—being supported secretly by Dr. Nahoum Goldman, then World Jewish Congress President and World Zionist Organization leader. I actually prevented, through secret diplomacy, killings of Jews, and through political action with the Quai d’Orsay (the French Foreign Office), saved Arab Palestinians who succeeded in leaving Beirut when Sharon invaded Lebanon, in 1982.

Yasser Arafat received me about 40 times; I saw other leaders, for instance Abu Jihad in Beirut as early as 1977, Abu Iyyad, Khaled al Hassan in Tunis and Paris, and so on. In 1993, when Arafat was allowed to return to Palestine, I was likewise allowed to come back to Israel, but not before a Cabinet member, Education Minister Shalamit Aloni, in Prime Minister Rabin’s government, intervened in my favor.

Since then, I have been active in Israel, in the U.S., and in Europe, sharing my time between Paris and Tel Aviv. I continue publishing *Israel and Palestine* as a newsletter.

With a number of Israeli and Jewish intellectuals and academic researchers, I created a Hebrew journal called *Mitan*, (“Charge”) that publishes the views of all segments of the Israeli non-Zionist peace-camp. *Mitan* is a free tribune.

I also keep in touch with Jewish and non-Jewish personalities throughout the world to encourage peace and pro-human rights activities. Let me add I appreciate the views of people who have an independent analysis of world events, such as Mr. Lyndon LaRouche, and I respect many, but not all, of his views, and agree with the conclusions of quite a few of his analytical articles.

Finally, I think Israel and the Israelis have to open themselves to the world, and stop being so ultra-ethnocentric. I think the Jews should again play the moral role they played for the last 2,000 years, serve as a bridge between ancient

philosophies and modern democratic views and cultures.

EIR: Our readers would appreciate knowing more about your life. Have you ever run for political office?

Ghilan: No, I never ran for office, and have not been affiliated with a political party, anywhere, since 1949.

After I witnessed torture of Arabs in 1954, it still took me 6 years—from 1954 to 1960—to become convinced that we need a two-state solution, even though I had progressive views.

In 1983 I created the IJPU, the International Jewish Peace Union, which was the first global Jewish organization to recognize Arafat’s PLO as a talking partner, and which convinced a peace-oriented Jewish-American group, the New Jewish Agenda, to adopt the same position.

EIR: So you forged a path in history.

Ghilan: Maybe, and I was also instrumental in such things as helping the dialogue between Israeli leaders and even ministers, and the late Hissam Sartawi, a Palestinian PLO leader who was assassinated by Abu Nidal on behalf of the Iraqis, for his contacts with people like me. Sartawi and myself also went to Washington to meet Jewish-American leaders, but he was expelled from the United States by Henry Kissinger.

For my pains, because I worked for Israeli-Palestinian peace, Saddam Hussein’s agents tried 3 times to assassinate me—as they assassinated, finally, Hissam Sartawi. For 3 years I walked about in Paris with a heavy hand-gun in my pocket. It was a pain. Talk of romantic, gay Paree!

So much for a bit of background. Up to this point, it has been a very adventurous, and very frustrating life, but a very satisfying one, because I did precisely what I thought I had to do. There are very few people in the world who can say that.

If you want a few more details: my father was a French-Jewish businessman who took Spanish nationality, and during the Spanish Civil War helped the Republicans, and was then killed by Franco’s thugs. He was also a Socialist. My mother, Jewish and born in Berlin, was at one stage a secretary at the German Foreign Office, the *Ausswertigesamt*, and helped foil a takeover of the democratic government by Kapp and his putschists. She met my father during the Versailles Peace Conference. She went there with the German Foreign Minister after World War I.

My paternal grandfather was a rabbi, and a cabbalist, and strangely enough, a Trotskyist at the same time. And he went the way of many Jews—to Buchenwald, where I know for a fact he was gassed, because the International Red Cross found the records of his gold teeth and of the hair of his beard that had been carefully stored by the S.S.M. for industrial use. “Ordnung muss sein” as they said, you must keep things in good order. Tidy.

So, I have an investment in the fate of the Jews, a personal and family investment, which coincides with the interest of all human beings; and first of all—of the Palestinians.

Australia Is in the Middle Of the Iraq Torture Scandal

by Allen Douglas

For the second time within a month, the Australian government is beset with allegations that it has carried out, covered up, and/or condoned torture against defenseless human beings.

The first scandal broke on May 13, when the government's own Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission (HREOC) issued a report, showing that the government had committed severe abuse against the children of asylum-seekers whom it had locked up behind barbed wire for years at a time, under appalling conditions (See "Australia Tortures Children in Camps," *EIR*, May 28). In response, Prime Minister Howard and top ministers of his government stated that they had no intention of changing the government's procedures, since that would "send the wrong signal."

The second scandal, which is still raging, broke a mere two weeks later, when Parliamentary hearings revealed that Australian military officers attached to the Coalition Provisional Authority, had been aware of the torture at the infamous Abu Ghraib prison for many months. Although they had bombarded Canberra with reports on the matter, not only did the Australian government not do anything, it staunchly maintained that senior government officials, including Defense Minister Robert Hill, Foreign Affairs Minister Alexander Downer, and Prime Minister John Howard himself, only learned of the torture when pictures surfaced in the world's news media in late April.

However, a review of some 20 hours of hearings on the subject in the Australian Parliament in late May and early June, combined with Australian press reportage and other material in the public domain, demonstrates that the only conceivable way that the Australian government could not have been aware of what was taking place in Abu Ghraib, was if it *did not wish to know*. Even in that event, Australia is still culpable of violating the Geneva Convention, as well as the Nuremberg Principles respecting "knew or should have known."

Australia was and still is a combatant on the ground in Iraq, and its vaunted Special Air Service (SAS) forces have captured dozens of prisoners, as has its HMAS Kanimbla, which is in charge of the naval blockade of Iraq; these prisoners are Australia's responsibility under international law. The Australian government is fully aware of that, as shown by its demand for a letter from the United States in 2002, to absolve

it from responsibility for any prisoners captured by Australian troops in Afghanistan, who were then turned over to the United States. Though such a claimed absolution is highly dubious, a recent frenzied search by the Australian government has failed to produce any such letter with respect to Iraq.

In addition to the documented evidence of child torture in Australian internment camps, and what is surfacing about Australia's role in Abu Ghraib, more and more evidence is emerging that the Australian government not only allowed two of its citizens to disappear into the hellhole of Guantanamo Bay for the last two years, but that it was aware that those Australian citizens were being tortured, and did not lift a finger to stop it.

To that list of crimes, one must add the Howard government's passage of a series of Nazi-modeled "anti-terrorist" laws, without parallel even in Cheney's United States or Blair's Britain (See *EIR*, May 7). Its Anti-Terrorism Bill 2004, which will come up for passage in Parliament on June 15, explicitly authorizes, by name and under Australian law, President Bush's executive order which established secret military tribunals and the Guantanamo Bay regime. Still another law to come up June 15, the National Security Information (Criminal Proceedings) Bill, will authorize the government to use secret evidence in terrorism, espionage or treason trials, to which the defense will have no access, and thus no ability to confront, nor cross-examine.

In the matter of Abu Ghraib, compare the facts on the ground, which show the constant involvement of Australian military personnel at the center of discussions over torture at Abu Ghraib, to the torrent of lies which the Australian government has issued about that reality, including its almost-preposterous claim that no Australian Cabinet official was aware of the abuse until late April.

The Facts

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) began complaining to the "coalition of the willing" about prisoner abuse no later than May 2003. On July 23, Amnesty International presented a report to a military delegation of the coalition, documenting at least one specific case of torture in Abu Ghraib, which it also released at a press conference in Baghdad.

In late August/early September, Secretary of Defense

Rumsfeld sent the commander of the U.S. military prison at Guantanamo Bay (“Gitmo,” as the U.S. military calls it), Gen. Geoffrey Miller, to Iraq for 10 days, to “Gitmo-ize” interrogation procedures there. The new torture regime, along with an increasing volume of complaints by ICRC, Iraqis, and others, intensified discussion on the applicability of the Geneva Convention to Abu Ghraib and other U.S.-run Iraqi prisons.

Beginning in September at the latest, no fewer than seven Australian military lawyers began a series of visits to Abu Ghraib. According to testimony to the Australian Parliament, Col. Mike Kelly, one of Australia’s two senior lawyers in Iraq, visited Abu Ghraib “numerous times” as a liaison to ICRC. Another Australian lawyer, Major George O’Kane, was attached to the legal office of the coalition’s commander in Iraq, Lt. Gen. Ricardo Sanchez.

In October, the ICRC issued a report which documented beatings, forced nudity, prolonged handcuffing in uncomfortable positions, and other clear violations of the Geneva Convention. Major O’Kane was detailed to liaise with the ICRC, and to prepare a response to its report, claiming that the Geneva Convention should not apply at Abu Ghraib. O’Kane visited the prison at least five times, while another five Australian lawyers visited the prison at least once each. O’Kane provided a copy of the October ICRC report to Australia’s other senior military lawyer, Lt. Col. Paul Muggleton.

On Nov. 28, the Iraqi Provisional Governing Council’s Minister for Human Rights, Abdel Basat Turki, reported to Muggleton about abuse in Abu Ghraib. Turki later resigned from his post, because his complaints of severe prisoner abuse were ignored by the coalition. Both Australia’s Foreign Affairs department and Attorney General received a copy of Muggleton’s report on the meeting. As the visits to Abu Ghraib and numerous discussions with the ICRC continued, a series of increasingly-alarmed weekly situation reports (“sit-reps”) flooded back to Canberra, to four departments of government: Defense, Foreign Affairs, the Attorney General, and the office of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (PM&C); although the latter—it is claimed—beginning only at the end of March. On December 24, O’Kane’s letter was signed by Abu Ghraib commanding officer Gen. Janis Karpinski.

The letter argued that, “where absolute military security so requires, security internees will not obtain full Geneva Convention protection,” while claiming they would be treated “humanely.” The letter also stated that ICRC visits to the prison would cease. In February, as the scandal neared a public breaking point in the United States, Lt. Col. Muggleton gave senior representatives of Australia’s Defense and Foreign Affairs departments detailed reports on the abuse at Abu Ghraib, and on the sacking of the prison’s commander, General Karpinski, for allowing the torture.

The Lies

The Abu Ghraib scandal first began to break in Australia on May 11th, when Defense Minister Robert Hill told Parlia-

ment that no Australian personnel knew about “matters of abuse” until a CNN report of January of this year. After initial Senate hearings, which established that Major O’Kane had visited Abu Ghraib 5 times between August and January, Defense Force chief Gen. Peter Cosgrove and Defense Department Secretary Ric Smith issued a statement on May 28, in which they claimed, incredibly, that: “No Defense personnel were aware of the allegations of abuse or serious mistreatment (of detainees) before the public report of the US investigations in January 2004.” Since they had to account for Major O’Kane, the two stated that O’Kane’s recollection was that “he heard about the seriousness of this issue about the same time [as] the CNN media reporting in late January. As part of his work in the coalition headquarters, Major O’Kane worked on a response to the first October 2003 (Red Cross) report. It is understood from Major O’Kane that the October 2003 report raised general concerns about detainee conditions and treatment, but no mention of abuse.”

On Sunday, May 30, Prime Minister Howard appeared on Channel 7 TV, and stated that “I’m told by Defense that Major O’Kane has told Defense that the October report did not contain references to abuse but rather to poor conditions. In no way are we trying to cover up.” Ignoring Australia’s Geneva Convention responsibilities, Howard also claimed that “We don’t have anything to hide about it, because no Australians have been involved in the mistreatment of prisoners.” However, under stiff questioning in Parliament two days later by the opposition Australian Labor Party (ALP), Cosgrove and Smith were forced to acknowledge their initial statement was wrong. Smith admitted that Major O’Kane had seen Red Cross reports of October and November, documenting severe abuse. However, they said, attempting to shunt the blame onto O’Kane, “While it might have been Major O’Kane’s understanding that the October working paper raised general concerns about detainees’ conditions and treatment, this is not an understanding that we would have shared or endorsed,” acknowledging that the allegations were “serious by any standard.” Cosgrove refused to let O’Kane appear before Parliament, even though he was back in Canberra by this time, claiming that he was “too junior an officer.”

Howard, meanwhile, left for the United States to meet Bush on a U.S.-Australia Free Trade Agreement, where he released a statement claiming that the abuse scandal was merely “a plain case of very bad communications.”

Even the nation’s media was incredulous. The *Herald Sun* of June 3 noted, “A stream of reports warning of serious allegations of abuse in Iraqi prisons went to four government agencies, including the Prime Minister’s Department. Despite regular warnings to dozens of bureaucrats, diplomats, and military officers from November last year, none apparently sent the reports up the chain to their ministers.” The *Adelaide Advertiser* exclaimed the following day, “Dozens of officials and military officers were aware of concerns from October onwards, but we are led to believe that not one recognized the

importance of the information and the fact it was a time bomb.”

Howard, meanwhile, was talking out of both sides of his mouth. He claimed, on the one side, that he “would have acted on the scandal if told,” while, on the other, said that since no Australians had been involved in the abuse, there was no obligation to take the matter up with the United States. “I think we have discharged all of our moral responsibilities,” he whined.

It must be remembered, that the February ICRC report charged that the *coalition forces had tortured numbers of detainees to death.* (See *EIR*, May 21) And still, no one in the Australian government saw fit to even to inquire about the matter.

The Australian government has been caught red-handed in a web of lies and sophistry, and is terrified that the scandal will hurt it in the Federal election expected in August. This hysteria shone through in a TV appearance by Foreign Minister Alexander Downer on June 8. Downer, who has a fetish for wearing fishnet stockings, almost popped a garter in response to a question on the matter: “I mean, to suggest that somehow Australia is culpable in this whole exercise because an Australian major, which is a very junior officer, was involved in some assistance with the drafting or the full drafting of a letter . . . That doesn’t mean Australia somehow is culpable in the Abu Ghraib atrocities, which seems to be the extrapolation of this . . . I think that is quite a preposterous sort of proposition. If the government is involved in a cover-up, then the Government therefore *ipso facto* must have known about the atrocities. How could the government have known about the atrocities? . . . I don’t believe for a minute those officers saw that sort of abuse taking place in the Abu Ghraib prison. I don’t think for a minute Australians would ever condone these sorts of abuses, and officers in our military are trained, and you’re talking of legal officers here, who understand the Geneva Conventions.”

Two Australians in Guantanamo

Perhaps the best answer to Downer’s bluster, is found in his government’s attitude toward two of its own citizens, David Hicks and Mamdouh Habib, who have been kept at Guantanamo Bay for the past two years as “disappeared persons,” with no charges filed against them. If Downer’s government is prepared to acquiesce in the mistreatment or even torture of two Australians, why would they lift a finger for Iraqis? And evidence is now emerging, in part as a by-product of the Abu Ghraib scandal surfacing in Australia, that both Australians were tortured, at Guantanamo and in Egypt beforehand (in the case of Habib), or while being held by U.S. forces in Afghanistan before being sent to Guantanamo, in the case of Hicks. The Australian government, in both cases, heard complaints of the torture, but chose to ignore them. As recently as May 20, Howard said that Hicks had not claimed mistreatment, and that, even if he had, “We do

have to take those allegations with a grain of salt. These allegations that Hicks and Habib have been ill-treated have only come since the stories of American abuse have surfaced. We didn’t hear anything about them last year, or the year before.”

In the same parliamentary hearings which turned up the evidence of Australian military lawyers being aware of the Abu Ghraib torture, one of Howard’s own officials proved him a liar. Given the notoriety of these cases in Australia, it is impossible that Howard could merely have been mistaken. Department of Foreign Affairs official Ian Kemich revealed that both men, during their Guantanamo imprisonment, had in fact complained to Australian officials of serious abuse. Hicks, who had been picked up in Afghanistan as an Al-Qaeda sympathizer, told Australian intelligence officials that he had been beaten in late 2001 by U.S. forces in Afghanistan. His account was corroborated by Taliban supporter Shah Mohammed, who was Hicks’ cellmate in a Northern Alliance prison in December 2002, when he saw him tied up and beaten with bare fists by U.S. soldiers.

Habib’s account, also corroborated by a cellmate, was even more serious. Habib said that the Australian high commissioner in Pakistan had authorized his transfer to Egypt, where he had been extensively tortured, including with electroshock. (U.S. intelligence is known to use “third countries” for interrogation, to avoid the Geneva Convention.) When he arrived at Guantanamo, he complained to his cellmate, Terek Derghoul, about being constantly dizzy and unable to walk right.

Derghoul, who was released from Guantanamo in March, said he spent almost three months in a cage alongside Habib, and saw him beaten by anti-riot soldiers and sprayed with mace. Habib himself told an Australian consular official who visited him in Guantanamo in November 2003, that his detention was “torture,” and that he had been humiliated. Derghoul also said that Habib is covered in a tropical rash and has sharply deteriorated, both physically and mentally. “He kept repeating to himself, ‘They have killed my family,’” Derghoul recounted. “Any letters he received, he thought they were fakes.” Habib’s wife, Maha, told Australia’s Channel 7 TV, “He thinks we are dead. God knows what they have done to him.”

Under pressure about the matter in Australia, Howard raised the two cases with President Bush during his U.S. trip; Bush assured him that Hicks and Habib would both be tried before military commissions in August. Habib’s lawyer, Stephen Hopper, charged that the military commission would be a “show trial,” because the evidence had been obtained “under duress” (torture), and was unreliable. “It’s about time the Government came clean about who signed the authorization to send him, an Australian citizen, to Egypt. And I never thought I would see the day when the Australian Government would aid and abet the torture and abuse of an Australian citizen on this scale.”

Italicus Train Bombing: Was Aldo Moro the Target?

by Paolo Cucchiarelli

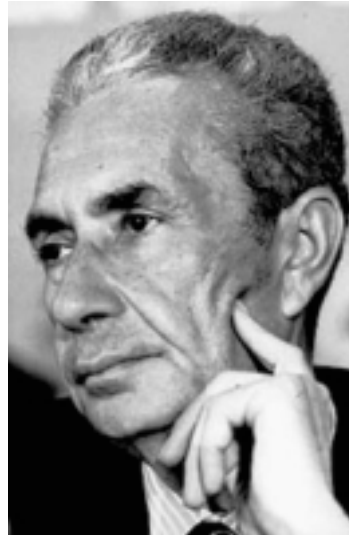
Following the warnings of Lyndon LaRouche and EIR about the danger of a new, global “strategy of tension” by the international synarchist networks, such as the bombs placed aboard of several Spanish trains all destined to come into Madrid at the same time on March 11, our correspondents have sought the expertise of anti-terrorist experts, historians, and political leaders in Italy, which was a major target of the original “strategy of tension” in the 1970s and ’80s.

*Paolo Raimondi, the leader of the LaRouche movement in Italy, has met on several occasions with Paolo Cucchiarelli, with the Italian national press agency ANSA, a renowned author of books on these matters, including *Lo Stato Parallelo* (The Parallel State) co-authored in 1997 with Prof. Aldo Giannuli, a consultant for the Parliamentary Commission on Massacres (Commissione Stragi), and in 2003 *La Strage con i Capelli Bianchi: La Sentenza per Piazza Fontana* (The Massacre by the White Hats: The Piazza Fontana Findings) on the Milan bomb attack of Dec. 12, 1969.*

As a result of these conversations, Paolo Cucchiarelli is making available to EIR some of his reflections and research on the Italy’s experience with the “strategy of tension” blind political terrorism of the 1970s and 1980s.

Aldo Moro was the head and leading statesman of Italy’s Christian Democracy, and served as Prime Minister five times, as well as in many other cabinet posts. He sought to create a government of the nation’s two majority parties, the Christian Democrats and the Communist Party of Enrico Berlinguer. For this reason, he made himself a target of the those whose interest lay in keeping the Cold War hot. He was kidnapped on March 16, 1978, by the “Red Brigades,” and after a highly publicized captivity which traumatized the nation, he was murdered on May 9.

Aldo Moro was leaving Rome to join his family for a short vacation on the mountains of Bellamonte near Trento, on Aug. 3, 1974. He was aboard the train *Italicus* which was bombed; 12 died, and 48 were wounded. At 1 a.m. on Aug. 4, the fifth car of the train exploded, while inside a tunnel under the Apennines, and caught fire. The bomb exploded when the car was only 50 meters from the end of the 18 km tunnel. Had it gone off earlier, and deeper inside the tunnel, the death toll would have been far higher. The train was carry-



Aldo Moro was Italy’s Foreign Minister and head of the Christian Democratic Party, when what is now revealed to have been a series of attempts began in 1974, to kill him or force him to change his policy of bringing the Communist Party into government. The right-wing synarchists disguised these terrorist acts as “left anarchist”; they ended in Moro’s murder.

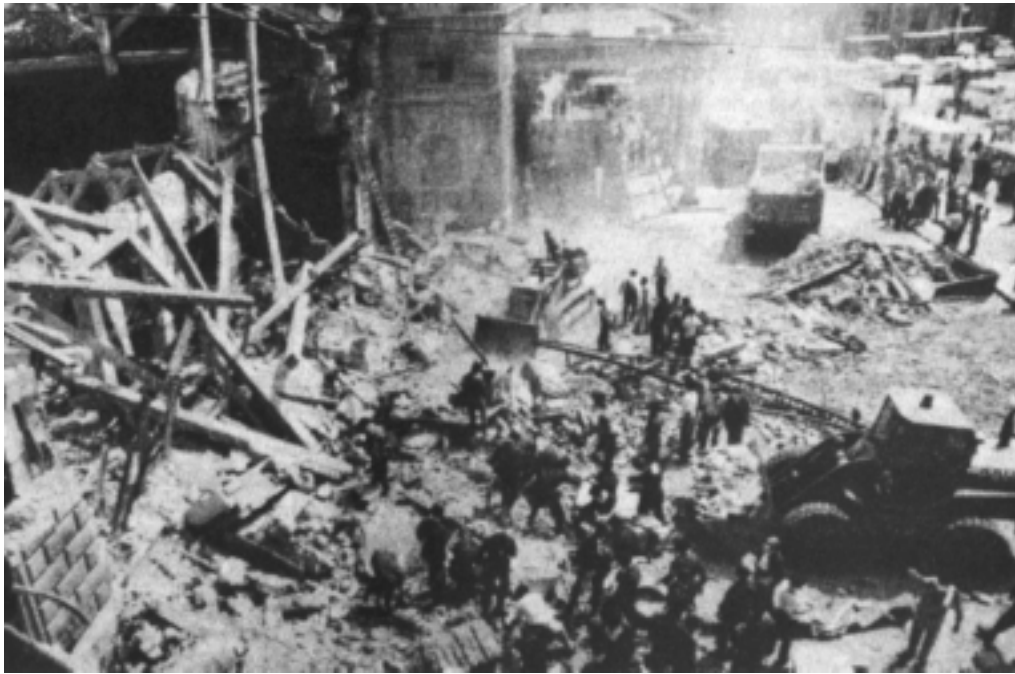
ing 400 people, but Moro had gotten off and had to return to Rome, when he was called back to his office at the last moment to sign some urgent documents. This dramatic episode has been unknown until now. It was revealed by the statesman’s daughter Maria Fida Moro, who also made public some confidential thoughts of her mother, Eleonora, on this event which she has kept as a jealously guarded secret, because it was considered “exemplary” of the type of intimidation Moro was subjected to for his policy of national unity and dialogue with the Italian Communist Party (PCI) of Enrico Berlinguer.

That Aug. 4 was the last working day before the traditional Summer recess of what had been a terrible year for Italy: the referendum on divorce (May 12); the bombing in Brescia’s Piazza della Loggia (May 28); rumors of a so-called “liberal coup” planned for mid-August; the arrest of Gen. Vito Miceli, the head of the civilian secret service (SID) as part of the inquiry into the “Rosa dei Venti,” or “Compass Rose” (which is also the symbol of NATO); the coup structure with military protection, which involved businessmen and secret service layers who aimed to infiltrate terrorist groups and steer them towards specific operations.

In September that year, Foreign Minister Moro, visiting the United States together with President Giovanni Leone, received a threatening warning [from Henry Kissinger—ed.] not to continue on his slow but steady policy of dialogue with the PCI. Because of these threats, Moro became ill and returned immediately to Italy. Also in September, SID head Gen. Vito Miceli told the investigative Judge Tamburino: “Now you will no longer be hearing any mention of the black [fascist] terrorists. You will only be hearing about the others” (i.e., the “left-wing” or “red” terrorists).

The ‘Red’ Phase Gets the Green Light

Was this the green light for the second phase of the “strategy of tension?”



The 1980 bombing of the Bologna central train station was notorious; but six years earlier bombs hit the Italicus train Moro had just gotten off, as his daughter has just revealed. The March 2004 Madrid bombings had the same profile, despite the 'al-Qaeda' label hurriedly stuck on.

During August also, the resignation of President Richard Nixon, because of the Watergate scandal, had closed an epoch.

That was also when the red terrorism phase started, with the same aim as the black: Red Brigades leader Alberto Franceschini came to Rome and began preparations for an spectacular kidnapping. The target was Giulio Andreotti, who was supposed to be kidnapped and kept in the area of Maccarese, near Rome. Shortly thereafter, though, Franceschini and Renato Curcio, the two long-time Red Brigades leaders, were arrested, thanks to intelligence provided by an infiltrator named Silvano Girotto. A few years later, Franceschini, testifying to the Parliamentary Commission on Massacres, exposed the existence of a sort of “remote control” by men in Gen. Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa’s anti-terrorism department in the Carabinieri—“they could arrest us whenever they wanted,” he said—and by the Israeli Mossad, that had had contacts via emissaries with the Red Brigades from some time.

Mario Moretti took over the new terrorist leadership from that time on.

Moro had been telling his immediate collaborators for some time, that he wanted to retire from politics. Maybe now we can better understand the reasons for his fear. In 1976 the Red Brigades built up the Roman column and began preparations for an attack at the heart of the state: The original targets were Moro, and two other DC statesmen who had also served as Prime Minister, Amintore Fanfani and Giulio Andreotti. But from the Summer of that year, the Red Brigades’ only target was Moro, and his kidnapping was carried out on March 16, 1978.

‘The Bombs Are Ready, Stay Calm’

Now back to the *Italicus* train. It had to leave Rome’s Tiburtina Station at 9:30 p.m., but the train was assembled beginning at 5:30 at Termini, the main station in Rome. The bomb exploded in the middle of the night, near the end of the tunnel outside San Benedetto Val di Sambro, between Florence and Bologna. It had been delayed leaving Florence, which stroke of luck meant the massacre was not of bigger dimensions.

No one claimed responsibility for this terrorist act, which Interior Minister Emilio Taviani indicated was one of the most mysterious aspects. Further, the original suspect group, the neo-Nazi terrorist cell in Tuscany, which was also suspected of having connections to Licio Gelli’s Propaganda 2 freemasonic lodge, was let go.

But, now that we know that Moro was the target of the *Italicus* bombing, many other episodes assume a new meaning. For example, a possible relevant fact has to do with an SID employee named Claudia Ajello, who was initially implicated by the investigation, because she had been overheard making a suspicious telephone call on July 31, from a shop in Aureliana St., very close to the SID headquarters. Two people testified that they overheard Mrs. Ajello saying, “the bombs are ready” and speaking of trains and borders. According to the investigative records, she told the person on the other of the phone: “The bombs are ready. From Bologna there is a train to Mestre. There you can find a car to cross the border. Be calm, the passports are ready. Be calm.” Mestre, near Venice, was also a center of the Ordine Nuovo black terrorists, which came out in the investigation into the Dec. 12, 1969 Piazza Fontana bombing in Milan. On that day, Moro had

told to his family: “We are at war.”

Mrs. Ajello was a Greek-language translator, who was used as an informant, and also to infiltrate the Greek emigré opponents of the military junta in Athens. Whereas the SID stated that they had not probed the *Italicus* massacre, Mrs. Ajello’s defense was that she had been phoning her mother, and what was overheard as “bomb” was the word “blond,” and that she had used the term “sex bomb” because she was planning a tourist vacation. When she was questioned, two months after the fact, Ajello was accompanied by SID’s Captain Lo Strumpo, who was present for the entire interrogation. At the end, after incredible and almost comical situations, Mrs. Ajello was sentenced to two years in jail, “because one cannot in any way presume that Mrs. Ajello, who for eight years has proven capable of delinquent intentions, will be able to abstain in the future from committing crimes.”

At the same time, another incident occurred, which should now be reconsidered in a different way. A Francesco Sgrò told a lawyer, Mr. Basile—who, in turn, reported the story to Giorgio Almirante, the head of the neo-Fascist party MSI-DN; who, in July, informed Dr. Santillo, the head of the anti-terrorist department—that explosives were hidden in the basement of the University of Rome’s Physics Department, destined for use against the *Palatino* train inside Tiburtina station. The explosives were alleged to be in the hands of extreme left students, under the supervision of Communist Party member Prof. Davide Ajò. This attempt to implicate the left parties collapsed within hours, but the role played by Sgrò remained unclarified. At the time, there were many rumors about terrorist actions. This warning came on July 18; the telephone call of Mrs. Ajello took place on July 31. But afterwards, the tension relaxed a bit, although the newspapers continually reported rumors about the coup attempt.

After the *Italicus* bombing, on Aug. 12, Sgrò went to the leftist paper *Paese Sera* and reported that he invented the story just to get some money from the MSI. What is important and interesting about this, is that the *Palatino* train was scheduled to leave Rome at 5:30 p.m., the same hour that *Italicus* was being readied at Termini Station to depart at 9:30 p.m. from the Tiburtina station. The coincidence permits us to reasonably suppose that Mr. Sgrò has been in some form informed of the preparation to bomb the *Italicus*.

The ‘Cavallaro Case’ and the ‘Super SID’

Another significant event to better analyze the *Italicus* bombing is the so-called “Cavallaro case,” after an officer in the military justice system, who revealed the existence of the “Compass Rose” structure in March 1974. As a 23-year-old officer with the right covers, he was able to enter all the Italian military bases. A coup, planned for April 1973, had been postponed until May 1974. But in March, Cavallaro, then under arrest, began to talk, and revealed that there were members of both the Italian and American secret services inside

the organization’s leadership, as well as some powerful multinationals. This network, through intermediaries, “managed” both black and red terrorist groups. It was the so-called “Super SID,” whose existence was known already. The question: Is Super SID the same thing as Gladio, or are they close but different entities?

Many began to speak about the “secret of the *Italicus*.” Ermanno Buzzi, a black terrorist, was killed in Novara prison because he was ready to make revelations on the *Italicus* and other massacres.

Other Attempts on Moro

Furthermore, Aldo Moro had been the target of strange car accidents and curious medical treatments that undermined his health instead of improving it.

In two separate incidents while he was Prime Minister, two tires on his official car blew out simultaneously. After the first, the Prime Minister’s office explained that they were Winter tires that could not be driven at high speed. But the incident took place while Moro was en route to San Pellegrino, at the time of the birth of the center-left government, and when physical threats had been made against him in certain right-wing papers (but not only these). The second time, both tires exploded while Moro was travelling to Apulia.

Many other threats and warnings against Moro and his policy have still to be told.

In 1976, an important CIA agent named Philip Agee was asked if there had been “infiltrations into the Communist parties and into right and left extremist organizations?” He replied: “These infiltrations happen in various ways, above all through the recruitment of militants who could be blackmailed over their legal problems, or who have been pushed into criminal situations. There are also many ‘volunteers.’ These agents are used to collect intelligence, but also for provocations and in organizing spectacular acts of violence, such as in those exemplary acts of the *Italicus* and of Piazza Fontana.”

Another of Moro’s daughters, Maria Agnese, during the first “Moro Trial” on July 20, 1982, reported on a dialogue she had with her father after the *Italicus* massacre. This is what one can hear from the tapes: “The only episode I remember, in which he spoke in a precise manner of the phenomenon of terrorism, was not related to the Red Brigades, but to the *Italicus* massacre. We did not talk about it immediately after the bombing, but some time later. He said that there are similar interests between the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, and he thought that the *Italicus* was part of these interests. Even if they are different in their implementation, but in Italy are similar. He made an observation, starting from the tragedy of the *Italicus*, and told me: The Soviet Union and the U.S.A. have a coincidence of interests on what has to happen in Italy.”

Was this “coincidence,” that Moro and his policy had to be stopped at all costs?

Malaysia, China: Ties Of Centuries Celebrated

by Gail Billington

Malaysian Prime Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi made his first state visit as Malaysia's Prime Minister to China from May 27 to May 31. The state visit in itself reflects a history of ties between the two ancient countries that date back 600 years, to the historic visit of China's famous Admiral Zheng He, who visited Malacca, then the capital of Malaysia, during his fleet's years-long journey of world exploration.

The Malaysian Prime Minister's state visit also coincided with the 30th anniversary of official ties between his country and China, ties that were established during the Cold War, when Malaysia's second Prime Minister, Tun Razak Hussein, took the bold decision to visit China from May 28 to June 2, 1974, and to meet with Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai. With that step, Malaysia became the first country in Southeast Asia to establish official ties with China.

A soon-to-be-released book on Malaysia-China relations, written by author Razak Baginda, describes Tun Razak's official visit as "a small step for Tun Razak, but a giant leap for the region." That trip also signaled the shift of Malaysia's foreign policy from pro-West, to one that was more equidistant.

In honor of these two historic events, the year 2004 has been designated Malaysia-China Friendship Year with a vast array of events being held throughout the calendar. One special celebration will be held in honor of Admiral Cheng He's voyage to Malacca.

Economic Links Booming

Prime Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi is already well known to China's leaders, having served as Malaysia's Foreign Minister before succeeding Prime Minister Tun Mahathir bin Mohamad six months ago. In September 2003, while still Deputy Prime Minister, Badawi paid a visit to China, where he was officially received by Prime Minister Wen Jiabao in the Great Hall of the People, followed by a courtesy call to President Hu Jintao. That gesture of respect by the Chinese leadership was reciprocated by the size and makeup of the Malaysian Prime Minister's current 800-person delegation to China, including representatives of 80 Malaysian firms.

China is Malaysia's fourth-largest trading partner, while Malaysia is China's seventh-largest. In a paper written by Dr.

Lee Kam Hing and Professor Lee Poh Ping on Malaysia-China relations, the authors said: "The sharp rise in trade between Malaysia and China in the last few years has been due, in part, to the liberalization in trade ties between the two nations. During the mid-1980s and the late 1990s recession, a number of Malaysian companies were forced to venture overseas, including to China, in search of investment opportunities. Malaysia has long recognized the tremendous potential in China. With a population of 1.28 billion, China represents a huge market."

Bilateral trade between the two countries was worth \$1.58 billion in 1993, grew to \$2.1 billion in 1998, and then boomed to \$13.2 billion in 2003. The two authors added that Malaysia accounted for 25% of China's trade with all of the 10-country ASEAN group of nations in Southeast Asia. China is the largest buyer of Malaysian rubber and the biggest importer of palm oil. The bilateral trade grew over the course of more than a decade, 1990-2003, at an average annual rate of 24%.

Ties between the two are expanding in other significant ways. There are now some 10,000 Chinese studying in Malaysia, while Chinese nationals are the fourth-largest group of tourists to Malaysia.

Following the bilateral talks between Prime Ministers Wen Jiabao and Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, the two leaders witnessed the signing of four memoranda of understanding between the governments, and six memoranda of agreement between the private sectors of the two countries. At an earlier Malaysia-China Business Dialogue, a further 28 memoranda of understanding had been signed by the private sector firms.

In his speech to the dialogue, Malaysia's Prime Minister proposed five areas of cooperation between the private sectors of the two countries: construction, information and communication technology and biotechnology, education, healthcare, and franchise arrangements.

Malaysia's 'Ice-Breakers'

Malaysia's internationally-known long-time Prime Minister and advocate of new international economic/financial institutions, Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, was also a strong advocate of boosting Malaysian-China ties, according to Tan Kai Hee, Secretary General of the Malaysia-China Friendship Association. The Secretary General said of Dr. Mahathir: "He was another ice-breaker like Tun Razak. Throughout his time in office, China and Malaysia cooperated well."

Tan Sri Michael Chen, who had participated in the original 1974 delegation led by Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak (the father of the current Deputy Prime Minister) to the historic May 28, 1974 meeting with Mao Zedong and Zhao Enlai, commented on the current state of relations: "All things considered, I think [Malaysia and China] have gone very far. We can look back and say that we did the right thing. There is a Chinese saying that every 30 years, the river changes course. The change has benefited our two countries."

International Intelligence

Afghan Fighting Rages In Taliban Strongholds

U.S. troops have been battling throughout June in the Taliban stronghold along the borders of south central Uruzgan, southeastern Zabul, and Kandahar provinces. According to southern Kandahar's Afghan military commander, Khan Mohammad, about 70 Taliban suspects have been killed. "Most of the people killed have died due to bombings in different mountainous areas," he said. The intense fighting was triggered by increasing attacks on U.S. troops, foreign aid workers, and those Afghans who are appearing in the voter registration centers to register for the planned September elections. Taliban suspects have been consistently blamed for all these attacks.

Contrary to expectation and predictions, the U.S army and its western allies have so far failed to stamp out the remnants of the former fundamentalist Taliban regime. The presidential and parliamentary elections have been put back from June to September. It is unlikely that Kabul will be able to hold even sham elections in September.

"Taliban's continued attacks on foreign troops, aid workers, and governmental interests is not only a proof of the United States-led coalition's failure in curbing terrorism, but would also cast a shadow over the landmark elections slated for September," maintained former Afghan army officer, Col. Mohammad Jihangir.

Al-Sistani Warning Was Felt at UN

Grand Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani on June 7 issued a stern warning to the UN Security Council to abandon Iraq's "provisional constitution" as illegal. Iraq's supreme Shi'a spiritual leader issued an open letter to the chairman and members of the Security Council, warning them that the inclusion or even mention, in any new UNSC resolution, of the Transitional Administrative Law (TAL) would lead to "dangerous consequences." The TAL, drafted under the occupation and its influence, is regarded by some

as a new "constitution" to be included in discussions of the permanent constitution after the interim period.

News wires reported that Al-Sistani's warning was taken into consideration in the final draft of the resolution of the Security Council, and therefore the TAL was not mentioned in the UN resolution adopted June 9.

Al-Sistani's message read: "We have been informed that there are those who are attempting to mention the so-called 'Transitional Administrative Law' in the new UNSC resolution concerning Iraq, in order to give it international legitimacy. This 'Law' was drafted by a non-elected council under the occupation and through direct influence from it, and it would bind the national congress that will be elected in the beginning of the next year to establish the permanent constitution of Iraq. This matter is in contrast to all laws and is rejected by most members of the Iraqi people. Therefore, any attempt to give legitimacy to this 'Law' through mentioning it in the international resolution would be regarded as an act against the Iraqi people, and would be a foreboding of dangerous consequences."

The TAL included major changes in the Iraqi social and political structure, turning Iraq into a federation of regions, dividing the country into ethnic or religious regions, and giving the Kurds an independent status and veto on future Iraqi constitutional deliberations.

Pentagon Mentions Bombing of Three Gorges

A Pentagon report, picked up in *China Post* on June 9, implies use of the threat of bombing the Three Gorges Dam as a deterrence policy. Lyndon LaRouche emphasized the same day that the threat of war on China, from the Pentagon report and from an ongoing mobilization of anti-China forces in Taiwan, with help from Japanese layers around the fanatic mayor of Tokyo, Shintaro Ishihara, was becoming the central reality of developments in Asia.

The report from the Pentagon on the Peoples' Liberation Army's combat capa-

bility, issued May 28, states that the asymmetric capabilities Taiwan possesses or is acquiring, could deter an attack from mainland China by making it unacceptably costly. "Taiwan's air force already has a latent capability for airstrikes against China," the report states, adding: "Leaders have publicly cited the need for ballistic and land-attack cruise missiles. Since Taipei cannot match Beijing's ability to field offensive systems, proponents of strikes against the mainland apparently hope that merely presenting credible threats to China's urban population or high-value targets, such as the Three Gorges Dam, will deter Chinese military coercion."

While Taiwan's Ministry of National Defense declined to comment on the Pentagon report, a number of analysts said that once made public, it would only exacerbate relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait.

Computer Voting Decried in Venezuela

The Aug. 14 national vote on recalling President Hugo Chávez of Venezuela, is set to rely on computerized voting. Venezuelan Vice-President Jose Vicente Rangel announced on June 7 that the recall referendum must be held with computerized "touchscreen" voting. Will Diebold Corporation be determining Venezuela's fate? Rangel also expressed total confidence that Chávez would win the referendum and "give a beating" to the opposition on the day of the recall vote. He referred to the huge pro-Chávez rally that was held this past weekend, and addressed by a raving President, as "the true referendum."

At the Sunday rally, held to counter the mass anti-Chávez rally held in Caracas the day before, Chávez said he would personally head the campaign to defeat the recall, and called for organizing commando units in every town and city in the country to "get out the vote." He declared that the objective was to garner votes twice the 2.4 million names pulled together by the opposition to convoke the referendum; and that he planned to rule Venezuela "until 2021." To a cheering

CHINA offered on June 5, to hold another round of talks on North Korean denuclearization on June 25, for envoys from North and South Korea, China, Japan, Russia, and the United States. U.S. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld repeated, also on June 5, Dick Cheney's threats on his April Asia tour that too-long diplomatic negotiations were giving North Korea time to develop and sell nukes to terrorists. Rumsfeld spoke to an international security conference in Singapore.

TONY BLAIR must be "delusional," declared former Iraq chief weapons inspector David Kay on June 6 in London. "Anyone out there holding—as I gather Prime Minister Blair has recently said—the prospect that ISG (Iraq Survey Group) is going to unmask actual weapons of mass destruction is really delusional. . . . The problem is the unwillingness to take the responsibility of saying a few simple words: 'We were wrong'."

CHINA'S military is already superior to that of Taiwan, wrote Washington China hand David Shambaugh in the *Straits Times* on June 10; although the Pentagon is claiming the Chinese military will be superior to Taiwan's only by 2008. There has been more progress in modernizing the People's Liberation Army (PLA) in the last five years than the previous 25, Shambaugh, of George Washington University, said. "They've already tipped the balance in many areas."

ISRAEL has developed its first cruise missile. *Jane's Defense Weekly* reported on June 10 that the surface-to-surface cruise missile has a range of at least 300 kilometers. Called the Delilah-GL (Ground Launch), it is a version of an air-launched missile. According to Israeli Military Industries, the turbojet-powered missile has a range "well beyond 300 kilometers." It can carry a 30-kilogram warhead.

crowd, Chávez roared that the opposition was "a devil with foreign masters," and made a point of singling out for praise the Jacobin leader Lina Ron, who recently told the Miami Herald that her supporters were "armed to the teeth."

International analysts agree that while Chávez does not have majority support in the country right now, the splintered opposition and lack of a single figure who can challenge Chávez's hold on power—not to mention computerized voting manipulation—could mean that the lunatic President might even win the recall vote.

Finally, U.S. Offers Iraqis Public Works Jobs

In what can only be described as a "better late than never" proposal, some U.S. military commanders in Iraq are proposing to beat back insurgency in Iraq by offering public works jobs, reported a June 8 wire in the *Wall Street Journal*. In Baghdad, Maj. Gen. Peter Chiarelli, a career tank officer who commands the U.S. Army's First Cavalry Division, is talking about launching a campaign focused on repairing sewers, sanitation, and electricity, which would provide urgently needed employment.

In an interview, General Chiarelli pointed out that the United States has a limited amount of time to "convince the Iraqi people we can make life better for them." He plans to spend as much as \$240 million on low-skill public works projects for tens of thousands of otherwise unemployed Iraqis. Paul Bremer had been holding back funds for carrying out large-scale public projects related to rebuilding the power grid and the oil industry. General Chiarelli made an obvious point, telling the *Journal*: "The harder we work to get dollars for these projects, the fewer of my soldiers will get shot at. I am convinced of it."

In Baghdad's Al Rashid district, through one of the poorer neighborhoods, General Chiarelli is planning to put at least 15,000 Iraqis on the payroll for the next couple of weeks, repairing roads and electrical networks. A similar project is slated for Sadr City, the Shi'ite slum named after Mugata

al Sadr's father. In these areas, Chiarelli plans to spend \$20 million to clean out and repair clogged sewer lines and \$25 million for a new landfill.

Test Trains To Cross Korea DMZ in October

"The South and North . . . shall test run on the linked sections of the railways in October 2004," said a joint statement of the two Koreas, issued after their June 2-5 meeting in Pyongyang. "In addition, the two sides will open the Seoul-Sinuiju (west side) road and the East Coast road no later than in October." The western road leads to the Kaesong Industrial Complex, and the other leads to Mt. Kumgang in the East.

The two Koreas also agreed to set up by the end of June a joint agency with South Korean management to run the Kaesong Industrial Complex just north of the DMZ; and finalized paperwork allowing the South to provide water, electricity, Internet service, and other infrastructure to South Korean businesses to begin operations in a pilot zone of Kaesong, starting in September. Kaesong will be connected to the rail and road connectors. Fifteen firms out of 136 South Korean applicants seeking to operate in the Kaesong complex have been selected, including watch maker Romanson. A next round of economic cooperation talks will be held Aug. 31-Sept. 3 in Seoul. South and North Korea also each agreed to open seven ports to the other. North Korea has agreed to open four more ports—Haeju, Wonsan, Hungnam, and Chongjin—in addition to the already-opened Nampo, Najin and Kosong. South Korea will open seven of its ports, including Pusan, Inchon, and Kunsan. Only vessels registered in third countries, such as China and Panama, have so far been allowed between the South and the North.

The economic agreement followed a key military agreement on June 4 when chief generals met for the first time since 1945 at South Korea's Mt. Sorak and signed to prevent border clashes, halt propaganda broadcasts against each other along the inter-Korean border, and jointly protect shipping.

Financial Vultures Try to Topple Kirchner

by Cynthia R. Rush

When Argentine Finance Minister Roberto Lavagna presented on June 1, his government's final offer on restructuring the \$81 billion in public debt on which the country defaulted in December of 2001, representatives of the speculative vulture funds and other financial predators who have spent the last 15 years savagely bleeding Argentina, went berzerk. The plan, they said, was no good, proving once again, that President Néstor Kirchner was not negotiating "in good faith"—even though the June 1 offer improved somewhat on the proposal originally made in September 2003.

Kirchner's offer proposes to write off 75% of the market value of the debt, rather than the nominal face value, thereby slightly reducing the size of the original "haircut." The remaining 25% will be restructured through three different types of bonds with maturities of between 30 and 40 years. Unlike the 2003 plan, the June 1 offer includes the restructuring of \$18.2 billion in accrued interest unpaid since the 2001 default, as well as a GDP-escalator clause, which stipulates that bondholders will be paid more, when and if the country's Gross Domestic Product grows by more than 3% a year.

This, Lavagna said, is a reasonable and responsible offer. It represents what Argentina can actually pay, without jeopardizing its economic growth and the still fragile living standards of its population. On June 8, he added that this is the final offer, made by "the sovereign State," and will not be changed. "Now, in the market, each one will have to decide what works best for him."

The predators were outraged. Hans Humes, co-chairman of the vulture fund front group, the Global Committee of Argentina Bondholders (GCAB), said his group was "extremely disappointed," with the proposal, and would lobby the Group of Seven nations to reject it. "Clearly, there is a political issue here between what they want to pay, and what they can pay," Humes told *The New York Times*. "Come on," he whined, "they *can* pay more."

Kirchner has to Go

As they have made clear from the moment Argentina defaulted in 2001, the fascist banking interests that stand behind the vulture funds and the International Monetary Fund, have never had any purpose other than crushing the Argentine na-

tion-state. To achieve that goal today, they have launched efforts to overthrow President Kirchner, now a major obstacle in their path.

It is not that Kirchner is the best or most perfect President that Argentina has ever had. He has made mistakes, seen in his tendency to be sucked into the machinations of the left-wing synarchists that run the country's human rights apparatus. These are typified by former 1970s Montonero terrorist, now Presidential adviser, Horacio Verbitsky. A George Soros collaborator, Verbitsky is intent on reviving the climate of the 1970s fratricidal "dirty war"—itself orchestrated by synarchists on both the left and the right—to destroy a country that, as Kirchner puts it, "is still in hell."

As the financial beast-men see it, however, Kirchner's unpardonable sin is that he has stood up to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and to the usurious private banking interests that still think there is more on the Argentine carcass to be picked. He has drawn a line in the sand, and will not allow the Argentine people to be trampled on and humiliated again. Whether he knows this consciously or not, he has taken up what Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche outlined in an early May reply to a question posed him by an Argentine youth in the province of Neuquén: "The national political issue for the nation today, must be insight into the determining relationship between the struggles of Argentina's patriots and the international monetary-financial system associated with the IMF, and its Schachtian-like, rapacious policies. Given the assumption that a patriotic national leadership is supported by the people, the possibility of an Argentina-determined remedy for the crisis depends upon defeating the policies represented currently by the IMF/World Bank and the related 'vulture funds.' "

The Plotters Gather

Efforts to overthrow Kirchner are seriously underway, carried out under many political guises, but never far from the underlying economic cause that drives them all.

Exemplary was the secret meeting held on May 20 at the Patricios Army Regiment in Buenos Aires, allegedly a gathering of a diverse group of retired military, businessmen and other "patriots" to celebrate national independence day—which happened to be five days away on May 25. Learning of the meeting, Kirchner sent his Defense Minister José Pampuro to investigate, and upon his unexpected arrival, Pampuro discovered a group that included military officers who had been purged by Kirchner when he first took office, bankers, and businessmen linked to former President Carlos Saúl Menem, as well as political operatives and former government officials.

Noteworthy among the attendees were Gustavo Breide Obeid, friend and ally of Spain's fascist Blas Piñar, whom LaRouche has identified as a leading figure in a new international Hispanic terrorist apparatus; and Vicente Massot, director of *La Nueva Provincia* newspaper, who, in the 1970s,

belonged to the Nationalist Restoration Falange, led by Air Force synarchist Jordan Bruno Genta. Genta's son-in-law, Mario Caponnetto, together with his brother Antonio, are part of the Blas Piñar network.

But the presence at this meeting of 'Menemista' businessmen Aldo Ducler and Miguel Iribarne gets back to the economic issues at the heart of efforts to dump Kirchner. Now under investigation for money-laundering, Ducler and Iribarne typify the dirtiest of the financial interests that reigned supreme during the 1989-1999 government of Carlos Menem, when the country was ripped apart and looted by a free-market and privatization rampage that drove it into a crisis from which it has yet to recover.

As soon as the Defense Minister entered the room on May 20, and it immediately fell silent, one of the attendees, Enrique "Coti" Nosiglia, former Interior Minister in the 1983-89 Raúl Alfonsín government, piped up, "Hey, we're not conspiring."

Naming the Names

Kirchner thought otherwise. He immediately linked the May 20 meeting to the permanent machinations directed against his government by powerful economic groups. In an interview with *Página 12* published on May 23, he elaborated that these groups "want a President who has a little power, but not too much, so as to manage in an orderly way only the needs of determined interests. But watch out if you touch [those interests]. . . . If you dare do that, you're called irresponsible. I am not irresponsible. I understand how the world works, and what interests are in play."

Kirchner and members of his inner circle charged that the May 20 meeting exemplified the forces that were conspiring against, and attempting to destabilize, his government. When that charge was challenged, Kirchner became more specific. He pointed to the grouping of Mont Pelerinians, among them former Presidential candidate Ricardo López Murphy, and other "Chicago boys," who were trained by old University of Chicago guru Arnold Harberger to impose the free-market dogmas he taught them, and destroyed several Ibero-American nations during the 1980s and 1990s.

López Murphy's think-tank, FIEL, and the like-minded CEMA, are among those groups that benefitted from the criminal policies imposed during the 1990s by Carlos Menem, Kirchner said. "I say these groups are has-beens, representative of the decade of the 1990s, defenders of Argentina's indebtedness and convertibility," referring to the British colonial currency-board system imposed by Menem's former Finance Minister Domingo Cavallo in 1991, which pegged the peso to the dollar in a one-to-one parity. In statements made on June 4, Kirchner elaborated, "this is not a plot or a conspiracy, but what I'm saying is that there are sectors that want a different kind of country," or a return to the past, "and my obligation is to tell

this to our citizens."

Kirchner didn't mention what López Murphy and his FIEL friends had tried to do during López's two-week stint as Finance Minister in March of 2001, when they proposed cutting the budget by \$2 billion, eliminating 95,000 state-sector jobs, and closing down public universities, in order to pay the foreign debt. But he did report that FIEL had sent a delegation to New York in late May, shortly after he and Finance Minister Lavagna had been there, "to express totally different positions and to try to make it impossible for us to govern." This was a reference to the presentation given by a FIEL delegation May 26 in New York, before the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the Council of the Americas, where it railed against Kirchner's economic policies, warning they would fail.

Implying involvement by López Murphy's friends, Interior Minister Aníbal Fernández charged at the same time that a group of Argentine business "consultants," had told the Merrill Lynch brokerage house that Kirchner would not finish his term in office. Carlos Menem has made a similar threat.

In a most revealing statement, López Murphy replied that Kirchner's statements were "nonsense," meant only to distract public opinion from the really important issues, such as the government's debt restructuring deal, which López Murphy attacked for not offering more generous terms to the vulture funds. He accused Kirchner of demonstrating "authoritarian" tendencies.

At a time when the Argentine people should be united to confront the onslaught of the vulture funds and the IMF—a new IMF mission will arrive in Buenos Aires June 15 to begin squeezing the government to improve its debt restructuring offer—the only Ibero-American President who has stood up to the IMF and the vultures to defend his country's national interests is, instead, under attack from several domestic quarters. The identity of some of the attackers is no surprise. The intelligence-linked Seprin news agency accuses Kirchner of being a terrorist sympathizer, and they peddle U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney's "axis of evil" line that Kirchner is in league with other "Marxists"—Brazilian President Lula, Venezuela's Hugo Chávez, and Fidel Castro are named.

Others, like Peronist Juan Labaké, or former Congresswoman Elisa Carrió, may be victims of their own ambition—if not something more malicious. Labaké helped launch a criminal suit against Kirchner, charging him with stealing funds from the government of Santa Cruz province when Kirchner was Governor, while Carrió, who has also implicated Kirchner in criminal activity, has just founded the "Hannah Arendt Institute." This is named for the lover of Nazi "philosopher" Martin Heidegger, and its alleged mission is to help produce the new political leadership the country needs.

Leadership? Pus might be a better word.

Oil Gets Germans To Rediscover Nuclear Power

by Rainer Apel

The shock at the drastic increase of crude oil and gasoline prices over the last few weeks, and the uncertainty over the future safety and affordability of fuel supplies, have caused two political responses in Germany: on the one hand, the immoral announcement by the ecologists that high oil prices were good for the development of “alternate” energy sources like water, wind, solar, and biogas; on the other, new initiatives to revive nuclear power technology, as a real alternative to fossil fuels.

The first was featured heavily at the World Renewables Summit on “alternate energies,” held in Bonn throughout the first week of June, with the official sponsorship of the Red-Green German government. The summit resulted in proposals for wind, solar and biogas “alternatives” to future oil-supply crises; making things worse, the German government announced a special, lowered-interest credit line of about 500 million euros from the state-run Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau for the development of such “alternate” technologies.

The moral side was featured in initiatives like a memorandum of the Bavarian state government, urging the reversal of the exit-from-nuclear agreements signed between the industry and the Red-Green government in 2002. The Bavarian memorandum, publicized as the aforesaid Renewables Summit began, states that against the background of increasing uncertainties for the future oil supply, nuclear power must be revitalized, so that Germany can build nuclear power plants again. In 20 years, no new nuclear power plant has been built in Germany, and the foul deals signed between the government and the industry two years ago made a final exit from nuclear technology over the next 20 years official policy.

The Bavarian initiative received support from Hesse, when State Governor Roland Koch called for new power plant construction, in an interview on June 9. The irrationality of the nuclear exit had to be reversed, Koch said, and nuclear technology should be seen as an alternative to the uncertain fossil fuels on which the country’s energy supply depends today. Katherina Reiche, another prominent Christian Democrat like Koch, pointed out that the Red-Green exit policy had already done severe damage to nuclear science in Germany. Whereas in 1976, university diplomas still went to 216 nuclear engineers, there were only 15 in 2003. Whoever is courageous enough among German youth to show interest in nuclear technology, must emigrate to other countries like France, China, or Brazil, where university studies in this sec-

tor are still available at a scope worth mentioning. And Germany’s nuclear power industry has repeatedly warned that in any emergency in their sector, they would have to request specialists from abroad to help the Germans, who do not have a reserve of such specialists anymore. Germany was hardly even able to handle the Red-Green exit in a responsible and safe way, with its own engineers.

France Is Resuming Nuclear

The German power sector says that by 2020, five new nuclear power reactors will definitely have to be built—just to replace those older reactors that have to be shut down and replaced by then.

The Bavarian initiative is said to be closely linked to the new French government’s push for a revitalization of nuclear reactor projects in France and Europe. Government and parliament, just a few weeks ago, voted up a bill that grants the permit for at least one new nuclear power complex with a capacity of 1,600 megawatts. A timetable has not been decided, but if built, it would be a reactor of the EPR (Enhanced Pressurized Water Reactor) type, a modernized fission technology developed as a joint project by the two leading nuclear power technology producers of France and Germany, AR-EVA (formerly Framatome) and Siemens. A contract for the construction of such a reactor by 2007—the first contract of this kind in Europe—was signed already two months ago between France and Finland.

Similar momentum for nuclear power in several eastern European countries is related to Russian offers for cooperation: Czechia and Slovakia have announced plans to build two plants each, Bulgaria wants a new complex, and there is interest also in Hungary and Croatia.

Whereas these are all traditional fission-technology projects, Russia and France are pushing for cooperation in thermonuclear fusion, and have backing also by Germany in the planned ITER (international thermonuclear experimental reactor) project. The French have offered their long-time nuclear power complex at Cadarache as the site of the envisaged ITER, but a decision has repeatedly been postponed, because another group of nations, led by the United States, has so far favored a site in Japan.

Russia is also proposing the development of fast breeder reactor types, as a more efficient source of nuclear power than the standard fission reactors. To an extent, the Russians can build on the experience of the Germans, who also pursued the breeder technology during the late 1960s and 1970s, and were pioneers on the breeder front but abandoned it under the impact of the spreading ecologist ideology in the 1980s. As in the cases of China, South Korea, and South Africa, where breeder technology is promoted, the Russians can also be expected to develop a system in the coming years.

In comparison, the revised public debate in Germany is a cautious step; but hopefully the dominant ecologist ideology can be drive back, to open the door for atoms again.

IMF Caused Killer Flood In Hispaniola

by Jorge Luis Meléndez Cárdenas

The devastating floods and mudslides that killed more than 2,000 men, women and children, and wiped out entire towns on both sides of the Haitian/Dominican Republic border on the island of Hispaniola in late May, might have been triggered by week-long torrential rains; but the tragedy was no “natural disaster.” It was the entirely predictable consequence of decades of looting on the part of the international banking elites, the deliberate stripping away of natural resources the net export of capital to pay the debt, and austerity policies cold-bloodedly imposed by the International Monetary Fund.

Beyond the deaths, thousands remain homeless, while entire crops of bananas, rice, and other foods were lost; many cows, sheep, and pigs drowned; and dramatic devastation was wrought to the ecology of the region.

As Many as 4,000 Deaths

Just one week after the May 16 presidential elections in the Dominican Republic (DR), heavy downpours began for three days across the island. Those rains eventually caused the flooding of the Soliette River, which begins in Haiti but which crosses into the neighboring DR, where it is called the Rio Blanco. The most devastating effect of the flood was concentrated on the area of Jimaní, a small border province in the DR, and in the neighboring zone on the Haitian side. The flooding caused the deaths of nearly 2,000 people in Haiti, and another 500 on the Dominican side, as far as the official reports go. Some estimates are that as many as 4,000 may have died.

Engineer José Miguel Méndez Cabral, consultant to the Dominican College of Engineers, Architects, and Land Surveyors (CODIA) and also an hydraulics specialist, told this correspondent that Hurricane Georges in 1998 clogged up the flow of the Rio Blanco, by dragging millions of tons of gravel into its depths, creating an artificial dike in the disaster area that was never dredged out, for lack of funds.

Between the evening of May 22 and 3:00 AM the next morning, 247.8 millimeters (nearly 10 inches) of rain fell on the area, causing a flood of over 200 million cubic meters of water to pour into a basin with a flow capacity of only 1,686 cubic meters per second, which only 24 hours earlier had been a dry river bed.



The deterioration of living conditions on both sides of the island, through the repeated hammer blows of IMF austerity policies, has made the task of maintaining the basic infrastructure of the two nations increasingly difficult.

Experts blame the flooding on deforestation, but the question to be asked is, *why* are these populations deforesting their own nations? The answer is that there is no electricity in many parts of the country, and neither gas nor other fuels are made available to the population, so they are forced to turn to the inefficient burning of wood and charcoal to heat water, cook food, and otherwise survive.

This is not just going on in the region affected by the recent floodings; the gravity of the situation can be seen in the Dominican capital of Santo Domingo itself, where, on orders of the IMF, the generation and distribution of electricity was privatized, both raising the cost of the service and making it less reliable. The companies—primarily of foreign origin—who obtained the concessions, have invested little or nothing in new generating capacity or in improving distribution systems.

While in the period immediately before the elections, the lights were nearly always on, after the elections, the Dominican Republic has returned to near daily black-outs, sometimes for 10 or more hours a day. This correspondent had to wait more than two days in order to complete and transmit this article, due to constant blackouts which made the use of a computer impossible.

The Haitian case is even more pathetic, especially since the deterioration of its environment dates much further back. The situation there considerably worsened with the three year-long embargo imposed against the country in 1991 by the first Bush Administration, after Jean-Bertrand Aristide was ousted the first time. Given the impossibility of importing fuel to cook food, the desperate Haitian population began to cut down trees, whenever and wherever they could. The United States and other member countries of the Organization of American States, which approved the genocidal embargo against Haiti, bear a large measure of responsibility for this latest tragedy of the flooding.

Business Briefs

Brazil

Rollovers Show Dollar Debt Default Threat

For the first time in over six months, Brazil refinancing dollar-denominated obligations in the first week of June, thus, proceeding full steam-ahead towards default. Last month, Brazil's Central Bank cancelled several debt auctions, because they were not willing to pay the interest rates "the market" demanded. Now, with June not half over, the Central Bank held an auction to sell dollar-swap credits, to roll over 40% of the over \$900 million of the swap credits which come due on June 17.

The decision reversed a seven-month policy of redeeming outright all dollar-denominated bonds, as well as the dollar-swaps which companies use to hedge on the value of the real when they came due. By not rolling over the debt, the bank reduced the percentage of its total public debt which is linked to the dollar, from over 37% about 18 months ago, to around 17% today, and cut the total dollar hedge contracts outstanding in half, from \$26.1 billion in November, to \$13.2 billion now. The government repeatedly held up those facts as "proof" that Brazil was no longer so vulnerable to a debt crisis.

In a floating-rate system, dollar-linked debt is the most vulnerable to fluctuations of a nation's foreign exchange—as Mexico found when the infamous tesobonos blew out in Dec. 1994. Every time the national currency devalues, the value in local currency of the dollar-denominated debt soars, and if creditors demand payment, the Central Bank has to have enough foreign exchange to cover the outflow.

Russia

Default Fears Hit The Banking System

Two medium-sized Russian banks have recently defaulted on bonds, and were shut down by the government on June 8, thereby spreading concerns for a repeat of the 1998

crisis. Like Brazil, Turkey, and other so-called "emerging markets," the Russian banking system is right now suffering from repatriations of foreign hot money. Furthermore, the Russian government has started to impose tighter money-laundering legislation.

The first victim was Sodbiznesbank, which was shut down under the new money laundering laws, and as a consequence defaulted on ruble bonds on May 25. When rumors spread that CreditTrust, another medium-sized Russian bank, was linked to Sodbiznesbank, investors withdrew money from the bank and sent it into liquidation as well. In early June, CreditTrust therefore failed to meet bond obligations.

Many more, and probably bigger, default cases are expected to erupt soon in the Russian banking sector. Russian banks are now closing down credit lines to other Russian banks, which means that liquidity in the interbanking market has disappeared. Usually, interbanking interest rates in Russia are about 2% to 3%. But on June 8, the rate quadrupled from 3% late on Friday to 12%, while at some point that day, it even shot up to 20%. The Russian media is speculating about a "black list" of other troubled banks that might be targeted by the government in the coming weeks.

Nuclear Power

'Neutron Source' Reactor Inaugurated

One of the world's most modern nuclear research reactors was inaugurated in Munich on June 9. The FRM II, also known as the "neutron source" reactor, was opened for regular operation in a ceremony, attended by Bavarian State Governor Edmund Stoiber and German Interior Minister Otto Schily. The research reactor, built for 450 million euros, has the advantage of producing more neutrons than average nuclear reactors, from which researchers have so far received neutrons only as a by-product from the regular processing. The neutron-producing capacity of the Munich site is almost the same as the one at the world's biggest existing such facil-

ity in Grenoble, France.

Since the Munich reactor works with very densely-packed fuel elements of highly-enriched uranium, ecologists and anti-war activists have, with the open support of the U.S. Administration, fought the research project for years on grounds that it might or would be misused by the Germans to breed atomic bombs.

The FRM II is, however, designed for producing neutrons that can be used for numerous industrial processes, from materials research and development and testing of new special alloys, to the development of special new high-tech ceramics, and development of new methods of nuclear medicine. About 30% of the research reactor's work will be for paid special projects for industry, including machine-building, electric engineering, chemical and biological production.

Oil

Speculators Making a Killing on Futures

Large speculators in the world oil price per barrel have been making unusually large profits on surging oil futures, reported the *Hong Kong Standard* and London *Financial Times* on June 6 and 7, supporting U.S. Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche's accusation that speculators, not supply-and-demand, are driving up the price of oil to prop up the bankrupt monetary-financial system. Led by hedge funds, speculative interests are raking in the money, having, in the words of one trader, "discovered the real black gold is oil futures." A number of hedge fund managers that have placed bets on oil, made significant gains as oil prices have soared. Some of the riskier hedge funds, who had "long" positions in oil derivatives—betting that the price would increase—have made a "killing."

Oil "has been our savior," said Duncan Brown of Winton Capital, the London-based managed futures fund, quoted in the *Financial Times*. "We have made a lot of money because we have been long," he said, adding that the hedge fund has even increased its bets on oil.

BRAZIL'S National Development Bank (BNDES) has returned to a police of state intervention, based on long-term "strategic planning of the economy," BNDES' Vice President Darc Costa announced June 3. The 1990s model of "the invisible hand which does all," without state intervention, will be replaced by the concept given up in the 1970s, Costa said. BNDES will no longer act as the investment bank to which it had been reduced, but as the development bank which it was founded to be.

GERMAN Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, at the G-8 summit on June 9, said that high oil prices are due mainly to speculative and security concerns, fed by instability in the Middle East. Only a minor share of the price has to do with production as such; said. most of the drastic price hikes of the recent period are due to speculation by hedge funds and others, Schröder said.

'**MONSTROUS**' bubbles are about to burst and might force Fed Chairman Greenspan to announce emergency rate *cuts*, stated a European banker following Greenspan's address via satellite to a London banking conference on June 8. Greenspan stated at that conference that the "ample liquidity" which the Fed had provided to the financial system in recent years might soon be removed. "The FOMC is prepared to do what is required to . . . achieve the maintenance of price stability," Greenspan said.

BRITISH house prices rose another 2.2% in May, and are up by 20.4% over a year ago, Halifax Bank, Britain's biggest mortgage lender, reported on June 8. In April, house prices rose by 1.8%. The average British real estate property now costs nearly 158,000 pounds. A lack of new housing is adding to the sharp price rise. Halifax reported that there was a 3% fall in the number of private sector new houses completed in the first three months of 2004, compared to 2003.

According to published reports, there has been a significant jump in bets on oil derivatives in the New York Metal Exchange (Nymex) in the past month. Speculators accounted for 20% of the oil futures market in recent weeks—the highest level ever—up from 3.5% in 2003. Hedge funds that specialize in futures now account for a large proportion of oil trading, having rushed into the futures market after computer-generated statistics pointed to oil. Kitson said, "When the market is going up, they buy. So it can be self-perpetuating and push the price up further."

Traders admit that the rate at which money is flooding into the oil futures market is driving up the price of oil by as much as 33%. David Kitson, global head of energy trading at J.P. Morgan, said that speculators "could account for about \$10 a barrel."

Britain

Household Debt Jumps 27% in a Year

British households are in a far worse debt situation than either the government or the Bank of England are calculating, according to new research from the Capital Economics think-tank, reported by *Guardian* economics editor Larry Elliott on June 7. In April, net mortgage borrowing had risen 27% over April 2003; 60% over April 2002; and a "staggering" 131% over April 2001.

But mortgage debt is not the only debt burden on British households. New Labour Chancellor Gordon Brown is claiming that low interest rates make any repeat of the end-1980s crash impossible, but his calculations leave out financial reality.

Researcher Vicky Redwood of Capital Economics reported that, while interest rates now are 4.25% [raised to 4.5% on June 11—ed.] rather than 15% in 1989-90, overall debt is much worse. If mortgage principle payments, credit card, overdraft, and other unsecured debt repayments are added, "income gearing" is now much closer to 1989 levels. (Income gearing refers to the percent of profits eaten up by gross interest.)

Current "income gearing" is at 19%

rather than the 7% claimed by the government, Redwood found, because unsecured debt is growing faster than secured debt, Redwood reports. "If interest rates rise in line with market expectations to 5.25% by the end of 2005, and debt continues to rise at its recent rate, income gearing will surpass its 1990s peak by the end of 2004—in fact, income gearing (including repayments of debt) is already above the level at which household borrowing started to slow in the late 1980s."

Deregulation

Senator Demands FERC Make Enron Repay West

At a press conference in Everett, Washington on June 7, U.S. Senator Maria Cantwell (D.-Wash.) called on the Department of Justice to release the rest of the Enron tapes that contain conversations between the bankrupt company's day traders; in the tapes, the traders are heard bragging about how they had ripped off customers in California.

Partial transcripts of the tapes have been released over the past few weeks. On the basis of what is on the tapes, western utilities, and the Attorney General of California, are suing Enron and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), in a renewed attempt to try to force repayment of some of the billions of dollars stolen by Enron—and other power marketers such as Reliant Energy, Williams, and Duke—to California, Washington, and other states whose economies and treasuries were looted in the electricity deregulation fiasco of 2000-2002.

Rep. Jay Inslee (D-Wash.) has asked that Bush Administration's FERC to reconsider the constraints they have placed on western utilities requesting refunds stemming from the manipulation of the electricity market during 2000-2001. So far, FERC has only allowed utilities to file for refunds for Enron overcharges after June 25, 2003—by which time the company had collapsed into bankruptcy! Inslee will be introducing an amendment to the Federal energy bill to push that refund date back to 2000.

In Africa, DDT Makes A Comeback To Save Lives

Spurred by the dramatic and life-saving results in a few African nations that persisted in using DDT, a larger group of nations, now malaria-ravaged, want to use the banned pesticide. Marjorie Mazel Hecht reports.

The use of DDT for spraying the inside walls of houses, a proven way to quickly stop the rate of malaria incidence, is making a comeback in African nations where saving lives has been given priority over the fears and lies of environmentalists.

In **Uganda**, Minister of Health Brigadier Jim Muhwezi has renewed house spraying in the most malarious areas, with the approval of the Ugandan Cabinet. Muhwezi dismissed the critics of DDT, saying, "How many people must die of malaria while these debates continue? If DDT can save lives, why not use it as we wait for the alternatives," as reported in the Kampala newspaper, *New Vision*, on April 27. Muhwezi also noted that the country of Mauritius was about to be declared malaria free because of its use of DDT.

In **Zambia**, where malaria incidence and deaths had climbed since the 1980s, the Health Minister is aggressively pursuing the use of DDT to fight malaria, after great success using DDT in the copper mining areas beginning in 2000. When the Konkola Copper Mines began spraying the inside walls of houses with DDT, there was a 50% reduction of malaria in one year. The next year, there was a further 50% reduction, and since then there have been no malaria deaths in that region.

In **Zimbabwe**, Minister of Health David Parirenyatwa reintroduced DDT because it was "cheap and more effective, with a longer residual killing power." He told the *Bulawayo Chronicle* in October 2003, "So many people have died of malaria since January and we are doing our best to control it. . . . DDT is very effective, because it sticks for a long time on the walls and kills a lot of mosquitoes with a single spray. . . .

South Africa and Swaziland are using it, and I don't see why we should not use it."

In **Kenya**, the DDT fight is still on, with the director of Kenya's premier research institute, KEMRI, taking a strong stand for the use of DDT, and another research institute, the International Center of Insect Physiology and Ecology, taking the anti-DDT, environmentalist view. Malaria now kills 700 Kenyans a day, and as KEMRI director Davy Koech told the opposition, "Anything that can reduce malaria deaths by 80% should be given another thought."

Kenya had a terrible outbreak of malaria after heavy rains in 2002, with hundreds of deaths. According to the group Doctors without Borders, there are about 8.2 million cases of malaria reported in Kenya per year. The epidemic-prone areas are the highlands, where about 23% of the population lives.

South Africa made the decision to bring back DDT in the year 2000, after a four-year hiatus in its use, during which time the malaria cases and death rates surged in the worst epidemic in the country's history. In 1996, South Africa had substituted a synthetic pyrethroid insecticide for DDT, under pressure from environmentalists. But the mosquitoes became resistant to this pesticide. As a result, between 1996 and 2000, the number of malaria cases in South Africa increased by more than 450%, with an increased mortality rate of nearly 1,000%!

After one year of DDT use, the incidence of malaria in the worst-hit province, KwaZulu Natal, fell by 80%.

The DDT program for malaria control has the support of South Africa's leading researchers, doctors, and malaria control experts, who released a statement in April 2004



Anti-malarial spraying in Guyana. The British medical journal The Lancet reported that no adverse effects of DDT were ever experienced by the 130,000 spraymen or the 535 million people living in sprayed houses during 1959.

backing the indoor spraying program, and slamming the latest permutation in the DDT scare stories, that DDT lowers sperm levels and quality. The statement notes, “We believe that the Department of Health is correct in its choice of DDT in its malaria control program, and as scientists, medical practitioners, and public health professionals, endorse its use.”

Killed by the Big Lie

It may seem only rational when people are dying by the thousands, and when malaria kills one African child every 30 seconds, for a country to institute DDT house spraying, which is known to efficiently prevent malaria, and has a proven record of no harm to human beings. But such an assumption overlooks the huge aura of fear and ignorance about DDT, built up by the Malthusian lobby over the past 35 years. The very word “DDT” is enough to invoke terror today among the ignorant and gullible—and also some of the well-meaning.

DDT was banned in the United States in 1972 on the basis of a big lie, not science (see box). In fact, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency held seven months of hearings on the issue, producing 9,000 pages of testimony. The EPA hearing examiner, Edmund Sweeney, ruled, on the basis of the scientific evidence, that DDT should not be banned. “DDT is not carcinogenic, mutagenic, or teratogenic to man [and] these uses of DDT do not have a deleterious effect on fish, birds, wildlife, or estuarine organisms,” Sweeney concluded.

But two months later, without even reading the testimony or attending the hearings, EPA administrator William Ruckelshaus overruled the EPA hearing officer and banned DDT. He later admitted that he made the decision for “political” reasons.

The effect of Ruckelshaus’s political decision was to thrust new anti-DDT groups (like the Environmental Defense Fund) into well-funded prominence; to remove DDT from the list of pesticides that U.S. agencies would fund abroad; and to increase the malaria death rates in tropical countries. The U.S. Agency for International Development stopped supporting programs involving DDT (and instead increased funding for birth control programs). Other industrial nations did the same.

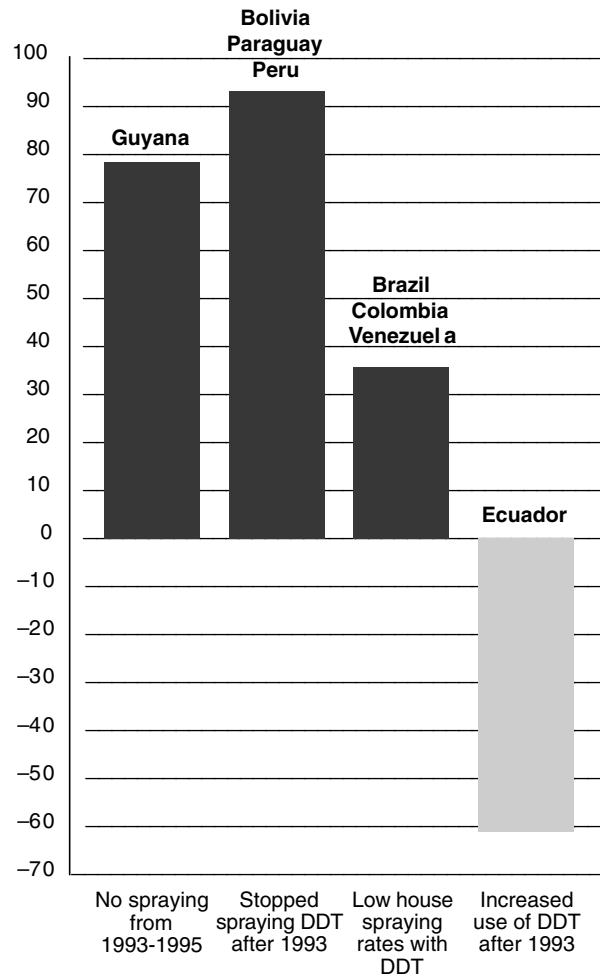
As a result, just as a few African nations and other tropical countries were on the verge of wiping out malaria, by using DDT to control the mosquito vectors that spread it, those programs were shut down. Countries could not afford to give up the funds for their health and development programs, from donor nations that now would not support DDT. Instead, they gave up DDT. The malaria-carrying mosquitoes were the immediate beneficiaries, and malaria soon became Africa’s largest killer, only more recently to be equalled by AIDS. There are an estimated 300-500 million new cases of malaria per year now, 90% of which are in Africa. There are 2.7 million deaths from malaria per year, mostly those of children under 5 years old.

But the toll of malaria is not measured simply in deaths.

FIGURE 1

Increases in Malaria for Countries in South America, 1993-1995

(Percent Increase in Numbers of Malaria Cases)



Source: Adapted from D. Roberts et al., *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, July-September 1997, p. 300.

Malaria is a terrible disease, sapping the strength of those who do not die, making them feverish, chilled, with repeated vomiting, and too sick and weak to work or farm. Malaria overburdens the limited health systems of poor countries, and ruins their economies.

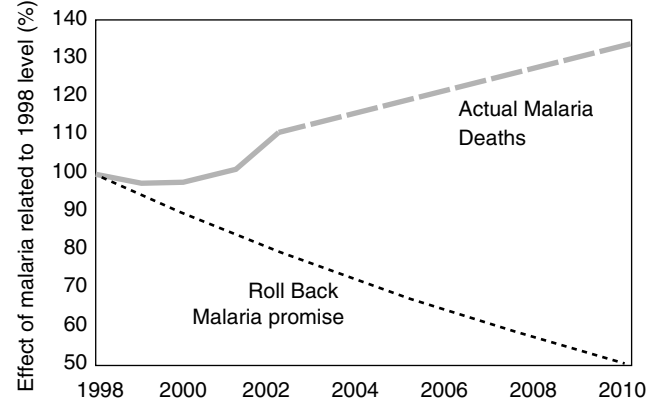
Too Many Lives Saved?

At the time DDT was banned, it was recognized as having saved more lives than any other man-made chemical. The U.S. National Academy of Sciences estimated that DDT had prevented 500 million human deaths from malaria, since it came into use during World War II. Millions of troops and refugees would have died from disease at the end of the war,

FIGURE 2

Malaria Deaths Since Roll Back Malaria Program, As Percent of 1998 Level

(1998 = 100%)



Source: Adapted from the *British Medical Journal*, May 8, 2004.

Annual deaths from malaria worldwide are far higher than in 1998, when the Roll Back Malaria campaign was initiated. It promised to halve the number of malaria deaths by 2010, and a United Nations resolution declared 2001-2010 “the Decade to Roll Back Malaria, especially in Africa.”

had they not been dusted with DDT to kill the body lice that spread typhus.

The safety record of DDT was excellent. No human harm was ever documented. Health records around the world showed that when malaria incidence was controlled using DDT, populations were healthier, infant mortality decreased, and population growth increased. Why was DDT banned, after such spectacular success? The reason was given bluntly by Alexander King, founder of the Malthusian Club of Rome, who wrote in a biographical essay in 1990, “My chief quarrel with DDT in hindsight is that it has greatly added to the population problem.”

The DDT battle in Africa today is still against that Malthusian outlook expressed so bluntly by Alexander King. Today, however, most of the opponents of DDT don’t openly argue that we should kill off the “surplus” people; instead they argue that we must protect the environment, keep Africa pristine. In the words of one Ugandan living in Toronto, writing an open letter to Uganda’s President against the use of DDT: “Mr. President, Uganda retains relatively pristine lakes and rivers and beautiful landscapes that yield abundant food supplies for domestic consumption and export. Moreover, Uganda is currently a leader in organic farming of desirable products such as the succulent pineapples grown in Kangulaumira in Kayunga District, and the banana in Mukono district. By avoiding the use of pesticides and fertilizers, Uganda is poised to break into European and North



A typical malaria victim in 1950, before DDT was widely used. The child's spleen is enormously enlarged, one of the symptoms of malaria infection.

American markets where organic food products fetch exorbitant prices.”

This market argument is expressed by DDT opponents throughout the region: European restrictions on pesticide residues mean that African countries will have to monitor for chemical residues—and lose export markets for all kinds of exports, including fish and tobacco, if there are DDT residues.

This argument is fallacious. The point of spraying the inside walls of houses is that a very limited amount (2 grams per square meter) of DDT is used in a solution that is carefully controlled. (This is called indoor residual house spraying, or IRS.) There is no DDT sprayed outside. As studies have shown, the mosquito vectors that carry malaria (in South Africa it is *Anopheles funestus*) rest on the inside house walls and bite human beings at night. These mosquitoes either are killed by contact with DDT on the sprayed wall, or repelled by the DDT, and do not stay around to bite the inhabitants. This latter effect is known as “excito-repellency,” and has

been shown to be a dominant way that DDT controls malaria-bearing mosquitoes, in addition to killing them on contact.¹

Morally, the save-the-environment-and-forget-the-people argument is outrageous. The First Secretary at the Washington Embassy of one large African nation, said, “how can they say this when people are dying of malaria, and we know that DDT will contain the spread?” He recalled the 1960s, when he was growing up in Africa, when DDT was in use and had completely wiped out mosquitoes and malaria in his region. “What is the human cost of not using DDT? Look at the number of lives we are wasting. We should use DDT until there is something better.”

Is There Something Better?

The history of the “Roll-Back Malaria” program, sponsored by the World Bank, the World Health Organization, and United Nations agencies, is proof that right now, there is nothing better than DDT for controlling malaria mosquitoes. (For the moment, we will leave aside the question of drug treatment for people with malaria, and the need for public health infrastructure.)² These organizations and other donor groups came up with the idea of stopping malaria by promoting the distribution of bed nets impregnated with insecticides. No insect control measures, no swamp draining, no infrastructure improvement, no personnel training or increase in public health facilities, just bed nets.³ The goal of Roll-Back Malaria in 1998 was to halve the deaths from malaria by the year 2010. As the increase in malaria throughout Africa testifies, this program has been an abysmal failure.

Bed nets are not bad, in themselves. They are a useful auxiliary in a malaria-control program. But they are costly and the pesticides have to be applied frequently. The estimate is that only one child in seven in Africa sleeps under a net, and only 2% of children use a net impregnated with insecticide.

1. See, for example, D. Roberts et al., *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, July-September 1997, p. 300.

2. DDT is essential for fighting malaria, but it is not a magic bullet that will cure the problem. Eliminating mosquito-borne diseases here and around the world requires in-depth public health infrastructure and trained personnel—as were beginning to be in place during the 1950s and 1960s, when DDT began to rid the world of malaria.

To solve the worsening problem as a whole—including AIDS, tuberculosis, and other diseases making a comeback—we must reverse the entire course of the past 30 years’ policymaking, and return to a society based on production, scientific progress, and rationality.

3. This policy of eliminating insecticides, spraying, and traditional public health measures to curb malaria is the same approach now adopted in the United States toward the West Nile Virus. Despite 8,000 cases and more than 200 deaths last year in the United States, the Centers for Disease Control advises that individuals avoid mosquito bites by staying indoors during peak mosquito hours, wearing long sleeves, and using insect repellent.

These are also the guidelines for U.S. troops in Iraq, where DDT use could prevent the transmission of *Leishmaniasis* from sand flies, a terrible disease that has already afflicted 170 soldiers.

A study conducted in Kenya's highlands, reported in the journal *Tropical Medicine and International Health* in April 2002, compared bed net use to indoor residual house-spraying with DDT, and concluded that the spraying program was more effective and cheaper than bed nets.

Are there drawbacks to house spraying? Roger Bate and Richard Tren of Africa Fighting Malaria note that DDT leaves a powdery residue on the walls, and that it is not effective on plastered and painted walls, just on clay, cement, wood, or thatch walls. Also in some places, bedbugs have developed a resistance to it. As Bate and Tren point out, alternative pesticides can be used either along with DDT, to combat the bedbugs, or alone where the housing is more Western-style than traditional African, with painted walls.

Another observer reports that in malarious areas, where some families refused to have their walls sprayed, they changed their minds on the issue when it became clear that people who lived in sprayed houses didn't come down with malaria.

The International Enforcement Against DDT

In 1995, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) began an effort to make the ban on DDT worldwide. UNEP proposed to institute "legally binding" international controls banning what are called "persistent organic pollutants" or POPS, including DDT. The environmental pressure groups agitated for a complete ban on DDT use, but the final treaty permitted emergency public health exceptions, with the idea that its use will be phased out in the future.

In May 2004, the POPS treaty went into effect, known officially as the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants. However, 29 nations (almost all in tropical regions) requested and secured an exemption for DDT use for disease control, and three nations received an exemption to produce DDT for public health use (China, India, and Russia).

The pressure of environmentalist groups, the World Bank, and United Nations agencies, to remove these exemptions and totally ban DDT, makes the current efforts of African nations to bring back DDT a big target for attack. The usual chorus of World Wildlife/Greenpeace polemics against man-made "poisons," has been augmented with a new, more desperate round of scare stories, the latest focusing on semen quality. Ironically, the same Malthusians who want to stop DDT and reduce population growth, are now complaining (without proof) that DDT reduces and damages semen!

The non-governmental agencies, the World Health Organization, the governmental agencies such as the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), and the various United Nations agencies, such as UNEP, have been shamed by the killer malaria situation into admitting, for public consumption, that DDT is effective and should be permitted—but in practice none of these groups funds any African program that uses DDT. As one U.S. malaria expert told me, "Don't believe what they say about DDT, look at their actions." In fact, these groups exert tremendous pressure on African political and health figures who support DDT. Much of this

The Big Lies About DDT

These lies about DDT are repeated so often in the media, that even reasonable people think they are, or at least might be, true.

Bird population decline: This never happened. The bald eagle and the peregrine falcon were reported to be threatened with extinction decades before the use of DDT. The brown pelican drastically declined three years before DDT was present. Other bird populations *increased* during the years of most widespread DDT use. (The documentation of this can be found in the Audubon Society bird census reports.)

Thinning eggshells: Again, the connection to DDT is not proved. Eggshell thinning is not correlated with pesticide residues. To get thinner eggshells in the laboratory required massive doses of DDT. Other possible causes for eggshell thinning are oil, lead, mercury, stress, dehydra-

tion, temperature extremes, and human intrusion into nests.

Cancer: No correlation has been demonstrated between DDT exposure and the incidence of cancer. There are even studies of men who voluntarily ingested high levels of DDT for two years, who later developed no adverse effects. Many studies found that DDT reduced tumors in animals.

Residues in human beings: The World Health Organization set an acceptable daily intake of DDT for human beings at 0.01 milligrams per kilogram per day. Human ingestion of DDT in the days of its heavy use was estimated to be about 0.18 milligrams per day and 0.0026 milligrams per kilogram of body weight per day. Thus, DDT levels for human beings remained much lower than the acceptable level.

The persistence of DDT is what makes it so effective in killing mosquitoes; one spraying is effective for 9-12 months. It also persists in human fatty tissue in very minute amounts, but in 50 or more years of usage, there has been no proven health damage caused to human beings by DDT.



Entomologist J. Gordon Edwards, featured in *Esquire* magazine for September 1971, eating a tablespoon of DDT, a feat he repeated almost every week in his public campaign to show the safety of DDT. Now in his 80s and an avid mountain climber, Edwards is still campaigning for DDT.

pressure takes the form of spreading old and new lies about DDT to scare people.

As the DDT scare stories escalate, there has also been increased recognition in the West that the mountains of lies about DDT, are, to put it mildly, one-sided—from Rachel Carson’s lying book *Silent Spring* in 1962⁴ to the environmentalist diatribes on the Internet, to the standard U.S. school curriculum about pesticides. Even *The New York Times* in its *Sunday Magazine* on April 11 featured the benefits of DDT in an article by editorial board member Tina Rosenberg, titled “What the World Needs Now Is DDT.” (To my knowledge, this is the first time in 35 years that *The New York Times* has said *anything* favorable about DDT.) Rosenberg argues that because we successfully used DDT to eliminate malaria and other mosquito-borne diseases in the West, “we forget why we once needed it.”

4. For the lies of Rachel Carson, see “The Ugly Truth about Rachel Carson” by Dr. J. Gordon Edwards in *21st Century Science & Technology*, Summer 1992, p. 41-52.

There are also some groups, notably Africa Fighting Malaria, that have championed DDT as a major weapon in combatting malaria. But their material is largely confined to publication in the conservative press, which limits its circulation.

To win the fight against the killer malaria, the African nations need broad-based support from the United States and other Western nations, both financial and political. We can begin by calling the anti-DDT lobby by its proper name: *Genocidalists*. And we can stop tolerating the ignorance and anti-science of the so-called public, and their elected officials, which allows these genocidalists to remain in control of public opinion.

For Further Reading

The Fall 2002 issue of *21st Century Science & Technology* featured DDT on the cover, with articles by Dr. J. Gordon Edwards, “Mosquitoes, DDT, and Human Health,” and Dr. Donald Roberts, “To control Malaria, We Need DDT.” Other archive articles on DDT are available on the *21st Century* website, www.21stcenturysciencetech.com under Sample Articles.

Richard Tren of Africa Fighting Malaria and Roger Bate have authored many relevant articles on DDT and Malaria, including “South Africa’s War Against Malaria: Lessons for the Developing World,” published March 25, 2004 by the Cato Institute, and available on the Internet.

J. Gordon Edwards and Steven Milloy have compiled a fact sheet on DDT available on the Internet at www.junkscience.com/ddtfaq.htm.

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Who Benefits From Chaos?

In recent weeks, major neighbor countries of Iraq—Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Turkey—have been targeted by destabilization. The same is true for Pakistan and Afghanistan. The terrorist attacks inside the Saudi kingdom have been widely reported, and automatically attributed to the “Al-Qaeda” terror network. But strategic experts in Europe, consulted by *EIR*, have hypothesized that the neo-conservative apparatus in Washington and London, run by the synarchist banking network, may be deliberately orchestrating a “chaos scenario” for the Southwest Asia region. Such instability would be a serious deterrent to the creation of a cooperative agreement among the nations around Iraq, which is required for solving the crisis in that country. *Preventing* a peace based on sovereign nation state cooperation would be enough reason for these financial networks to unleash this dirty work.

According to one British Southwest Asia expert, certain tribal and other elements in Saudi Arabia, antagonistic to the Saudi regime, have recently received financial support and other forms of “encouragement” from Anglo-American networks. While there is, definitely, strong opposition to the “chaos scenario” in American and British establishment circles, the fact that the Bush Administration withdrew all but its essential diplomatic staff, was seen as a signal of declining political support for the Saudi regime. This fuels the opposition, particularly fanatical Wahabite elements which are linked to the terror attacks. No single Saudi opposition force has “the power to seize control of the country,” according to the British source, “but it is just ‘chaos theory’.” While the radical anti-Saudi position of neo-cons like Richard Perle is well known, John Kerry’s recent anti-Saudi outbursts—“I’ll take the gloves off” on the Saudi rulers—also should be taken into account.

The situation in Iran has been shaken up by the “Chalabi affair”—the scandal that broke around the dealings vis-à-vis Iran of Ahmed Chalabi, the former darling of the neo-cons and member of the now-defunct Iraqi Governing Council. Whatever Chalabi’s crimes, it is the surviving Iran-Contra network in Iran, not the

Iranian government of President Mohammad Seyyed Khatami, which were dealing with Chalabi. In fact, the Khatami government, represented abroad by Foreign Minister Kamal Kharrazi, has been engaged indefatigably in the effort to stabilize Iraq. Iran has intervened directly, through Kharrazi’s diplomatic efforts throughout Europe, Russia, and the Southwest Asia region, as well as indirectly in Iraq, through the Shi’ite religious leadership, to prevent the situation from exploding.

In Turkey, the security situation has become highly tense. Prime Minister Erdogan has most vocally denounced the “state-terrorist” policies of the Sharon government against the Palestinian people. In preparation for the NATO summit to be held in Istanbul later in June, massive security measures are being mounted, with tens of thousands of troops and police deployed. An important international conference scheduled for June 19-20 in Istanbul, which was to discuss U.S. policy for Southwest Asia, and the Iraq war, had to be cancelled because the authorities could not guarantee the security required.

At the same time, on June 1, the terrorist Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) announced from northern Iraq that it was ending its unilateral ceasefire in the war against the Turkish government. The announcement was made in the Quandil mountains in Northern Iraq. A revival of the war could be devastating for the entire region. Northern Iraqi Kurds fear that the Turkish army would use the fighting in southeastern Turkey as a pretext to legitimate a new intervention in northern Iraq.

Needless to say, the continued Israeli mayhem against the Palestinians is also keeping the level of rage in the region at a fever pitch.

This regional pattern of upheaval is in sharp contrast to the calm—however uneasy—which leading Shi’ite forces in Iraq have maintained. But it is virtually impossible that such calm can be maintained, toward a political solution, without a *very rapid* shift in policy from the United States toward stabilizing the area—including pulling the plug on those who wish to maintain their control through a strategy of chaos.

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Sun:8 am; Mon:11 pm

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Adelphia Ch.4
Thursdays—8 pm
Thursdays—11 am
 - HOUSTON
Time Warner Ch.17
Saturdays—9 am
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Wed, 12/31: 4 pm
Tue, 1/6: 4 pm
Wed, 1/14: 8 pm
Kingwood Cablevision
Saturdays—9 am
Mon, 12/29: 4 pm
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Tue, 1/6: 4 pm
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 - RICHARDSON
AT&T Ch.10-A
Thursdays—6 pm

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Thursdays—7 pm
 - LOUDOUN
Adelphia Ch. 23/24
Thursdays—7 pm
 - ROANOKE—Ch.19
Tuesdays—7 pm
Thursdays—2 pm

- ## WASHINGTON
- KING COUNTY
AT&T Ch.29/77
Mondays—7 pm
 - KENNEWICK
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
 - 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
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