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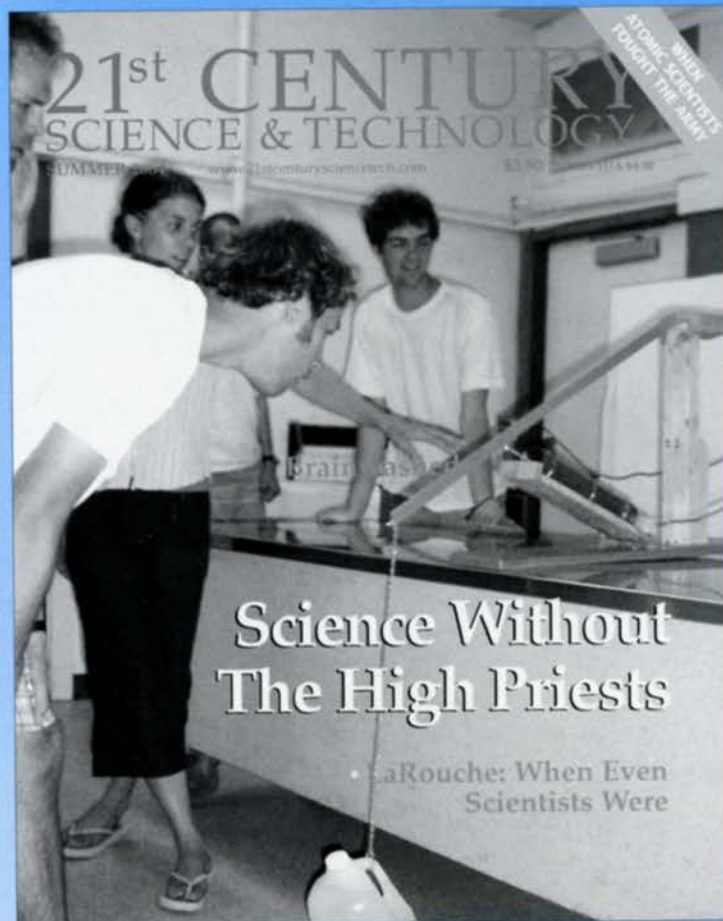
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From the Associate Editor

In last week's letter to our readers, I warned you to expect the unexpected at the Democratic National Convention. This week's issue "delivers." From Lyndon LaRouche's webcast address in Boston on July 25; through a week of innovative and determined organizing by the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM), supported by a group of Democratic elected officials; to LaRouche's press conference on July 30 launching the new "LaRouche PAC," countless interventions occurred that can change the course of history.

There is plenty that one could criticize about the Convention; but, as you will see in the press conference transcript on page 7, LaRouche takes the high road. Terry McAuliffe's Democratic National Committee excluded him from the Convention, while vetting and censoring the speeches of other leading Democrats who *were* granted permission to speak; but the DNC could not keep the LYM from breaking the controlled environment inside the Fleet Center, and transforming the city outside it. Nor can they exclude the reality of the global economic-financial collapse, which they are determined to ignore and LaRouche is determined to solve. By their Baby-Boomerish appeal to "the great middle class" (such of it as remains), they have forgotten what President Franklin D. Roosevelt called "the forgotten man." That is the constituency that the LaRouche forces will now proceed to mobilize, in strategic locales, behind the Democratic ticket—as the banner in our cover photo shows. We'll get Kerry-Edwards elected, save the world from another term of Cheney-Bush—and then, as LaRouche said in his July 25 webcast, "When we win it, . . . we will take our right: We will tell the winner, he works for us."

In this special issue of *EIR* devoted mainly to the Boston proceedings, the core is LaRouche's "A Real Democratic Platform for November 2004," some 50,000 copies of which circulated in and around the Convention. If you think it's not easy reading, you're right! People who want a one-page laundry-list of "LaRouche's positions on the issues" are not yet serious about wanting to reverse the catastrophic situation the nation and the world face. To get a vivid idea of how LYM organizers address that mindset in blocked Baby Boomers, go to www.larouchein2004.com and click on the video titled "Dr. Spock or George Orwell."

Susan Welsh

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LaRouche Launches Drive for Democrats To Win in November

by Jeffrey Steinberg and Nancy Spannaus

Just hours after the conclusion of the Democratic National Convention in Boston, former Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche held a July 30 press conference at the city's historic John Hancock Center, to announce the formation of "LaRouche PAC," a political action committee dedicated to assuring the crushing defeat of the Bush-Cheney Republican ticket in November.

"Obviously, we have a situation in which the nominee, Kerry, must occupy the White House by election in November," LaRouche began. "There are many problems involved, so far, with the Kerry team, which is not actually ready to deal with the many of the problems which are going to hit the United States during this period. But . . . we've got to get him elected. Because the alternative is unthinkable."

LaRouche has made it clear, in a series of public addresses and press interviews over recent weeks, that the only way that the Democratic Party can defeat the GOP ticket is by returning to the tradition of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and by truthfully addressing the pressing issues of the day—the systemic global financial and economic breakdown, and the danger of perpetual war embedded in the Cheney-Bush doctrine of preventive nuclear war, and in the genocidal March 2003 invasion and occupation of Iraq. The full text of his July 30 statement, outlining his perspective as to how this can be done, is printed below.

Even before the Convention was gavelled to a close, with the nomination of John Kerry and John Edwards, LaRouche had thrown down the gauntlet on the FDR issue by releasing a "Real Democratic Party Platform for November 2004" (see full text below). In and around the Boston Convention, a contingent of over 100 LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) organizers distributed 50,000 copies of the document, saturating the city, and drawing an overwhelmingly enthusiastic response from Party activists at every level.

Now, LaRouche's new PAC intends to use the Platform as a mass circulation item throughout the country, in conjunction with more youth deployments, in order to win the election for Kerry by bringing the "forgotten men and women" into the fray.



LaRouche Youth Movement organizers in Boston created an everywhere-visible counterpoint to the “official” Democratic Convention, which many delegates dismissed as a scripted farce, a “clown show.”

The presence of the LaRouche Youth Movement everywhere in Boston created a highly visible counterpoint to the “official” convention, which many delegates did not hesitate to call a “clown show.” The youth criss-crossed the city, including the subways and various forums and seminars, in order to engage delegates and others in a Socratic dialogue on the principles upon which a winning Democratic campaign could be waged. Nearly everywhere they went, they introduced themselves with presentations of Classical music, both J.S. Bach and Classical Spirituals, in order to bring beauty, and a happy reflective mood to their audiences. Most striking, including to the media commentators usually shrill about LaRouche, was their serenade at the doors of the Fleet Center on the first night of the Convention, which all the delegates had to file through in order to enter.

LaRouche’s own personal presence in Boston for the Convention combined with the youth envelopment, to force to the surface a raging battle within the Party, a battle that has been under way since the start of the campaign. The former candidate had many meetings with delegates and others in the Party, as it became more obvious with their organizing that LaRouche and LYM were the most viable force for victory among the Democrats. Increasingly, as the Convention unfolded, more and more leading circles within the Party were forced to come to grips with the fact that the Democratic ticket cannot hope to win in November unless LaRouche and his youth movement are brought, upfront, into the Party mobilization.

The ‘Unlikely’ Majority

The dilemma facing the Kerry-Edwards ticket, and the reason the LaRouche issue is now front and center within the Democratic Party, was best expressed by pollster John Zogby, who spoke with a LaRouche campaign representative after a public forum on July 27, sponsored by the Arab American Institute and the American Civil Liberties Union. Zogby expressed concern that Kerry-Edwards could lose the November election to the Republican incumbents. He reported that 47% of “likely voters” will vote Democratic because they hate Bush and Cheney, but that an equal number of voters, including fundamentalists and neo-conservatives, will vote for the GOP slate. “There are few voters who remain undecided,” he lamented. But the LaRouche campaign representative pointed out that the polls reflect a very small percentage of eligible voters, because “likely voters” make up under 50%, and they do not include any voters between the ages of 18-25, who have not been eligible to vote in the past four Federal elections.

It is the youth vote and the “unlikely” voters—made up predominantly of people in the lower 80% of family-income brackets—who will be particularly targeted by the LaRouche PAC effort. This is the heart of the “FDR Coalition” of the “forgotten men and women” of America, who must be mobilized, to assure not just a defeat of Bush-Cheney in November, but a landslide victory mandate for the kind of national and global economic recovery agenda spelled out in the LaRouche Platform.

The McAuliffe Factor

The LaRouche Youth Movement intervention in Boston began on Saturday, July 24, with the mass circulation of literature to the Young Democrats' Convention, and in various press conferences and meetings around the city. Given the fact that the Democratic National Committee (DNC) and Homeland Security had colluded to try to lock the LYM out of Boston, by engineering the cancellation of two hotel rooms which the LaRouche Campaign had been negotiating for, the LYM had reason to expect there would be a clampdown.

Then, at the opening press conference of the Convention by DNC head Terry McAuliffe, on Sunday morning, July 25, LYM leader Matt Ogden confronted McAuliffe on his collusion with Homeland Security on the attempted exclusion. The DNC chair first claimed he was not aware of the exclusion attempt. "Two weeks ago you told me that you wanted to keep Cheney in his seat as Vice President, even though Cheney's lies in support of the Iraq War have been exposed as indictable offenses," Ogden said, pressing the point. "Why do you want to keep Cheney in?"

Caught in a tight spot, McAuliffe replied: "I think it was Cheney who is responsible for cancelling your rooms." McAuliffe's accusation was immediately publicized in a press release by the LaRouche campaign. While no press picked up the story, McAuliffe was conspicuously unable, or unwilling, to suppress LYM activity for the rest of the week.

On Sunday afternoon, the LYM held a press conference on the exclusion attempt, which was addressed by five Democratic elected officials, and which heard messages of support from former Senator and Presidential candidate Eugene McCarthy, and from students and other concerned citizens in Asia. Joining the LYM were three Democratic state representatives: Rep. Harold James of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Rep. Joe Towns of Memphis, Tennessee, and Rep. Perry Clark of Louisville, Kentucky. Also joining in the condemnation of the exclusion were former State Rep. Billy McKinney of Atlanta, Georgia, and Cleveland City Councilman Robert White. (A substantial portion of this event is reproduced in a transcript in this package.)

Then, on Sunday evening, candidate LaRouche himself addressed a meeting of his youth movement, local supporters, and some delegates, in which he put forward his perspective toward winning the election, and then answered questions from the youth for approximately two hours. We include his opening statement here; the dialogue can be found on www.larouchein2004.com, which is accessible through www.larouchepac.com.

Breaking a Controlled Environment

LaRouche had announced his intention to break up what was intended to be a tightly controlled—and contrived—Convention, by placing it, and the more than 4,000 delegates attending it, in an environment controlled by political reality. The LYM was the vehicle for creating this reality-based environment, with more than 100 energetic organizers essentially

"surrounding" the Convention-goers; much to the chagrin of the corrupted Party leadership, there was little they could do to prevent the LYM operation.

Squads of LYM organizers were everywhere the delegates were, from the moment that they went down to their caucus breakfasts in the hotels, to their travels in subway and buses to the Fleet Center, and as they entered the Fleet Center itself. There were also LYM members on the floor of the Convention, organizing and demanding that the Party address reality.

These were not your "usual" organizing deployments—at least for the Democrats. They were boisterous mini-rallies, with Classical choral singing used as a weapon to crack through the delegates' cynicism and fear, and biting humor evoking laughter even from those who would claim to be opposed to LaRouche.

The point was that this overall deployment was relentless in demanding that the delegates act with their minds to save the Party and the nation. And it produced lively debate and discussion—something that was all but ruled out of order by the Party officials who scripted the Boston affair. Delegates who probably had no intention of ever talking to a "LaRouchie" could not resist the force and power of these young people, talking, thinking, and taking literature for further thought.

From the very start of the Convention, the unspoken LaRouche agenda dominated the proceedings. The heavily scripted scenes at the Fleet Center angered and frustrated many delegates, who gravitated to the dozens of parallel events around town, which focussed on the bankruptcy of the Bush-Cheney policies, the opposition to the Iraq War, and the dangers of domestic fascism personified by Attorney General John Ashcroft. Indicative of the flight from reality at the Fleet Center was the fact that John Kerry's poll numbers *fell* as the Convention was unfolding, and the TV ratings of the evening prime-time segments were the lowest in U.S. election history.

'The Guns of August'

The launching of LaRouche PAC at the Boston press conference July 30 signalled the start of a month of mobilization on the part of the LaRouche PAC. Already, regional town hall meetings throughout the country are being planned, to present the Platform, and mobilize the "forgotten men and women" to defeat Bush-Cheney by taking back the Democratic Party from the control of what Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), back in the mid-1990s, called "a second Republican Party." LaRouche PAC spokesmen also announced plans to publish and widely distribute a book, featuring the full texts of the three "Children of Satan" documents, which were earlier circulated by the LaRouche in 2004 Presidential campaign. The 3 million-plus copies of those campaign reports created the conditions for the defeat of Cheney and the neo-cons, by exposing them as outright fascists committed to the destruction of the United States as a Constitutional republic.

As the Convention closed, Kerry had the nomination, but LaRouche and his LYM had the conscience of the Party. The battle will continue.

New LaRouche PAC Aims To Mobilize The Lower-Income 80% To Act

Lyndon LaRouche held a press conference and webcast from Boston on July 30, the morning following Sen. John Kerry's acceptance of the Democratic nomination, to announce the launching of a new political action committee. This is his opening statement, introduced by spokeswoman Debra Freeman. Subheads have been added to the transcript.

Debra Freeman: Good morning, my name is Debra Freeman; I serve as national spokeswoman for Lyndon LaRouche. As people know, during the course of this week's Democratic Convention here in Boston, the LaRouche Youth Movement has circulated over 50,000 copies of Mr. LaRouche's *A Real Democratic Platform for November 2004*. That Platform has been well-received by Democrats across the nation; and more and more of them agree that it actually *is* the basis for an offensive to victory for Democratic candidates across the United States in November.

To that end, Mr. LaRouche has an announcement to make today; and without further ado, because he speaks very well for himself—ladies and gentlemen, Lyndon LaRouche.

Lyndon LaRouche: Thank you. Now, obviously, we have a situation in which the nominee, Kerry, must occupy the White House by election in November. There are many problems involved, so far, with the Kerry team, which is not actually ready to deal with the many of the problems which are going to hit the United States during this period. But when you look at the alternatives, you realize that Kerry is a decent person, with, for all ordinary purposes, a credible background, and credible commitments; but he just needs some touching up on a lot of very important issues which he does not yet, presently, understand. But apart from those particular differences—which is our responsibility, and mine in particular, to set forth the alternative to some of the more weak points in his address last night, particularly the latter 30 minutes of it—we've got to get him elected. Because the alternative is unthinkable.

Now, what we're going to do is this. The problem with the Democratic Party machine in general, is that they might be able to get 40-plus percent of the vote in November; but they do not have the ability, in actuality, to win the election; particularly after the Republican machine will go after, now—trying to split off minority group votes and other groups by special kinds of actions, of either putting them into the Nader camp, or telling them to drop out of the election, or moving into something which complements the Nader camp.

So there will be a draw-down of what the Democratic Party would count on as its core vote during this period.

So we're talking about the 40% range, as the likely range of a pro-Kerry vote for November. *That* is what must be changed.

Now, the weakness in the Democratic Party's policies so far, apart from its policies in general—its policies for the nation, and foreign policy—is that the lower 80% of the family-income brackets in the United States are not considered, efficiently, by the Democratic Party. Maybe in some local situations, local candidates, local organizations, yes; but on the national basis, from the top—from the DNC; especially from the DLC—there is no efficient consideration of the well-being of the lower 80% of the family-income brackets.

The Future Leaders of the Nation

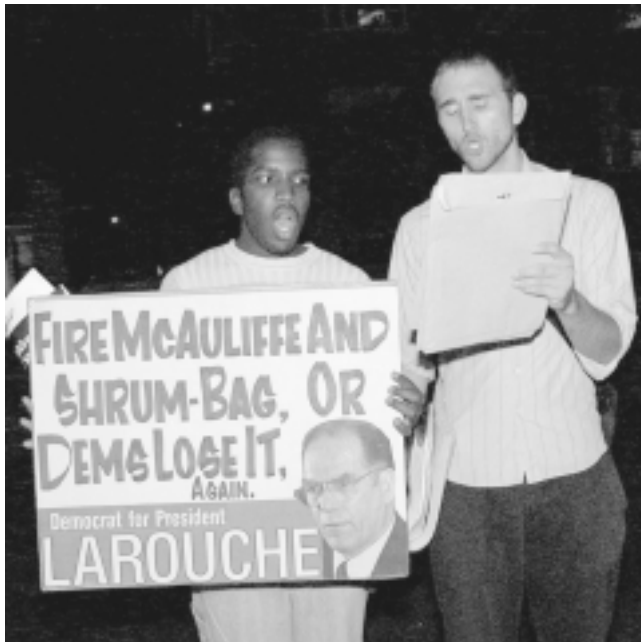
There is also, in the same range, a hostility toward an efficient expression of the young-adult/youth age group; that is, people essentially between 18-25. Now, for anybody who's a serious politician, the youth generation in the intervals of 18-25 is the future of the nation. And when the future of the nation is what is in question as it is now, how do you stand on providing for the future of the nation, as represented by those who, in the next quarter-century, should be the leaders of the nation? The inheritors of power in the private and public sectors?

As we saw in the streets of Boston, for example: We saw that an efficient expression of the 18-25 generation—I mean efficient; not just beating on bongo drums or something, but an efficient expression, organized efficiently, by people who know how to organize and manage *themselves* in action. Now this was demonstrated, the importance of this was demonstrated at this Convention. One of the most significant aspects, if it was a side-aspect of the Convention, was the effect of the youth deployment of 100-plus people, especially, upon the proceedings of the Convention, and on the Boston area as a whole.

This, as many leaders of the Democratic Party have expressed, has changed the situation for them in the Democratic Party, and in respect to the national campaign.

Focus Regions for Turnout, Campaigns

So therefore, what we're going to do is this. We have to move the lower 80% of the population of the country to turn out a substantial increase in their voter participation in the coming election at all levels. We will be able to do that by



LaRouche organizers at the Convention turned the delegates' general fears of a losing November strategy and platform, into humor, the first step to changing it. The LaRouche Youth also became noted everywhere for their singing, which lent the delegates the gift of beauty. LaRouche, in his launching of the new political action committee on July 30, called them "the core of the future leadership of the nation."

concentrating, first of all, on the natural leadership of such a movement, which will be recognized by the adult generation, in terms of the young-adult generation of the 18-25 interval. So therefore, our deployment around a youth movement, in the way the Youth Movement was deployed here in Boston for this Convention, is the model of action which I shall direct nationwide, for the coming period, the coming three months, going into the national election.

And by doing that, and by concentrating especially on those spots where we can be most efficient: Now, there are two things that we can do to select those spots. One, find out where the spots are; that's number one. There are 22 states in which there are locations in which swing votes can determine the outcome of the election in that state. And a number of the states will determine the outcome for the national election. That's where we concentrate.

But we also concentrate, within that, in a very special way. We concentrate in that on areas where we have candidates we can support, because they have the quality to carry the ball; and where we can be the factor that enables them to win their local campaigns, state campaigns in particular.

To give you an example: You have an area from Missouri, down the Mississippi River, into western Kentucky, western Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and spilling into Texas. That is a zone in which we have a tremendous potential. It's an area in which a very large percentile of

the national population of Americans of African descent are concentrated; which has a civil rights tradition from those areas. That is a natural area for us, where many people who have been leaders in that area have been kicked, since 1996, by the Democratic Party's accommodation to Newt Gingrich. And you find that many people who are part of the Black Caucus in the Congress and on the state level, were kicked out, one way or the other, with complicity of the Republican Party, over that period. But they're still there; they're somewhat demoralized. We're going to move again, as the case of Cynthia McKinney's re-election—re-winning the post that was stolen from her—typifies. We're going to move back to where what was the Black Congressional Caucus and its representatives, are going to become an effective part of what will be the composition of power in the Congress under the new government, and also on the state level.

So that's one area we have very good access to. Arkansas, Louisiana, the touching areas of western Tennessee, western Kentucky, Mississippi—we've got good people there—Alabama, very strong base; and we've got a recurring base now emerging because of Cynthia McKinney's election in Georgia.

We've got a situation in California. We have tremendous credentials in California because we fought against Schwarzenegger, and the way we did it—we demonstrated what we can do. We've got to pick this up on the Eastern Coast of the United States, and in the Northeast.

We're going to have to build, now, with the Kerry nomination—it's the time to build up a very significant organization around the greater Boston area. And what we did here during the Convention is going to be part of that.

The Magic of (Classical) Music

One of the key parts of this, throughout, is going to be the continued emphasis upon the musical program. Because, as you've seen, music has magic. The Classical Bach tradition has magic. What is it?

It's a way of organizing people in a human way, which no other form of music can do; because it's based upon a principle of counterpoint, which is not merely a technological feature of a certain type of composition and performance. Or because it's based on *bel canto*, which is the natural singing voice capability of the human voice, when we're not trying to imitate a chimpanzee. So that when you perform music—the combination of Classical compositions, choral compositions, plus the Classical form of the American Negro Spiritual, which was given a Classical form by people in the Brahms tradition in the United States at the end of the 19th Century and the beginning of the 20th; the famous Negro Spiritual of today, which many of you have been involved in. And it's done in that way: There are certain special features to it which are different than you find in the European form of composition. And these were recognized by the people who developed the American Negro Spiritual in this polished form. But it's

the same principle, and those of you who've gone through it, know it.

So therefore, that's what we're going to do. We're going to organize. Take the Youth Movement, which is the core of the future of the United States—you few hundreds are the core of the future of this nation—and we're going to organize in that way, with that state of mind; with that outreach; and we're going to invoke the magic of music, to arouse people to a better sense of themselves. They will not understand it immediately, but they will love it, as they did in Boston: "Hey, that's good! I don't know what it is, but it's good!" That is the way you do it. Because there are deep principles which have to be understood, of course; but these deep principles, which are part of the human heritage which emerged in this period from the Renaissance on, into the form of Bach, and so forth; these principles contain the secret of human social relations; to a real understanding of counterpoint.

And the reason we—some couple of years ago, I prescribed the development of "Jesu, meine Freude," working it through to really understand it, and perform it from a *bel canto* mode—was because it's one of the simplest and most efficient ways of expressing the way in which counterpoint, properly performed, enables people to touch the souls of other people. And that's what we intend to do.

So we're going to do that.

A New Orientation for the United States

Now, the practical aspect of this, is that we have to complete the job where Kerry left off. (I'm putting aside the last 30 minutes of his speech.) The first part was really a fairly excellent job. There were some cute tricks in there, like reference to PT-109 and things like that, which I understood and recognized immediately. But apart from the cute tricks: The essential thing that he said, in terms of commitment, in the first part of his address; what he was making as a commitment of *himself* to perform as President; it's something you can work with. The tail-end, about the balanced budget, and pay-as-you-go, that nonsense you can push aside. It's not going to work anyway. So he'll give it up automatically, because it's not going to work. A depression comes along: You're not going to go on pay-as-you-go balanced budget. That doesn't work.

What we're going to do also, is we are going to build an impetus among the people we're organizing, to turn out the vote, some of whom are already committed to vote, especially among leaders of existing Democratic Party constituencies, who are still viable. To give them a picture of what the reality is we have to deal with; and to build a programmatic base within the combination bringing Kerry to victory in the election. A base which then becomes the basis for a new orientation of the United States, adequate to the crisis we're going to get into.

The Platform which I have issued will be the basis for this deployment, because it represents the programmatic outline

of the real issues, issues which include those which Kerry would presently acknowledge, and issues which he has to be awakened to, at the same time.

So that will be our message; that will be our national, international message.

Too Much Respect for Ignorance

The other aspect of this, which we emphasize in the Platform, is what is lacking in American politics today. There is too much respect for ignorance.

Now ignorance never helped anybody, including ignorant people. And the problem we have in the United States is an education crisis. And education in the United States today is so bad, that we call George Bush "the education President." It's the name of a disease!

And therefore, we have to bring the American people *up*, in terms of level of education; which, again, we're doing with the Youth Movement, by concentrating on the principled questions that have to be mastered, as opposed to just a lot of details, "memorize and pass the examination." That's the difference.

So the educational aspect: Now, the key aspect of the Platform which is to be emphasized, is my method—which is not unique to me, but it seems almost unique to me, because of the poor state of education among our so-called educated classes today. Nobody knows history.

The problem of the United States, especially over the past 40 years, but even longer, has been a descent into Sophistry; that is, in which comment and interpretations of popular opinion, manipulations of phrases, this sort of thing, spin-doctoring, has become the standard of argument. So people don't argue on the basis of a search for truth, or the discovery of truth; they simply take superficial emotional reactions, and react to those. And politics is largely based on these bite-sized issues.

We see an American population in which the lower 80%, in particular, sees itself, not as citizens; they see themselves as underlings, as under-dogs begging from the powers that be. They go into an election, not trying to change the government; they go into an election trying to get some demand, some single issue or collection of single issues, *from* the government. It's like pigs begging for scraps at mealtime. They are not trying to represent themselves as being responsible for government. They don't think, of themselves as being *responsible* for government. They think of themselves as receiving something which they think they would like, like that extra piece of cake, from government. And they will fight one another over these pieces of cake, and ignore the things that will determine the future of their lives, and the lives of their families and communities.

A Real Economic Map of the United States

You look at the situation of the United States today. We're going to—among other things—draw a map of the United



One major newspaper acknowledged that if what the LaRouche Youth were saying about Vice President Cheney outside, had been said inside, it would have electrified the delegates into action. The Convention's peripheral events were dominated by "Dump Cheney," from Senator Byrd's large book event, to meetings of Arab-American Democrats.

States in great detail. An economic map. We'll go back to 1926, approximately, which is the high point of the development of railroads in the United States, which is a symbol or representation of the development of the territory of this nation. We're going to trace the condition of the American people: by county; by 100-square-mile areas; by 100-family areas; from 1926 to the present time. We're going to measure this in terms of healthcare, like hospitals; in terms of power production; in terms of standard of living, consumption; all these kinds of things. And show exactly how the United States went *down* from 1926-33; especially under Hoover between 1929-33; how it rose gradually at an accelerating rate under Roosevelt; how we shaped world history under Roosevelt, in defeating Hitler and rebuilding the postwar world in large degree.

And then, from 1964-66 on, we have gone in the reverse direction. And you look at the country. You see area after area: Farmbelt, destroyed; power production, vanished; education, collapsed; medical care, collapsing since the middle of the 1970s. And so forth and so on.

You see a country that is being destroyed which people are talking about prosperity and improvement of conditions of life. In fact, when you look at the physical reality, per county, across the entirety of the United States; look at the standard of living; the capital investment; the infrastructure; per county, across the United States. You see a nation which has been physically destroyed, in which those who consider themselves wealthy are in the upper 20% of family-income brackets, and more and more concentrated in a few areas.

And the wealth these people represent is largely not real wealth; it's debt. People have a house: "Ah, they have a house!" Look at the mortgage, buddy! Look at the appreciation; look at the bubble, the housing bubble. We're at the point where the collapse in the housing bubble is going to transform millions of American so-called homeowners into either squatters, or homeless people. And it will happen very

rapidly. We're on the edge of that happening.

Look at the number of homeless people already in the United States. Look at these conditions. We have, in the United States, based on debt—our unpaid debt to foreigners; our unpaid debt accumulated inside the banking system—we are a nation of debtors who are enjoying, in part, the wealth-effect of being able to go into debt, to get the food to eat! We call ourselves wealthy.

These facts—the physical facts, the physical reality of the condition of the United States—has to be brought to the consciousness of people, who see this, but they look at it if they didn't see it. They say, "But we see, the report is that the economy is getting better." Look at the reality: The economy is getting worse. Why do they believe the economy is getting better, when they themselves are physically suffering from the deterioration of these conditions?

History, and Immortality—in a Practical Way

Now, what we're going to do to get the voter out, the average voter out, is to show those facts, county by county. Not in money terms! Yes, we'll deal with the money terms. But the thing is to focus people's attention *away* from looking at money, which is the great fraud of these times; and to look at the physical conditions of life, and the rate of change of the physical conditions of life of ordinary people in ordinary counties across the entirety of this nation. And be able to point to them: This is what is happening to you *physically*.

Do you want to change this? It's about to get worse. Do you want to prevent that? Well, get out and vote. If you vote with us, to get John Kerry President, John Kerry will not let this go unnoticed; and he will know that his constituency is, in large degree, what we have helped to bring into an election victory. And that's the way we're going to do it.

My method is to get people to think in terms of immortality, in a practical way. In terms of history. And none of these guys talk about history. They talk about their Romantic fairy-

tale version of history. But what is real history?

Real history is the struggle of the human race to get out of a long period in which most human beings, in European civilization in particular, were treated as human cattle. History is the 15th-Century Renaissance, which for the first time in all known existence, created a political institution of society, a cultural standard, in which all the people in a nation were considered as protected by a commitment to the General Welfare, of *all* the people, and their posterity.

Modern history is a struggle against reactionary forces, like the Hapsburgs and the Venetians, who plunged Europe into religious war between 1511 and 1648—sort of the Ashcrofts of that period—in order to try to destroy this civilization, this modern European civilization. History is the struggle—especially as represented by the Treaty of Westphalia of 1648—to set, for the first time, a civilized standard of conduct among nations, of cooperative relations among nations; a standard which was embodied in the creation of this republic.

That's history. History is the struggle of the United States to exist, despite the fact that the powers of Europe were all against us, from the beginning of the French Revolution on July 14, 1789.

We are a unique republic; the only nation on this planet which has a Constitution, historically determined, which is committed to the principles of modern civilization. Other nations have been influenced by our examples. The best developments in Europe came out of the United States, especially after Lincoln's victory, after 1876, when it was demonstrated to the world, that the United States was not only a powerful nation—could no longer be crushed by invasion by British forces—but the United States was a model of the most successful economy and social system existing on this planet today.

That convinced many Europeans to make reforms, from about 1876 on, *in their systems*. The improvements in European systems since that time, have all been results of the impact of the best features of the American Revolution. The best features of Europe in the postwar period have been the impact of the legacy of Franklin Roosevelt's reforms upon the political systems of Europe.

So we represent history. We represent the history, in particular, of extended European civilization since the times of ancient Greece. We represent the struggle of ideas, to liberate people, to create a society which is based on justice, equal justice for all people, for the General Welfare, and their posterity. We represent the struggle, the leadership of the struggle, to bring about a system, a community of sovereign nation-states among the nations of this planet; the thing which Roosevelt fought for, and that Truman voted against, and that we tend to vote against ever since. We represent history. We represent history in terms of the struggle; the long struggle for lifting humanity from the status in which most people were treated as human cattle, either hunted or herded human

cattle; into a society in which the dignity of the individual, as a creature made in the image of the Creator, would become the standard of politics.

What LaRouche Stands For

That's what we must represent. Not merely "good things." We're not a buffet. We're not a *smorgasbord*, in which you can buy this or that, and pick it up at the table. We have to represent—We're all going to die, sooner or later. And when we die, we have to ask the question: What was that all about? Does it mean that your life meant something for humanity? That it meant something which expressed honor toward the struggles of your predecessors? Did it represent a legacy of good for your posterity, those who come after you, to build upon?

It is only *that kind* of attitude, and that kind of historical conception of who you are, who we are, that will give you the intellectual and moral strength, in a time of crisis as severe as that which is occurring now, to lead this nation out of a crisis.

More important: As you survey the world today, as I do, with certain special advantages: There is no nation on this planet which, if the United States were to fail in the mission I define—if the United States were to fail, there is no hope for humanity to avoid a prolonged, new dark age. Because there is no nation on this planet which is capable, for historical reasons, of providing the kind of leadership that we can provide, in the image of what Franklin Roosevelt did during his term in office.

And that's what I stand for. If we build on those kinds of principles, and can awaken in the American people—or at least, a lot of them—a sense of what this nation is; what the purpose of existence of the United States is; we can create a new constituency from among those who are poor; from among those are desperately poor, called youth, 18-25 years of age! We can create a new constituency which people like Kerry and company will have to recognize as the basis for the future of this nation.

And I'm sure John Kerry, as he expressed in his address, and in the preliminaries to his address with his old friends from the Vietnam era, and with Max Cleland—anyone who's reached that age has to have a question mark in front of their eyes. The question mark is immortality. Not what is going to be waiting to be donated to them on the other side of death, but immortality in the sense that they have done something, that's good, and which will be continued by the coming generation.

We have to instill a sense of that, where the message will be well received. And I think the virtue of John Kerry and his circle, despite all the shortcomings I may detect in his current policies and practices; that his susceptibility to the sense of leaving a legacy for the coming generations—as, his daughters, for example—a legacy by which he can say he has done well; is the thing that will move that circle around Kerry, to accept what we have to propose. Thank you.

LaRouche Issues His 'Real Democratic Platform': 50,000 Go Out at Boston

Lyndon LaRouche gave an Internet webcast from the John Hancock Hotel and Conference Center in Boston on July 25, speaking to a packed audience of leaders of the LaRouche Youth Movement, Democratic Party National Convention delegates and elected officials, and Boston area LaRouche supporters. The candidate announced the release of his own "real Democratic Party Platform For November."

Here are LaRouche's opening remarks, introduced by his national spokeswoman, Debra Freeman.

Debra Freeman: On behalf of Lyndon LaRouche's campaign for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States, welcome to Boston. Tonight's event will actually kind of kick off (although not quite kick off, 'cause we've been here for a little bit)—but will in fact, initiate a drive that very well may determine, not only the outcome of the election in November, but the future of this nation for at least a generation to come.

Technically, the convention has not yet begun. In fact, it's my understanding that Terry McAuliffe will gavel the convention to order sometime late tomorrow afternoon. But, long before that event takes place, an effort led here on the ground in Boston by approximately 100 members of the LaRouche Youth Movement, and their friends, will have saturated the city of Boston, with—I hope—by sometime over the next day or two, 10,000 copies of Lyndon LaRouche's platform, a *real* Democratic platform for the 2004 election.

And despite this circus that Terry McAuliffe and the Democratic National Committee think they're going to conduct here in Boston, there is, in fact, a growing group inside the Democratic Party—the LaRouche faction of the Democratic Party—which is indeed determined, as it has been for more than a year, to see to it that the Cheney-Bush Administration (and I'd like to stress that it is, indeed, a Cheney-Bush Administration) is put to rest; and that the Democratic Party return to the tradition of FDR, in mobilizing the population of the United States to address the great crises that we face in this year 2004.

As this convention begins, as a result of Lyndon LaRouche's efforts, Dick Cheney is very soon going to be history. And that is despite the fact, that up until a very short time ago, in public statements, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Terry McAuliffe, insisted that it

was his policy and the policy of the DNC to support a spot for Cheney on the ticket. Which may sound odd; but, Mr. McAuliffe's position is that Cheney weakens the ticket, and he'd like to run—or, that Kerry-Edwards would like to run—against Cheney-Bush, because Cheney is a liability.

And if we live beyond the "looking glass," maybe that would be true. But when you consider the nature of the current crisis, the fact of the matter is that that attitude, specifically, actually puts the very occurrence of a November election in doubt. And, when Mr. LaRouche first said that, several months ago, people thought that it was an extreme statement, or perhaps a statement of hyperbole. But anyone who picks up the newspaper today, or tunes in to any major news broadcast, will be treated to a variety of headlines discussing what, indeed, might lead to the cancellation, or the postponement, of the election in November 2004.

Rather than contemplate that possibility, our view is that we should get rid of Cheney, now. In fact, it would be very nice to celebrate the end of this convention, by celebrating the end of Dick Cheney. Now, the fact of the matter is that the efforts of the LaRouche Youth Movement have had a very significant effect. In the period leading up to the convention, they've put into circulation approximately 1 million copies of the third issuance of the *Children of Satan* pamphlet, which not only clearly identifies the menace known as Dick Cheney, but also clearly identifies what is behind him.

When we came into this convention, the fact of the matter was that there was indeed an effort—an effort that we first thought was being run by the Democratic National Committee itself—to try to lock the LaRouche Youth Movement out of this convention, in the same way that Fannie Lou Hamer and the Mississippi Freedom Democrats were locked out of a Democratic convention, some decades in our past. All of the rooms that had been reserved and paid for—contracted and paid for—by the LaRouche Youth Movement, were cancelled. When the Democratic National Committee was confronted on this, they claimed that they weren't responsible. . . .

And, today, in what I think was a very significant occurrence—and I think that it's actually good that Terry McAuliffe had finally adopted a fighting stance, and I applaud him for doing one good thing: Today, in a public statement, Terry McAuliffe said that he was *not* responsible—not responsible—for locking the LaRouche Youth Movement out; that he



*“They tried to exclude me out. I include them in!”
LaRouche told the crowd, about the Democratic National
Committee. “I will be leading the fight to bring a
Democratic candidacy into the White House in January.
And you are going to be part of it.”*

*Candidate LaRouche speaks to crowd of youth
organizers, elected officials, and delegates in Boston
on the evening of July 25, just before the Convention
began. The meeting was also broadcast on the
Internet.*



was not responsible for the cancellation of the contracts. And when he was pushed on it, he said, “I think Dick Cheney did it.” And therefore, we will, in fact, issue a press release—the press release is being written right now—saying that the Democratic National Committee Chairman has accused Vice President Dick Cheney of cancelling the contract! You know, you have to give credit where credit is due. And, if Terry does the right thing, I just want to be on record as saying he has my support. And he should have yours, too. ‘Cause he’s going to need it when Dick Cheney reads that press release.

We’ve got a lot of work to do over the course of the next few days. We’ve already had a tremendous impact here. We will have a greater impact. Today’s event is being broadcast over the worldwide web. I know that there are gatherings across the United States, of interested people, who couldn’t be here in Boston, but who are waiting for news and marching orders, resulting from what goes on here tonight.

And therefore, ladies and gentlemen, without any further introduction, now that everybody has settled down, I’d like to present to you, Lyndon LaRouche.

Lyndon LaRouche: Thank you! Thank you, all. This is going to be fun time!! So, prepare for the fun. You know, I’ve advocated fun over a number of years, repeatedly. People sometimes have misunderstood me, and I’ve had to correct them, as to what I consider fun. Fun is doing good, in a world that likes to do bad—and then, laughing at the reaction you get!

All right now, today, I received a copy of this magnificent document: It’s the *New York Times* Sunday magazine section. It’s infamous around the country. Today, it has a feature, written by Matt Bai, which is actually an example of the folly we’re going to laugh about when we’re having fun in future times to come. Now, the author of this has consulted with a number of people, who are passable idiots, including the son of George Soros, and so forth, who think they have a map to take the election in 2008 by reorganizing the party.

Now, the problem is, is that the fellow who is leading this is 45 years of age. He’s a fairly wealthy person, by his standards, at least. And they think that they’re going to rebuild the party, based on what? On a Democratic imitation of what the Republicans, or the Republican apparatus, has done to the Republican Party over a recent period. Now, laugh at them now! Be the first to laugh: Because, it’s not going to happen!

The point is, what you’ve got here, in the case of this article in the *New York Times*, you have people who are typical of the underside—that is, 45-years-of-age—Baby Boomer. That’s the underside of the Baby-Boomer generation; the last gasp of the Baby-Boomer generation. They gave up after that, making Baby Boomers. The model production line collapsed!

But, they have a certain disease, which I’ll get to here. But, the essential thing is, that they have a conception of themselves, of the United States, and history, which is unreal. It is this generation, which was created in the middle of the 1960s, in the aftermath of the missile crisis, the aftermath of

the assassination of Kennedy, and the launching of the official war in Indo-China. This is called the “Baby-Boomer generation” for their noise-level, especially. This is the ’68er generation.

As a result of an operation, of which they were victims—they were not the authors of this, they were the victims of it—as a result of this, we had the ’68er phenomenon. As a result of the ’68er phenomenon, and of things that ensued, the United States—which was, up to that time, the world’s leading producer society; was the nation which had defeated the Depression; the only force which had taken leadership in actually preventing a fascist world dictatorship; of saving the United States from a depression; of building us into a leading power, again—and all that began to be destroyed with the advent of the Baby-Boomer generation onto leading universities of the United States, where they were being trained to become the leaders of the country, which they largely are, today. They occupy most of the chairs (if they can still fit within them; they do tend in that direction). They’re running the government. They’re running the leading institutions, they’re running the companies—into the ground. They’re running the economy into the ground.

The Baby-Boomer generation is the generation which changed the United States, through their development and their continuing role, from the world’s leading producer society, into the world’s leading parasite, and a bankrupt parasite, at that.

Stop the Democratic Party’s Gravediggers

We transformed our country, from a country of the world’s leading farmers, or leading labor force in terms of industrial production—machine-tool design, and things of that sort; we were the leaders—we have been transformed into a bread and circuses society. And less and less bread.

We have, in the past 20-odd years, we have destroyed the lower 80% of our population in terms of income brackets. These groups are living on less and less and less, in real terms. The upper 20% of the U.S. population, *owns more than half* of the total income, while those in the lower 80% become more and more poor. The growth of homelessness, of destitution, of people living in \$400,000 mortgage shacks which they will probably lose, anytime soon now, when the real estate mortgage bubble collapses.

This is the great transformation! *These* guys—in the *New York Times*, reported—who propose to rebuild the Democratic Party, are its grave-diggers! They will rebuild nothing! In fact, they’re finished, one way or the other. They are not the future. They’re an ugly caricature of the recent past.

Now, what I’ve done, largely because of prompting, is to produce “A Real Democratic Platform for November 2004,” because of the fact that the Democratic Party has a platform which is not a platform. That is, the Democratic Party, this season, did not want to have a platform. They intended not to have one. But, as a matter of form, they had to produce one.

So, they produced one. Now, it’s a travesty; it’s garbage. What is said about the United States and policy, means nothing! It’s worthless! It’s a completely worthless effort—and it was never intended to do anything! But, for the sake of appearing to be a platform, it has a special committee on foreign policy. Now, the committee on foreign policy of the Democratic National Committee platform, as proposed, is going to do one thing: It’s going to give us more wars overseas! And, it’s put people in foreign countries on notice, that they’re going to be at war with the United States: That is *not* very good policy, for a putative, presumptive candidate, John Kerry, who wants to make himself the friend of the world. It’s not going to work.

This thing is finished.

On top of it all, while these fellows babble about the future—they babble about what’s going to happen between 2004 and 2008—they’re silly babblers. It’ll never happen! The world is going into the biggest financial crisis in modern history! This thing is about to collapse, it’s only a matter of when. *It is already collapsing.*

Most people who think they’re rich, are bankrupt! They’re living on fictitious income. They’re living in faith, not on income, but in the “wealth effect,” on borrowed money! On loans they will never be able to repay. It’s called “wealth” these days. On stocks that are really worthless. On financial assets that are really worthless.

The United States Federal Reserve System is bankrupt! Why is it bankrupt? *Because the major banks, of which it is composed, are bankrupt.* The European national banking systems are bankrupt! We’re heading into the biggest financial collapse the world has ever conceived of. This is not a depression: It’s an international financial-monetary-economic breakdown crisis!

Now, that’s what we have to deal with. It is a worse crisis than Franklin Roosevelt faced when he came into office, in March of 1933. But, he solved the problem then. And by using the same philosophy, the same conception of the United States, the same conception of the world, that he employed then, and applying that to the present situation, we can save this nation and save civilization.

Determined That the Democratic Party Shall Win

Now, you look at the convention which is about to open up, tomorrow afternoon: It will be, in large degree, a silly affair, at least to the degree that the people who control the convention are able to control it. Because there’s not a brain in a carload, in the kind of thinking that’s going into the leadership of that convention. It’s an orchestrated farce; it is not reality.

But, nonetheless, I am determined that the Democratic Party shall win the November election. And, we are going to do it. Because they’ve created a mental and moral bankruptcy—a vacuum—in the leadership of the Democratic Party. But, we can not stand by, and say, “Okay, we are right,



Questions to the candidate came from many of the more than 100 LaRouche Youth Movement organizers in Boston for the Convention, and others they had brought to the event.

and they are wrong.” We can not let this country go to Hell, out of spite and anger, against their foolishness. This is our country! It belongs to us, historically—not to them! And, we have to defend it. We have to defend it through the institutions of government, which were created, in a republic and a Constitution which is the oldest in the world. No Constitution of any other nation has lasted as long as the Constitution of the United States! This is the finest system of government which has ever existed on this planet, despite some of the rogues and thieves that have taken over and run it. This is the nation, under whose Constitution the world was saved from a depression; the world was saved from the threatened empire of world Nazism.

There is no other nation, on this planet today, which could, with its present Constitution and present leadership, solve this problem. The United States, *not by being an empire, but by being a leader*, can play the kind of role that Franklin Roosevelt played, back in the 1930s and 1940s while he still lived. This nation is the only thing, in terms of available leadership, which can turn the world around; bring nations together, with the kind of effort typified or echoing what Franklin Roosevelt did before; can make this nation, again, a leader—not an empire—but a leader among equals, in building a world which is fit to live in.

The only instrument we have for this, formally, is the Democratic Party. Not as owned by some bunch of fools who wrote that silly thing that they’re going to issue as a platform this week, for the sake of form. (Or, maybe they’ll withdraw it, after they see mine. Not because they like my program, but

because they’re scared. And they tend to run away from things, you know—they’re that type, Baby-Boomer type.)

But what we have to do, is take the party, which really belongs to us. Because it belongs to the people who are not represented by the present leadership of the party: It belongs to the lower 80% of the family-income brackets in the United States who are *not* represented—although Cynthia McKinney won an election recently, which the Democratic national leadership doesn’t like too much. It belongs to us.

The Republican Party has many good people in it. We’re going to co-opt them. We’re not necessarily going to co-opt them into the Democratic Party, but we’re going to cooperate *with* them, because there are many good Republicans, who don’t like the idiocy that’s going on under Republican auspices now. They also have a sense of patriotism. And we intend to have a Congress which will be dominated by

patriots, patriots who will be designated variously as Democrats or Republicans. But as patriots, they will learn to work together, and live together, as they did under Franklin Roosevelt: To work for the *common good* of the nation. To look at issues on the merits. To look at proposals on the merits. And to rebuild this nation.

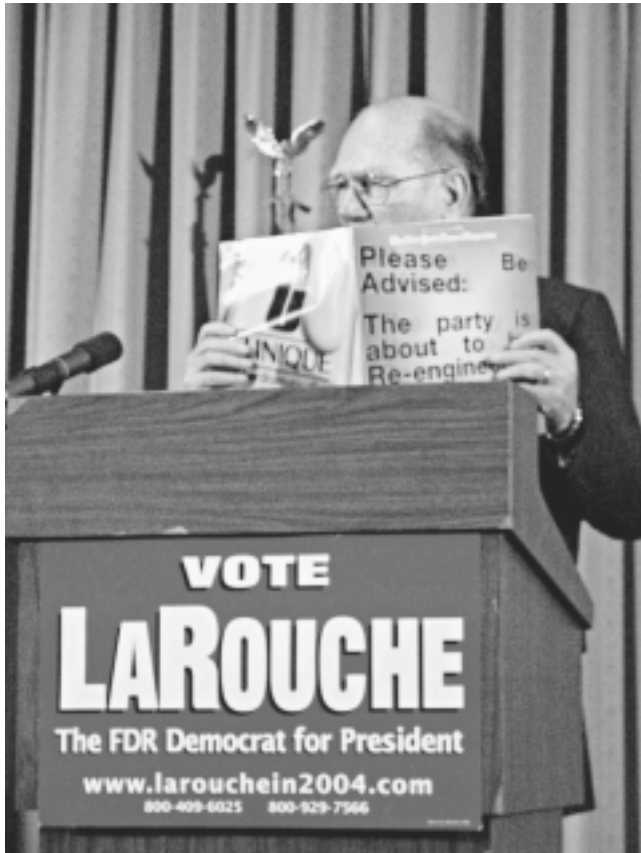
So therefore, my intention is: While I’m focussed on the events of the convention, while I’m here; while I’m active in the environment of the convention; while I have many friends who are participating in the convention, at various levels of status in the Democratic Party, I will be doing that. But, the thing I’m really going to do, is going to begin here, in Boston, on Friday—the day *after* the convention. I will be launching my campaign of leadership, perhaps not as a Presidential candidate—unless they suddenly get struck by lightning here, or struck by the hand of God, or a Damascus Road conversion taking place. But, if that does not occur—and I welcome if it does occur! I’m prepared to take the job and do the job. And, the difference between me and them is, I’m qualified.

But, in any case, on Friday: I will be *leading*, and there’s nothing they can do to stop it—except kill me, and that wouldn’t be a good idea—I will be leading the fight to bring a Democratic candidacy into the White House in January. And you are going to be part of it.

They tried to exclude me out. I include them in!

FDR’s General Welfare Principle

So, that’s the general war-plan. So, we will be launching a political action committee—officially—on Friday. The pa-



LaRouche holds up to the crowd the menace of “gravediggers of the Democratic Party”: the New York Times magazine’s Convention-eve promotion of the strategy of the George Soros-backed and -funded faction. That faction advises intentionally and deliberately losing 2004 to Cheney/Bush, “reform” the party for a 2008 election—which may never come.

pers are already worked out. It’s all formal and fine. On Friday, the day after the convention—stay! Don’t leave right away. Stay! Because, on Friday, we’re going to launch the official, real fighting campaign, to take the Presidency away from what occupies it now.

And, also, at the same time, to try to move the people of the United States, to move Republicans as well as Democrats, and people who don’t associate with either party (probably for good reasons). We’re going to bring them together to act for the nation.

Because, you know, once you enter office, as a President, or as a—especially as a President—you no longer belong to your party: You belong to the people of the United States. You take an oath. An oath that you belong to the people of the United States. To its Constitution—not to a party! When you become President, you become the President of the nation, not of a party. The party’s authority goes to the sidelines. It becomes part of the political process, but it’s on the sidelines.

In the matter of government, especially in a time of

crisis, *there are no parties!* There are people. There are elected representatives, and people. There are institutions in society; labor movements, farm organizations, others, part of society. They’re the interest of the people. The President of the United States, assembling the forces of the government of the United States—the state governments, the Federal government’s institutions—must put forth programs, programs of action—not of sentiment, not of appearance—which will save this nation from the worst depression that has ever threatened modern civilization. Which is going to strike *now*. It’s not a question of whether there’s going to be a depression: There will be one. It is on, now. It’ll be in full force, in January.

Our job is to do what Roosevelt did: not as Democrats, not as Republicans; but to save the nation, by the kind of leadership he represented when he walked into the White House and into the Executive office. And he sat there—as reported—without a pencil or a scrap of paper with which to govern. And he called in two secretaries in the adjacent office, and he began to govern. And what he did in the first few days, as well as the first hundred days of his administration, changed the course of history, from an inevitable fascist tyranny worldwide, into the victory over the Depression and fascism by the end of the war. And he did that.

He did that by calling together the institutions of the country, calling forth people, ordinary people, to form trade unions; as he did by forming—essentially supporting what became the CIO, then. To break free of some of the old, encrusted ways of doing business. Moving people, to save this nation. A man of conscience. And he brought many Republicans to cooperate with him, in fighting against the Depression, and especially in preparing to fight the war.

He gave us institutions, including a post-war monetary system which was shoved down the throats of the British: They didn’t like it, but they had to take it. And for 20 years, that monetary system kept the economy going, until the eruption of the Baby-Boomer generation, with the Indo-China War in 1964–66, turned it around. And we began to go downhill. We’re dying. We’re decaying. We’re rotten. We’re morally rotten, as well as economically rotten. And that is going to change.

To Get Cheney Out First

So, the campaign is not for the Democratic Party: It’s to get this thing that’s in the White House, now, *out*. To get Cheney out, first. To administer a shock to the political system: They’re going to change their ways. And the job of the President will be to respond to that mission. We will deliver the victory. We will do what we have to do, to mobilize the forces of the United States: To win that victory in November.

When we win it, however, we will take our right: We will tell the winner, he works for us.

And that’s the change we’re going to make. Okay. [sustained applause]. Friday!

A Real Democratic Platform for November 2004

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

This Platform was issued on July 30 by the LaRouchePAC political action committee.

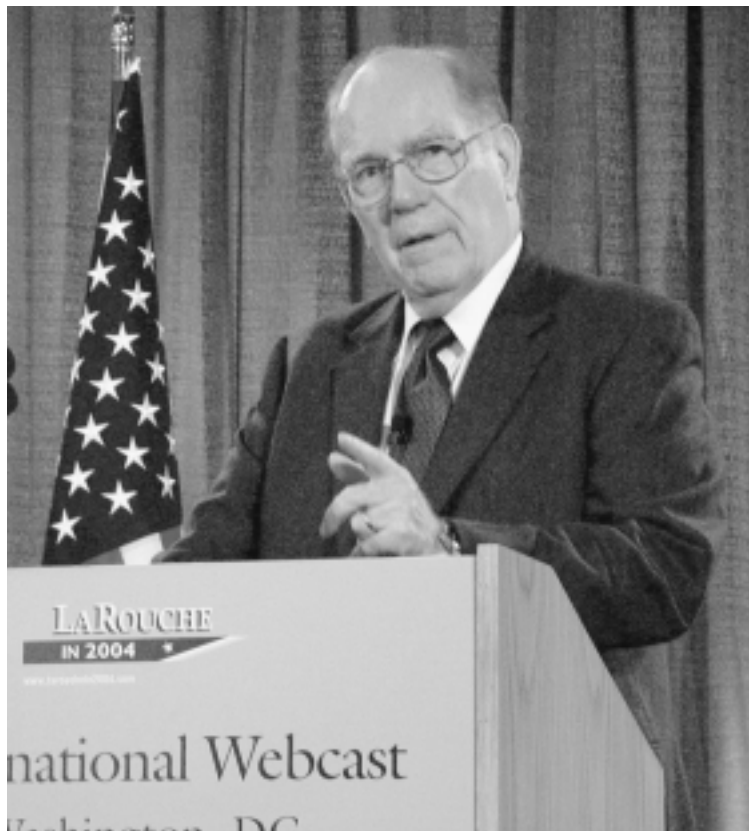
Letter of Transmittal

To The Citizens of the U.S.A.
My Friends:

For the sake of the Democratic Party, and for all of the citizens of the U.S.A. and their posterity, an unusually tough Platform —*the attached Platform!*— must be placed in general circulation at the time of the Boston nominating convention. In presenting and adopting this, I am resolved that we must defeat the attempted continuation of the Bush-Cheney (or, is it not the Cheney-Bush?) Administration, by, first, dumping Cheney from government immediately (otherwise, there might not be a November 2004 election), and by, second, providing a new President and a new, bipartisan coalition within the Congress, without DeLay.

All that we might attempt to do to those ends, would become meaningless, unless, as I insist in this attached Platform, our Party abandoned the fantasy-life which has controlled the relevant majority of popular opinion, and of the mass media, during the most recent Presidential primary campaigns. To win today, our people must finally recognize certain crucial facts upon which even the continued existence of our nation, and more, now, urgently, depends.

Franklin Roosevelt said, in a circumstance similar to our onrushing situation today: We have nothing to fear as much as fear itself. This means, today, that we must state, now as then, that the greatest threat to our nation is the hysterical denials of reality expressed by many political leaders, and within the population generally. As Roosevelt said then, these expressions of fear, which are typically expressed as denial of that which is actually to be feared, are now, themselves, the greatest danger to us all. These denials are the delusions



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. at his July 15 webcast from Washington, D.C.

expressed by words such as: “They would never let it happen!” Or, “We have to go with the system!” “Don’t give me big ideas; I have to worry about what is happening in my local community!”

Our people must be encouraged, therefore, to rise out of their personal foxholes of denial, where they have been waiting for reality to drop hand-grenades into their present ideological hiding-places. Our citizens must stop thinking like the habitual underdogs who roll in the aromas of popular self-delusions; our Party, acting in the tradition of that great President, must give them the courage to face, and conquer the

interconnection of the deadly reality of an upsurge of economic depression and spreading world war today.

For example, there are certain leading political figures today, whom I shall not name here, who, it seems, were they parents who found themselves in a burning hotel, would argue as follows. One would say calmly, but resolutely: "We have to get out of here! Let's pick up and go." The other would yell hysterically: "Stop talking like that; you might upset the baby!" We must be calm, but bold, in resolving upon these actions which our nation needs from us today.

Thus, in summary: Our nation, and the world, are presently gripped by an onrushing, global, monetary-financial breakdown crisis, an economic crisis far more ominous, with graver uncertainties, than any similar threat in the world's recent memory. For those who actually know modern history and the present age of nuclear weapons, this crisis represents a greater threat-potential than that unleashed during the 1929-1945 interval. In this time of crisis, there are serious problems which, unless corrected, might not only doom the presumed Kerry Presidential candidacy, but send our nation into ruin. This ruin were probably inevitable, unless the Party's candidate were willing to adopt certain repeatedly tested principles from our nation's history of past crises, such as those of Franklin Roosevelt's Presidency, which could bring us safely through this peril to happier times. Therefore, I present the attached Platform.

We must win the Presidency; but, to do that, we must also fight with the knowledge that that is a victory which is by no means inevitable at this moment. While we fight for the Presidency as that reality which the present situation demands, we also need, urgently, the election of a coalition of common intent among a clear majority of both the Democratic and Republican members of the Congress. To win under the circumstances of the weeks and months ahead, the Party must now, suddenly, change its way of doing business.

The distinguishing, characteristic feature of the following draft Platform, is that it places the emphasis on the issue of the kind of future we intend for those young adults, such as those between the ages of 18 and 25, who are the emblem of our nation's future today.

Fraternally Yours,
Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

A Democratic Manifest

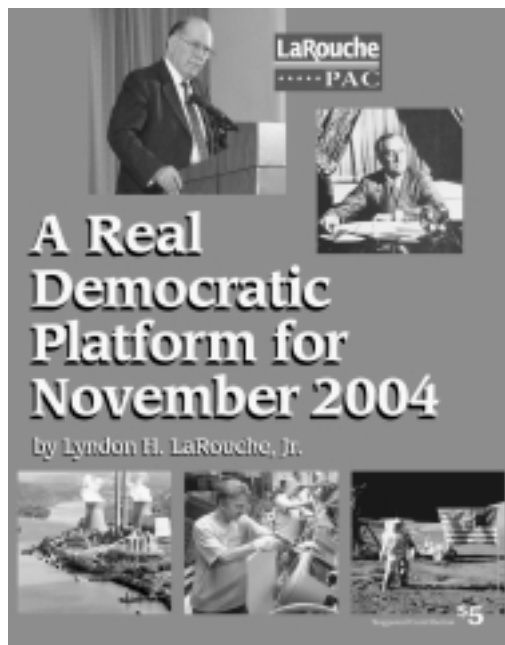
Today's globally extended European civilization is already mired in the end-phase of what has been a more deadly repetition of the type of crisis which gripped the world, during economic depression and the rise and fall of fascism, from 1918 through the fall of the Axis powers of Nazi Germany and Japan, in 1945.

To see that connection more clearly, now, let four adult generations pass in review in your memory of that period of history, since that Versailles Treaty which set the stage for not only the so-called "Great Depression" of 1929-1933, but for that wave of fascist tyrannies which spread, like bubonic plague, across the continent of western and central Europe during the 1922-1945 interval.

First in that parade of memory, comes the generation of young men who went to war in President Wilson's time. Second, the generation of young men and women which went to war during President Franklin Roosevelt's and, again, President Truman's time. Third, the generation of our young adults which went to the folly of the U.S. war in Indo-China. Now comes the generation of adult youth menaced by Vice President Dick "Pandora" Cheney's unleashing of his doctrine, his pestilence of

perpetual, preventive, nuclear-tipped warfare. Let all, in turn, pass in review before your eyes. Ask yourself, then: "To where is our republic marching now?"

Now, the world is already plunging into another global monetary-financial collapse, a collapse far worse even than that of the remembered 1929-1933 interval. 1933 began the post-Coolidge-Hoover period, during which the incomes of the people of the U.S.A. had already, suddenly dropped by one-half under Hoover's leadership. Like the crisis which accompanied the collapse of the post-1918 Versailles monetary-financial system then, the January 2001 inauguration of President George W. Bush, Jr., has reaped a harvest of folly, a plunge toward that new general crisis now menacing today's next President of the U.S.A. The January 2001 inauguration had already brought us into not only the threat of the spread of virtual perpetual warfare, as the end of the 1920s and early



Contrasted to the "Bush Lite" DNC Platform which turned off so many delegates in Boston, LaRouche's Platform is a strategy for mobilizing the forgotten Democratic voters of the 20-plus battleground states and elsewhere in the nation.



President Franklin D. Roosevelt before his first Fireside Chat, on March 12, 1933. The situation we face is not exactly like what he faced then, but the principles deployed in his term of office are the relevant constitutional precedents of reference today.

ation we face today, is not exactly like that which our President faced in March 1933; but, the principles which we deployed, under his leadership, over the interval of his incumbency, from March 1933 until April 12, 1945, are the relevant, historically defined, constitutional precedents of reference, for crafting the kinds of initiatives needed, right now, to pull our republic out of the presently deepening economic depression, that we might step back onto the road to recovery.

Therefore, let the Democratic Party become, once again, the party of President Franklin Roosevelt. We shall not simply copy that President's policies; but, we must remember those actions, and recall those tested constitutional principles, which brought us out of World Depression and World War, to emerge from the moment at which he died, as a U.S.A. which had been lifted from deep depression, to become the most productive, the most prosperous, and, if imperfect, most generous nation of the world of that time.

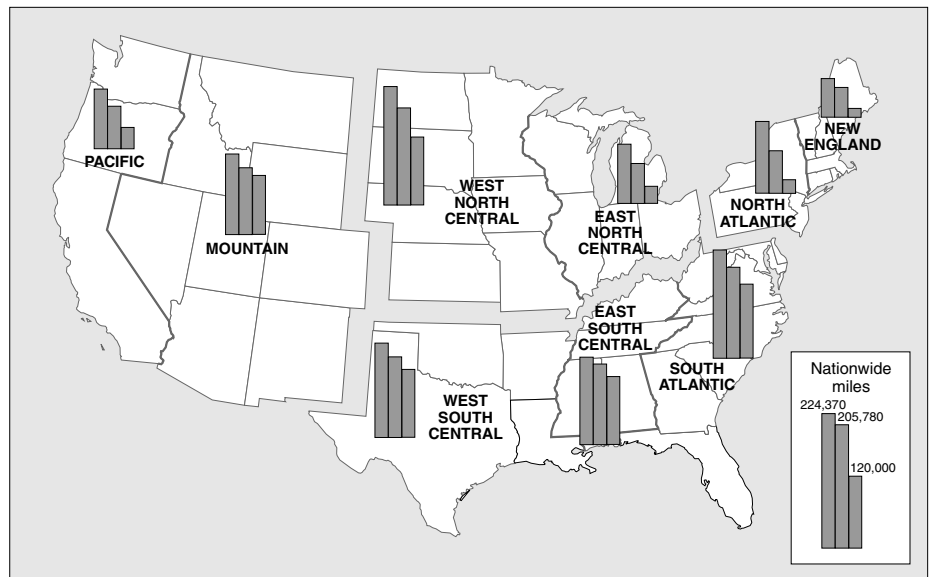
1. The Present Crisis

This present, post-FDR world of ours, is now living in the still resonant aftermath of a closely packed set of horrors, horrors including the terrifying 1962 missiles-crisis, the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and the Gulf of Tonkin resolution. It was in the aftermath of the assassination of President Kennedy, that our nation made a turn, away from

1930s did. It has also brought, already, under the incumbent Administration, the presently on-rushing resurgence, today, of that same fascist international, of Mussolini, Hitler, Franco, Laval, and other beast-men of the European continent, which was already the great menace of the 1918-1945 interval.

The most notable of the contrary, hopeful facts to be remembered, as those generations pass in review before your memory, is the election of our President Franklin D. Roosevelt, an election which not only rescued us from the terrible depression which we had inherited from the Coolidge and Hoover Presidencies, but provided the absolutely decisive margin of world leadership which prevented the Adolf Hitler-led forces of fascism from putting the planet under a world-empire which would have ruled and ruined us still today. The situ-

FIGURE 1
Decline in Rail-Track Mileage, 1950, 1970, and 2000 by Region
(Miles of Track)

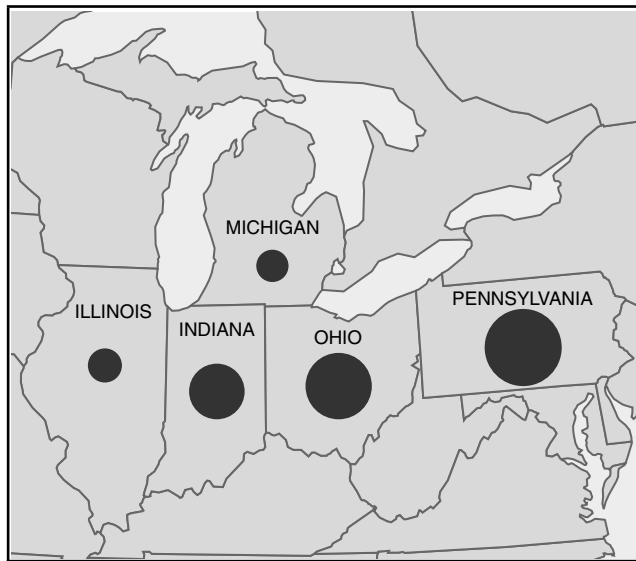


This map shows the total U.S. Class I track miles owned—a figure which counts multiple main tracks, railyard tracks, and sidings, in 1950 (left bar), 1970 (middle bar), and 2000 (right bar).

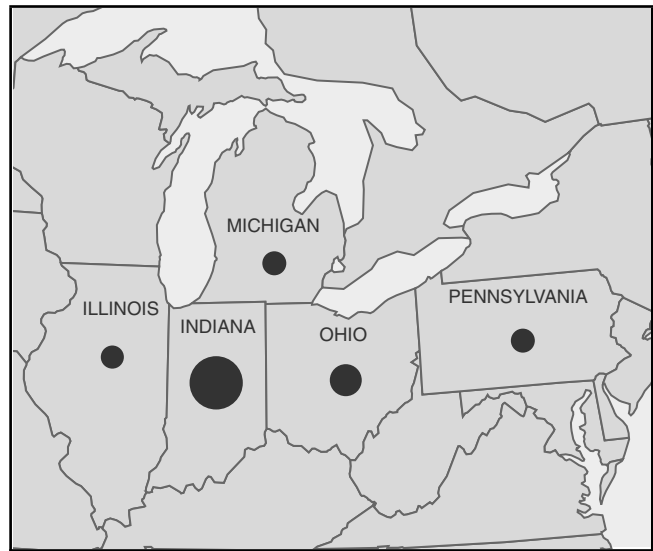
FIGURE 2

Decline of Annual Raw Steel Output in the Five Top Steel-Producing States, 1973-2003

1973



2003



These maps show the relative decline in output of raw steel tonnage in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, the top five steel-producing states, shown by the shrinkage of the circles from 1973 to 2003.

its earlier role, as the great producer nation of our planet, into a kind of long, dreary march downward, into the gullies and swamps of “post-industrial” utopianism. Later, during the interval from Richard Nixon’s November 1968 election, through January 1981, we destroyed most of the architecture of those national policies which had resurrected our nation, Phoenix-like, from the fires of folly associated with the time of the Presidencies of Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover, and of grey eminence Andrew Mellon.

Out of that 1968-1981 interval of change for the worse, we went downhill, step by step, guided by the decadence of that floating-exchange-rate monetary system launched by the Nixon Administration. We were transformed so, into becoming, today, a caricature of an ancient imperial Rome which had led Italy of that time into the disgusting notoriety of a culture of bread and circuses. We, like that decadent ancient Rome, have become a caricature of our former self, sucking our national subsistence chiefly from those foreign nations which we were able to pillage through the mechanisms of that post-1971-1972, floating-exchange-rate international monetary-financial, and free-trade system. We have largely destroyed our system of agriculture and industry which had been the object of envy, or admiration, of the pre-Nixon Administration world.

Looking backward from today, a lapsed-time view of the physical-economic geography of our nation, from above, over the 1926-2004 interval to date, shows an accelerating desolation of vast regions of our nation and its people, during, especially the 1977-2004 interval to date. During that time, farms,

industries, basic economic infrastructure generally, our health-care system, our educational system, have been ruined to a degree that those who remember from the first two post-war decades, would weep in despair at the ruin which the past forty years of change from a producer society, to a predatory entertainment society, have done to our once great nation (**Figures 1-3**).

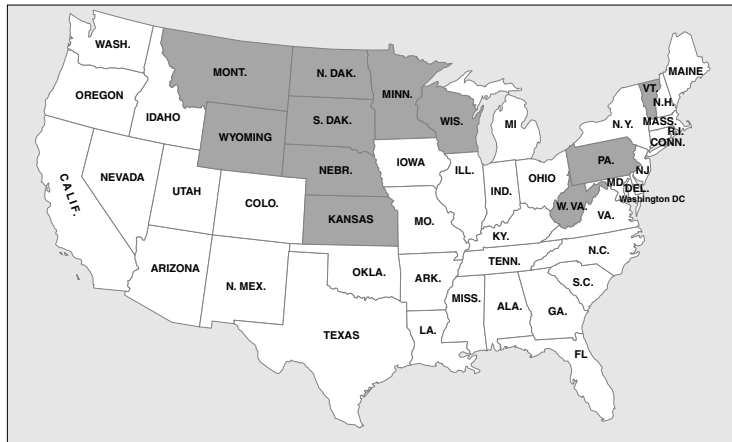
As a result of these wicked changes in our national character, those among us who entered young adulthood during the latter half of the 1960s, entered the economic life of our nation with little or no adult experience of the making of the kinds of policies needed for long-term success of a production-oriented national economy. Some of that generation may have worked for a time on farms, or in factory or construction jobs, but, from the top down, the orientation of the economy in which they were employed was less and less to those principles of scientific-technological and related increase of the productive powers of labor, a policy which had characterized our nation’s long-standing policies of recovery, over the 1933-1963 interval, following Coolidge’s and Hoover’s Depression. With the onset of the official war in Indo-China, and the first step, during 1966-1967, in taking down President Kennedy’s space-oriented science-driver program, our national economic and social policies have turned in the continuing direction of the Coolidge-Hoover legacy, and even much worse than that.

With President Nixon’s fatal decision of mid-August 1971, and the Nixon Administration’s leading role in the 1972 decision to transform the International Monetary Fund (IMF)

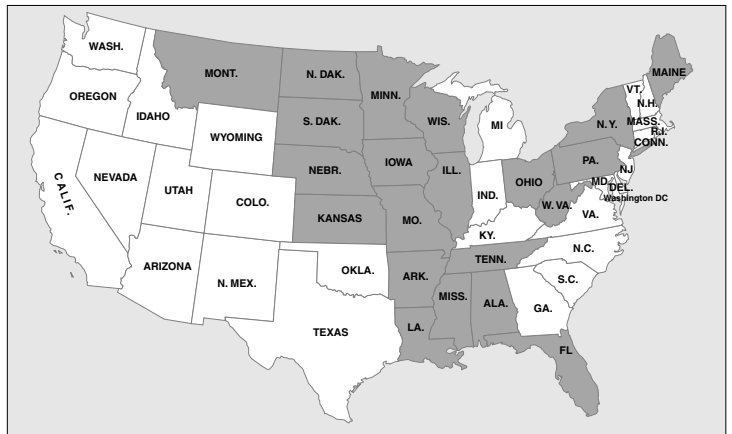
FIGURE 3

Change in States At or Above the Hill-Burton Standard of Beds Per 1,000 Persons, 1969, 1980, and 2000

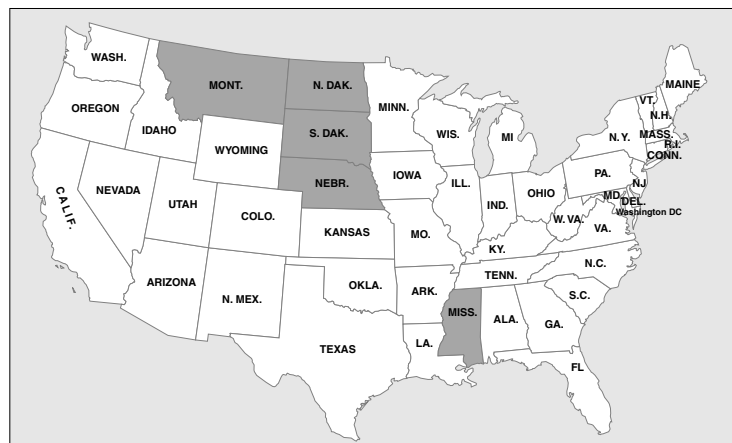
1969



1980



2001



The shaded states are those with hospital bed ratios at or above the standard set by the Hill-Burton Hospital Survey and Construction Act of 1946, 4.5 beds/1000 persons. Shown here, the progress in construction of these beds between 1969 and 1980, and the collapse by the year 2000. The national average of beds per 1000 persons moved in a parallel way: 4.06/1000 in 1969, with most counties nearing the goal; 4.38/1000 in 1980, with even more progress; and then a dramatic drop to 2.93/1000 in 2000, with many counties without any hospitals at all.

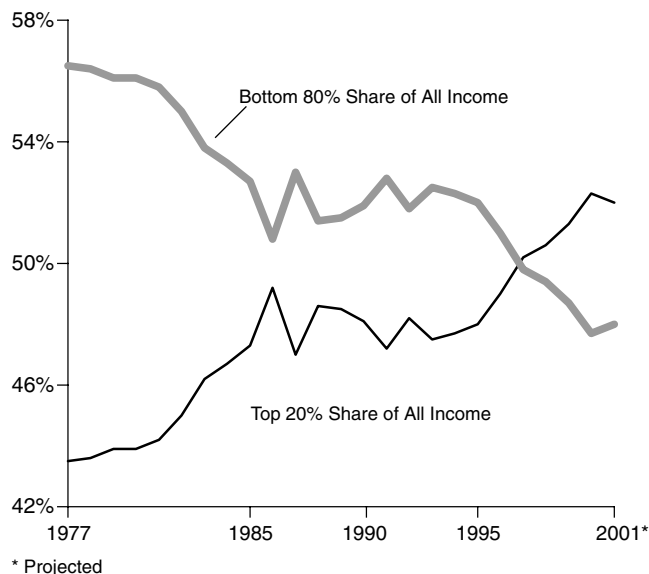
into the engine of a floating-exchange-rate world monetary system, our national economy has undergone a transition from the growth of the immediate post-war decades, to successive downward directions of change, such as, first, attrition, and then, willful destruction of our nation's basic economic infrastructure, and of the system of regulation which had been indispensable for the long wave of economic recovery, from 1933 through 1963, and slightly beyond.

When we speak of "prosperity" during the recent decade, we are speaking of the largely illusory, debt-ridden appearances of not actual wealth, but merely the financial delusion called "the wealth effect." This delusion of prosperity is chiefly limited to the ranks of the largely suburban, upper, fabulously debt-ridden, 20% of our nation's family households. The conditions of life of the lower 80%, including our senior citizens, has been consistently downward, in net physical terms of homelessness, lost health-care, and the like, over the measured interval since 1977. If we study the transformation of the physical-economic geography of the entire territory of our republic, per square hundred miles, by county, and per hundred family households, over the interval since approximately 1926, we see from this up-and-down pattern, the great destruction of our nation's economy as a whole during the recent forty years.

If we compare the official and related reports of alleged prosperity during the recent decade, for example, with the physical picture of the nation and its population and areas taken as a whole, there never was an actual net improvement in the U.S. economy as a whole, but only a nominal improvement in combined purchasing power of income and incurred debt, a merely apparent prosperity experienced by a shrinking percentage of those households and communities which have become, increasingly, exceptions to the national economy as a whole (**Figure 4**). We have tended to argue in defense of the delusion, that if the picture of the suburban class is one of relative prosperity, then the nation is prosperous; the growing, stricken majority of the population, our great American economic underdog class, does not enjoy the luxury of agreeing with that delusion of the so-called "suburban class."

As our national current accounts deficit reflects this, to that degree there have been some evidences of wealth at the point of consumption, this wealth is largely an imported product, created, more and more, by virtual slave labor abroad, labor employed as so-called "outsourcing" replacements for employment of firms and labor-

FIGURE 4
Wealthiest 20% of Americans Have More Than Half of All After-Tax Income



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, *EIR*.

Between 1977 and 2001, the top 20% of income brackets in the U.S. gradually increased its aftertax income, to overtake the aftertax income of the bottom 80% in approximately 1997. It is the conspicuous consumption of the upper 20% which provides the merely apparent prosperity of the U.S. economy.

force here at home.

The principal evidence referenced in support of the mass-media-promoted delusion of alleged U.S. national prosperity, is the gains taken on financial markets, gains generated in large degree from the world of gamblers' side-bets called "financial derivatives." So, a world whose net output is estimated in several tens of trillions of dollars, is propped up by the illusion generated by an unpayable mass of financial-derivatives debt running toward hundreds of quadrillions of dollars! That great financial bubble is ripe for popping. When it pops, the reality of a world economic depression far worse than that of 1928-1933 experience can no longer be concealed, even from the most passionately credulous of our native fools.

So, now, as during 1928-1933, from the launching of what became known as "The Young Plan," through the February 1933 Reichstag Fire used, as a terrorist incident, to make Adolf Hitler Germany's dictator, so, the reality of the onrushing economic doom of the world's present, floating-exchange-rate monetary-financial system, is not only the economic reality of our global situation today; it is also the cockpit of crisis from which otherwise unthinkable wars erupt.

2. The War Policy of the Present Administration

Look at the war-policy of the current Bush 43 Administration in that historical light.

The history, and pre-history, of the recent, continuing, and spreading, still presently worsening, asymmetric warfare in the Southwest Asia and other regions, is the most prominent current example of the way in which international oligarchical-financier circles operate, such as those which backed the orchestration of a fraudulent declaration of war which was concocted largely through Vice President Dick Cheney's office. This is an example of the common, and also contrasting features of the way in which the oligarchy's agents, such as Adolf Hitler and Cheney, respectively, transformed a period of systemic breakdown of a world monetary-financial system, into the launching of the kind of program of intended perpetual, planet-wide warfare, which, unless prevented, would lead, today, not to an imperial military victory, but into the depths of a generations-long, planetary new dark age.

The political opportunist's lustful desire to be deceived into supporting the relevant such aspects of war-policy, as some members of our Congress did, illustrates the common features of the lurch toward generalized warfare in both, contrasted, present and past periods of global monetary-financial crises. This is a typical situation in which underdogs blame others for the way they are going along to get along, when our true political leaders, unlike those underdogs, blame themselves for not having broken away soon enough from such cowardly complicity.

The rise of powerful and tyrannical monsters, such as the Roman Emperor Caligula or Adolf Hitler to power, does not necessarily represent an achievement of their powers of intellect. The rise to power by which that thuggish, carpet-chewing type, the tool Cheney of today, came to play his recent role, happened in the following way.

The fall of the Soviet System, over the interval 1989-1992, established the U.S. under President George H.W. Bush, as the sole, functioning military superpower of the planet. Among some in both the British Commonwealth and the U.S.A. itself, this strategic development was seen as the opportunity to resume what had been the Truman Administration's doctrine of "world government through a virtual monopoly of terror, through nuclear arsenals." That had been President Truman's doctrine, as designed by Bertrand Russell, and adopted by the original, Truman-era Committee on the Present Danger.

However, back then, the mess which the Korean War became, combined with the news that the Soviet Union had developed a thermonuclear weapon prior to the U.S.A., had ended the Truman era and its war policy for decades to come, paving the way for the new, superseding doctrine of Bertrand

Russell's crew, a policy of world management through the terror of mutual and assured thermonuclear destruction (MAD). This replacement for Truman's nuclear policy was called "detente." The mid-1970s revival of the Committee on the Present Danger was, fortunately, short-lived, chiefly because of the impact of what became President Reagan's adoption of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). That Committee of nuclear desperados, and its nuclear-war-seeking policies, has been recently revived again, in the environment created by the influence of the same circles behind Vice President Cheney et al.

Under the Bush 41 Administration, where Cheney served as Secretary of Defense, that Administration recognized the folly of Cheney's military doctrines, and squelched them, at least in large part, at that time. Under the present Bush Administration, under a less able President, George W. Bush, Jr., who has been, from the start, virtually a bad-tempered mere puppet of the office of Vice President Dick Cheney, the policy of perpetual war which had been rejected by the Bush 41 Administration, is policy today. That policy, crafted in the mode of preventive nuclear warfare, has been that Administration's continuing policy, not beginning Sept. 11, 2001, but from the day of the current Administration's inauguration, to this present moment. The Afghanistan caper produced conditions today worse than at the start; Cheney's crew produced the Iraq war, the planned attack on Syria, the planned nuclear attack on Iran and North Korea, and the exploitation of the potential for war against China, all of which, and more, are merely typical of what U.S. policy is, and would be, each day Cheney et al. are permitted to remain in office.

2.1 Cheney, Blair, and War

It must be made clear, that the war which Vice President Cheney and British Prime Minister Tony Blair recently launched against Iraq is not "a war." Iraq had been selected, from the January 2001 beginning of the Bush 43 Administration, as an opportunistic target of choice. That targetting of Iraq was set into motion as part of a doctrine of perpetual warfare throughout this planet. This is sometimes called "preventive nuclear war," which was intended to become, during a second Bush 43 Administration, a generalized spread of warfare throughout Southwest, South, and East Asia, into the territories of the former Soviet Union.

This was not exclusively a U.S. policy. Key elements of that policy had been set into motion, in concert with Blair's government, while Cheney had been still an official of Halliburton. The fact that Prime Minister Blair's Britain was the ostensibly weaker military power in this enterprise, should not blind us to the fact that the design of this policy owes more to that liberal imperialist faction of the Fabian Society, which deploys Cheney's accomplice Blair, than to the dupes and other supporters of Cheney et al. inside the U.S.A. The U.S. has been the principal military instrument of this perpetual-war policy, but Blair represents a factor which is equally

significant, if not more so, for the design of the long-range doctrine itself.

As we have approached the assembly of the Boston convention, this coming week, the implications of the continuing asymmetric war in Iraq as such, must be understood within the larger, global framework of a Cheney-Blair doctrine of perpetual warfare, of "preventive nuclear warfare." The following observations on the Iraq war itself, must be read in light of that broader context. What must be said about that Iraq war itself, and Cheney's role in it, must be understood against that background.

Some more simple-minded, ill-informed citizens, who do not really understand the real world of today, would argue: "Therefore, vote Bush out of office, and use Cheney's bad reputation to help drag Bush down." Such childish arguments as that should not be treated as determining factors in making the relevant policies of government, at least not under conditions as dangerous as those now. Every day Cheney is *not* expelled from government, is a day in which the possibility of free and honest variety of November U.S. general election is increasingly in doubt.

It used to be said of automobile accidents, and the accidental shooting of innocent victims, that the problem is not the vehicle, but the "nut behind the wheel," or the "fool holding the gun." Cheney is the homicidal, hysterically compulsive nut behind the wheel, and the vehicle is the instrumentality of that poor, admittedly mean-spirited and intellectually challenged President George W. Bush, Jr., Cheney's virtual puppet. Cheney, the "nut behind the wheel," is the menace which must be removed from the situation if the viable body of constitutional government is to be protected.

Of this we might say: A cobra without its poison sac—a Cheney-free Bush White House—is not the same thing as a cobra fully equipped with its poisonous bite. Getting Cheney out of government is the primary issue for all clearly thinking people. President Bush as such, is a problem of less crucial significance; one does not remove an epidemic disease by killing the individual, infected patient. Without any reasonable doubt, President Bush should be replaced; but Vice President Cheney should be excised before our constitutional form of government is destroyed, excised as soon prior to the scheduled November election as possible. Cheney in power should be seen in the night-time light cast by Hermann Goering's Reichstag Fire, the coup d'etat of February 1933 which made World War II virtually inevitable, the fire used to enable the implementation of the infamous Emergency Law of February 1933.

However, although removing Cheney may save our form of government from the immediate short-term danger, that alone will not make the world safe from a slightly longer-term danger as bad as, or even worse than, Hitler's fascism, during the not-far-distant months ahead. The connection between monetary-financial crises and world wars must be efficiently understood.

2.2 The Imperial Impulse for War

Since an ancient time, long before the wars between Greece and the Persian Empire, what has emerged as today's globally extended modern European civilization, has been dominated by a still-continuing struggle for the establishment of a modern sovereign form of true nation-state republic, against various forms of culture in which a ruling minority, as in Lycurgus's Sparta, subjugated the majority of mankind to the status of virtual helots, as either herded or hunted human cattle. The modern sovereign nation-state republic, based on the primary obligation of government to serve the general welfare of the entire population and its posterity, actually emerged in three successive actions: the Fifteenth-Century, Italy-centered Renaissance, the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, and the 1766-1789 birth of the world's first true constitutional republic, based upon the natural-law principle of the general welfare, our U.S.A.

Since 1776-1789, the pivotal feature of globally extended modern European civilization, has been the struggle of imperial interests, either to crush our republic, or to corrupt it into becoming a thing of their own likeness. During the interval since the 1763 Treaty of Paris, which established the British East India Company as an empire in fact, our republic's principal existential foes were the rival British (Anglo-Dutch Liberal) and (pro-feudalist reactionary) Habsburg empires and their allies. The principal adversary powers facing our republic from within European civilization today, are the outgrowths of that rivalry among those European imperial predators which were our republic's enemies of the 1763-1848 interval. Still today, that residual oligarchical defect in the European system, that source of continuing conflict between our republic and its European partners must be understood, and overcome through appropriate forms of cooperation in combatting the present world crisis.

Although republics have emerged, and developed in often desirable ways in continental Europe since 1789, largely under the continuing, beneficial impact of European sympathy, even within the United Kingdom itself, for the aims of the American revolutionary struggle against British tyranny, the setbacks driving continental Europe back to the feudal tradition of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal influence, have brought about a dangerous situation today.

This is a situation in which the nations of Europe today are hovering at the brink of abandoning their national sovereignties in favor of some supranational imitation of the Biblical Tower of Babel, a politically suicidal scheme slyly proposed by Tony Blair's Robert Cooper, and others to their continental neighbors; if that scheme were tolerated, the effect would be to tend to wipe the cultures of continental Europe, ultimately, from the map of future history. At the same time, the nations of continental Europe bear the oxen's yoke, the yoke of the overreaching, financier-oligarchical power of so-called "independent central banking systems." These are the systems which have been established as reflections of the

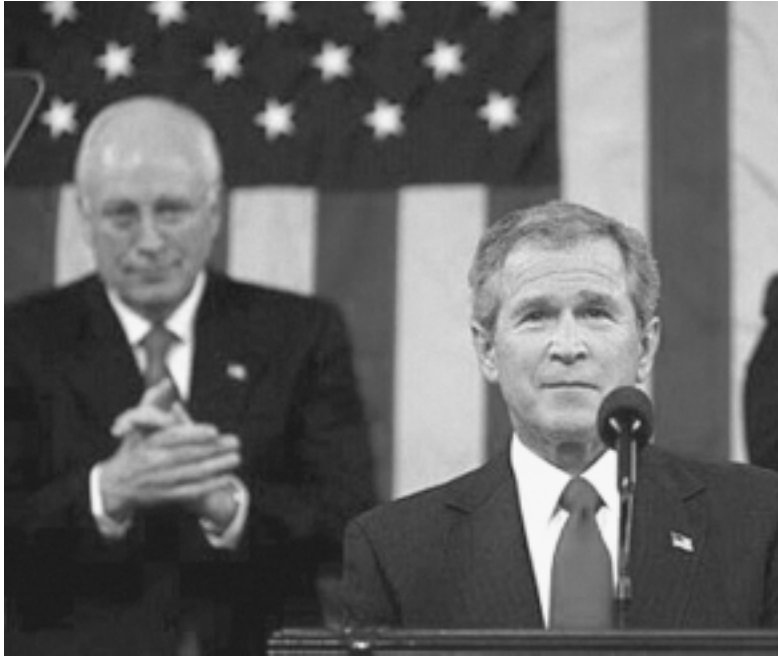
imperial influence of those presently hegemonic, Anglo-Dutch Liberal forms of monetary-financial systems of Europe which were modelled upon the practices of the Venetian financier oligarchy.

Thus, it was this same set of political-cultural weaknesses of the European political systems so expressed, especially the overreaching role of so-called independent central banking systems, which had left continental Europe so pitifully vulnerable to the 1922-1945 spread of fascist tyrannies in continental Europe. Those are the vulnerabilities of Europe under present conditions.

When the inevitable crisis of 1928-1933 struck in Europe itself, the challenge to those governments was to do as President Franklin Roosevelt did, beginning with his March 1933 inauguration: to assert the natural sovereign power of the modern nation-state to put bankrupt private financial systems into receivership, as needed, for reorganization. In Europe, the 1931 establishment of the Bank for International Settlements and the creation of a related cartelization of Germany's war-reparations debt, created the circumstance in which the spread of fascist regimes across western and central continental Europe became almost inevitable. Those developments of 1931-1933 consolidated the power of the financier interests associated with the backers of fascism then, the Synarchist International behind Mussolini, Hitler, et al. The same choice is, essentially, the challenge of choosing between freedom and fascism, world-wide, today.

Whereas, unlike Europe of that time, despite the existence of our own Federal Reserve System, which was introduced to the U.S. by agents of Britain's King Edward VII, President Franklin Roosevelt, from his first day in office, invoked the legacy of our American System of political-economy, which was invoked by him to prevent us from becoming a fascist nation, too, and to enable the U.S. to play its leading role in preventing the Hitler-led alliance from conquering the planet as a whole.

So, within the institutions of power of the U.S.A. itself, there are two, historically determined, long-range tendencies in conflict with one another. One tendency, radiated largely through oligarchical financier interests which mimic the European models of government, is pro-imperialist by the organic disposition expressed in the existence of so-called "independent" central banking systems. The British liberal imperialists of Prime Minister Blair's government are typical of this imperialist impulse, as that impulse exists as a strong political force today, on both shores of the Atlantic. The opponent of that oligarchical influence, is the constitutional tradition associated with our American System of political-economy, the System underlying the policies of President Franklin Roosevelt. Roosevelt, like President John Quincy Adams before him, carried the impulse to make the world secure for ourselves, by fostering the spread of a community of principle among respectively perfectly sovereign nation-state republics. Our continued existence as a republic depends now upon



President George W. Bush, with, behind him, the sinister Dick Cheney—whose mere puppet Bush has been, from the start of his Administration.



British Prime Minister Tony Blair represents a factor at least as significant as U.S. military power in the realization of the Blair-Cheney perpetual-war policy.

our renewal of that President's commitment, in the crisis-circumstances of today.

Such was the conflict between the followers of the American System policy of President Franklin Roosevelt and the Anglo-Dutch Liberal model of those, like the Averell Harriman, the MacArthur-hating, influential associate of President Harry Truman, whose bank had rushed to the financial aid of Hitler's Nazi Party. This was the conflict between the Classical American military tradition of Generals of the Army Douglas MacArthur and Dwight Eisenhower, and implicitly pro-imperialist impulses expressed by their adversaries among the pro-nuclear-war utopians, then, as now. This is the conflict today, between wild-eyed utopians such as Cheney and Rumsfeld, and the leading military professionals' circles who warned, with prophetic accuracy, against the follies of Cheney's and Rumsfeld's lunatic war-policies.

This conflict of sovereign nation-state with empire, was the motivating issue behind the work of the British Prince of Wales, the later King Edward VII, who, together with the British Fabian Society, bears sole historical moral responsibility for orchestrating what became known as World War I. This same motive was the impulse, supplied by Adolf Hitler's sponsor, the Bank of England's Montagu Norman, which had set into motion the fascist movement which came to be dominated by the Hitler insurgency during the course of the 1922-1945 interval. That is the same imperial motive behind the policies which Vice President Cheney and his and his wife's cronies in the government of Britain's Prime Minister Tony Blair and his Robert Cooper represent today.

It was inevitable, that the collapse of the factor of deterrence represented by the existence of a Soviet thermonuclear power, had prevented the full-blown recklessness expressed as the global imperial impulse toward perpetual imperial warfare, of what is called the "utopian," or imperial faction, in British, U.S.A. and other governments today. The tempting collapse of the Soviet power, combined with the arrival of what had been the inevitable general monetary-financial collapse of the planet today, have created the circumstances of crisis, comparable to 1918-1933, which set into motion the imperial impulse toward perpetual warfare.

This situation requires two general preventive measures immediately. First, that the imperial utopian policies symptomized by Vice President Cheney's antics, and those of his accomplice Tony Blair, be stepped on, very, very hard, without compromise, immediately. Second, that the presently erupting global monetary-financial breakdown crisis be addressed with methods echoing the measures taken, from 1933 on, by President Franklin Roosevelt.

2.3 U.S. Military Policy

The present key for defining a safe strategic future for the U.S.A., is examination of the fundamental difference in strategic outlook between President Franklin Roosevelt, and his successor Harry S Truman.

Roosevelt was clear in his statements to British Prime Minister Winston Churchill on post-war strategic policy. Roosevelt rejected the "British Eighteenth-Century methods" of Lord Shelburne and such of Shelburne's flunkies as Adam

Smith and Jeremy Bentham; he projected, instead, a world rebuilt by “American methods,” by the methods of what U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton identified as “the American System of political-economy.” This meant a U.S. commitment to an immediate post-war program of both liberating the nations held victim to the colonialist tradition, and the development of the efficient sovereignty of those regions of the world, such as sub-Saharan Africa, by “American methods” of large-scale engineering of basic economic infrastructure.

Truman, almost instantly, on the death of Roosevelt, committed the U.S. to the anti-Roosevelt policies of neo-colonialism of Winston Churchill et al.

As John Quincy Adams, in his capacity as U.S. Secretary of State, emphasized in his shaping of the so-called Monroe Doctrine of 1823, the U.S. perspective for the neighboring states of our Hemisphere, was the establishment of a community of principle among the sovereign states of the Americas, a community founded upon the acquired power of the U.S.A. itself to assist in defending those regions below our borders from such predatory forces as the British Empire and the British rivals and allies, among the circles of the Habsburg tyrant Prince Metternich. This policy was revived with full vigor by President Franklin Roosevelt, as by his “Good Neighbor” doctrine, and the sundry treaties with those neighbors to which the U.S. committed itself under that Roosevelt’s Presidency. Roosevelt’s quarrel with Churchill, over the doctrine for the post-war world as a whole, was nothing other than a natural outgrowth of the same policy set forth for the Americas by John Quincy Adams and Roosevelt himself. That must be the thrust of U.S. strategic and foreign policy for the world of today.

The increase of the world’s population, and the urgency of accelerated scientific and technological progress which that entails, have produced a current setting in which war as practiced as an instrument of national policy during pre-1945 history, is no longer a feasible proposition. The kind of strategic situation on this planet, which the toleration of Cheney’s perpetual war policies would ensure, would be a kind of asymmetric warfare in which the weaponry of the post-1945 era, partisan and other forms of irregular combat, blended with weapons of the present stage of the nuclear era, would mean that Cheney’s or similar imperial policies could have no different consequence than the plunge of the entire planet into a prolonged new dark age.

The technological features of this situation do not preclude, but, rather, require the development and maintenance of capable means of Classical forms of strategic defense in depth; but, the kinds of utopian warfare which the Bush and Blair governments have unleashed since, in fact, January 2001, could have no predictable consequence but the unleashing of a planetary new dark age. The deteriorating present situation throughout Southwest Asia as a whole, today, is partly a result of the folly of the way in which war was orches-

trated and conducted there; but, the situation emerging throughout the region augurs something gruesomely awful throughout both that region as a whole, and far beyond.

The broader implication is that we must rid the planet of empiricist Thomas Hobbes’ and like philosophies from the practices and thinking of governments. Empires, of any form, can no longer be tolerated, nor could human nature long tolerate the folly of supranational Towers of Babel as bloc-systems. The essential strategic requirement of this planet as a whole, is the development of a community of principle among respectively sovereign nation-state republics. The mission of capable preparation of strategic defense, must be the service of that strategic mission. Nothing other than that could reverse the presently accelerating drift of the planet as a whole into a new dark age.

For deep reasons considered at a later point in this draft, the key to the cause of peace on this planet today, is the establishment of a system of respectively autonomous nation-state republics, committed to a common interest in the peaceful development and cooperation among perfectly sovereign nation-states, all for the purpose of promoting the improvement of the human condition both of each nation, and of all of them, for generations yet to come. The power of such an agreement to do good, as our Cotton Mather and Benjamin Franklin emphasized this, is the force which must become the guarantor of peaceful relations among states. That represents the physical power of nations; more important, it represents that moral commitment from which the relevant physical power flows.

In the case that we, as a nation, are obliged to act forcefully in measures of strategic defense, it is that commitment which must be our strategic intent, and be the informed conscience which determines what we may, and may not permit ourselves to do under conditions of war, or war-like conditions. It is the invoking of a shared, passionate commitment to that community of principle, which must become the law among otherwise perfectly sovereign nations.

Meanwhile, the policies of U.S. military practice of Vice President Cheney, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld et al., have used forms which are intrinsically corrupting, such as a frankly larcenous conduct of privatization, to degrade the functions formerly performed by our integrated military institutions into a parody of the conduct of forms of warfare dominated by mercenary practices, in the cockpit of the 1618-1648 Thirty Years’ War. The U.S. military must be functionally reintegrated, rebuilt upon the foundation in capability and practice, of the principle of the military corps of engineers, and adopt the added dimension, appropriate to our age, of the extension of its engineering functions, into a peacetime science-driver function which includes both the development of the exploration of space, and the bringing of the technology developed in that way back to Earth, for the benefits that will provide here.

We won World War II, not because ours were the best

trained as fighters, but because every U.S. serviceman or woman had the power of an unequalled logistical capability, per capita, at his or her disposal, a capability rooted in the development and application of science and engineering as the cornerstone of the capability of the military forces. Today, our military shall be, thus, a military, but also a complement to the functions of a global peace corps. We shall win our missions, chiefly, by conquering the obstacles to the progress of mankind, and less by inducing submission to our force. We shall maintain, and improve our military institutions by giving them missions, tools, and training for the kind of practice of strategic defense appropriate to this age of change: an age in which the primary national strategic mission is development and security of a cooperative community of principle among respectively sovereign nation-states.

3. The Presently Onrushing Global Financial Collapse

Today, the planet as a whole is gripped by what must be recognized as the terminal phase of something far worse than what would have been usually described, in the past, as a depression. The correct term for the presently ongoing, terminal phase of economic collapse of the world's present, floating-exchange-rate monetary-financial system, is *a systemic breakdown-crisis*.

That collapse is fully in progress at this moment. The exact date of the perceived general financial collapse is not yet absolutely determined. The best estimate is "soon," "soon" as measured either in days, weeks, or months. The physical-economic realities of the collapse, the implicitly hopeless bankruptcy of great chunks of the present international banking and related systems, have already far surpassed the standard of "finality." The system is on its death-bed, with no hope of that present system's recovery, ever; its staggering financial relic, is a dead man walking. Only the adoption of a replacement system will solve the problem; and, it had better be the right choice of replacement, this time.

From the standpoint of U.S. history so far, the U.S. is now presented with what are apparently three alternative choices of policy; but, in reality, there are only two.

There is, first, the apparent first choice, to continue with the present international floating-exchange-rate monetary-financial system, as that system has evolved since the 1971-72 destruction of the Bretton Woods, fixed-exchange-rate system. That apparent first choice, has now been eliminated in historical fact. The floating-exchange-rate system, in its present form, is now doomed to crash, very soon, with no hope of recovery, ever, for generations yet to come.

The only real medium-to-long-term economic choices are between immediately reestablishing a fixed-exchange-rate system modelled on the original, Franklin Roosevelt design

of the Bretton Woods system, or the plunge of the planet into a form of chaos akin to Europe's experience during the Fourteenth-Century New Dark Age.

The choice of a plunge of the planet into chaos, were it made, would probably take the initial form of an attempted rebirth of fascist regimes, an attempt launched under the direction of the Europe-based international financier cartel of Venetian-style "family interests." Such a cartel would necessarily echo the characteristic features of Hitlerism, an imitation generated by the characteristics shared among the Synarchist International's financier interests which brought fascists to power on the continent, and today's relevant financier-oligarchical class. These common characteristics, more than any love, or lack of love, for the discredited Hitler himself are the enemy we must defeat today. This pro-fascist choice of direction from among some of the international financier oligarchy of today, would unleash more fully the perpetual-warfare/preventive-nuclear-warfare policies currently associated with those fascists' current puppet, Vice President, and Prime Minister Tony Blair confederate, Dick Cheney. That would lead, in turn, to "a New Dark Age," planet-wide.

Howls, shrieks, and screams of protest against my warnings, even from the most powerful of political and financier circles, will not diminish that reality of the present crisis-situation, as presented here.

That those are the only alternatives available to the U.S.A. at this time, can no longer be denied by those well-informed leading circles of Americans which are presently intelligent and sane. Some among these circles have already either made the decision to go for the alternative of fascist dictatorship and perpetual warfare, or are already leaning in that direction.

The point is to be explained, summarily, as follows. I repeat: This is not a so-called "cyclical," or "boom-bust" crisis. It is a "final" collapse of the world's presently operating economic-monetary-financial system. Only a reversal of the wrong decisions of the U.S. made from 1971-72 onward could halt this collapse, and provide the launching-point for a viable, replacement form of monetary-financial system. It is not a matter of winners and losers in a game; it is the currently impending elimination of all of the contenders. It is the end of the system. For this collapse, there is no solution within the terms of the widely accepted doctrines of economics taught in universities, or employed in policy-shaping of governments generally, the leading mass media, or kindred institutions, today.

Therefore, by *systemic*, we should understand ourselves to mean, that the presently onrushing, terminal economic collapse of the world's present, floating-exchange-rate monetary-financial system, is a "programmed self-destruct" feature built into the "normal" behavior of the design of the currently operating system, a system which has been built up, since 1964-1972, into that set of laws and other habits of both governments, and taught by the usual so-called most expert authorities among economics professors and the like. To repeat

the crucial point: This “self-destruct” destiny, built into the system itself, expresses habits which have been built, step by step, cumulatively, into the laws and related policy-shaping practices of government and business, and also today’s popular and leading press opinion, during approximately the recent forty years.

Again, given the realities of prevalent academic and related popular ideologies, we are not overstating the essential point made above:

Again, I restate my warning: The general economic collapse we are now experiencing, is not merely the down-slope side of a boom-bust, cyclical crisis; it is the kind of collapse which means that if the attempt is made to continue the present world monetary-financial system in anything resembling its present form, under that condition, the system will, very soon, cease to exist: The system will automatically self-destruct. This is the kind of collapse from which no recovery of that system is possible under the presently prevalent principles of economic, monetary, and financial practice. Unless a suitable form of radically new system is introduced very soon, the world will soon enter a condition in which the very existence of most presently held financial assets will be wiped out, in most cases. *There will be virtually no safe place, for almost anyone, “to hide my money.” So, please do not waste your time and ours, by asking!*

I remind those who would denounce this characterization as that of a “Cassandra,” for saying these things: Cassandra was, in fact, proven right, and her critics doomed by their own folly in ignoring her warnings.

Without resorting to methods which, in effect, excise those current habits and those doctrines, there is no chance of preventing a deep collapse, a self-destruct action, even a virtually permanent one, of the world’s physical economy in its present form.

In other words, to repeat the crucial point which must be put across for the present Presidential campaign: The presently onrushing economic-monetary-financial catastrophe, a catastrophe now in its terminal phase, is by no means what is taught in many textbooks and universities as a “cyclical depression.”

As I have stated, summarily, above, a very radical change, in the very near future, is inevitable, in any case. Either it will be a change to some form of global fascist economy, somewhat like Felix Rohatyn’s fascist-like economic and social effects produced by the “Big MAC” horrors in New York City, something which would be, under present circumstances, more vicious in its social effects than that under Adolf Hitler’s regime; or, in the alternative, it will be an action which, in effect, recreates the successes of the U.S. economic recovery which was launched under President Franklin Roosevelt’s leadership. There are no in-between choices. There is only a mass-murderous chasm of chaos (“self-destruct”) in between the two choices.

There is no escape from this trap, except through action

by governments to change the system. This means that certain fundamental features of the present, sick system must be removed, or shut down, and new features added. These are changes of a type which can be made by no agency less than sovereign government, or by concerted action of several sovereign governments. That is the action which the next elected government of the U.S.A. must put into effect. Only the U.S.A. has presently, in fact, the historically determined capability of leading the majority of the nations and peoples of this planet into making the necessary changes now.

It is therefore accurate to say, that our purpose must be to recreate the kind of economy we were rebuilding under the leadership of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

That President’s reforms, which saved the U.S., contributed decisively to the defeat of Hitler, and launched the recovery of a war-ravaged Europe, reflected a constitutional policy which had informed and shaped the preparations for and establishment of our republic.

These preparations were dated since no later than that attack on the patriots of the English-speaking colonies in North America, which was dated from the Treaty of Paris of February 1763. This was the treaty which, in fact, established the British East India Company of Lord Shelburne et al., as a new would-be replacement for the failed ancient Roman Empire. Thus, the victory of the U.S. republic, over the imperialist forces of that British monarchy, a victory effected with the aid of our allies France and Carlos III of Spain, established a new form of constitutional republic and system of economy. This new republic, based upon what Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton, among other leading figures of that time, created, established what was defined then as the American System of political-economy.

Franklin Roosevelt’s affirmation of that American System of political-economy, against the financier-oligarchical-controlled systems of Europe, saved the U.S.A. from the fate suffered under fascism in Europe, saved Europe, and provided the basis for the great march forward of the U.S.A., Europe, and other regions of the world, during the period through change, coinciding with the launching of the folly of U.S. official war in Indo-China, beginning late 1964.

It would be fair to say that we not only wish to approximate the relatively best features of the post-war, fixed-exchange-rate monetary system, as launched by President Franklin Roosevelt’s initiative: Unless we take that course of action, our republic, as we have known it, and much else that was good in the world besides, would be doomed by the global economic breakdown-crisis already in full swing at this time.

To cure the relevant disease, we must discover, and apply a treatment which is specific to the disease we must cure. The relevant difficulty is that virtually none among economics textbooks, or professors of economy today either know, or wish to know, what that disease is, and, therefore, up to now, their expert diagnoses and proposed remedies are often worse than the disease itself. We must bring about a revolution in

the thinking of those and our government's institutions, back to the model, successful precedents of the American System of political-economy as its revival was attempted by President Franklin Roosevelt.

The only developments which might change this grim forecast, putting aside external interventions from outside our planet, would be a sudden, systemic change in the system introduced by major governments. I, were I President, would take such actions, following precedents set by President Franklin Roosevelt; other, misguided Presidents, proceeding from a diametrically opposite, presently far more popular, but also reckless standpoint, might be panicked into resorting to, or condoning a replay of something like "9/11," like Hermann Goering's "Reichstag Fire"-like incident of terror, used to panic the U.S. institutions and population into accepting what would be, in effect, a new fascist tyranny.

In the meantime, all talk about specific recovery measures, or social policy promises, is simply babbling nonsense, when not intentional lying, from the mouths of persons with murky purposes. Unless the nature and cure of the present systemic breakdown-crisis is correctly understood, and appropriate measures are actually being taken, as sweeping changes in economic policy of our nation, in order to create the means needed to meet those social requirements. Without these measures of fundamental economic reform being taken first, there will be no benefit for our nation's, or, perhaps, the world's posterity, for the present, or even future generations yet to come. Therefore, forget all "single issues"; they are nothing but meaningless, wishful babbling, until the systemic breakdown crisis is understood, and appropriate forms of radically corrective measures are taken to create an appropriate new economic system, with new economic policies to match.

For purposes of comparison, the economic policies of practice of President Franklin Roosevelt did work; and, the standards of economic practice of 1945-1964 also worked, more or less well, if in a limited way, or even often badly. The fact that the present, post-1971-1972 world monetary-financial system's crisis is a terminal case, from which no recovery, within that framework, were possible, implies that we must compare several points of reference. 1) What made Franklin Roosevelt's reforms so uniquely successful? 2) What radical changes, from about 1961-1972 on, created the failed kind of world monetary-financial system now entering its terminal collapse-phase today? 3) What changes in political-economic policy, between the death of President Franklin Roosevelt and the launching of the official U.S. Indo-China war, resulted in the shift of the U.S. economy, from an overall upward trend, to an overall decline into its present state of terminal collapse?

3.1 The American System and Its Foes

In the field of economy, most people have a rather fiercely impassioned dedication to their own ignorant prejudices concerning the reality of economic processes, matters about

which they actually know little to nothing. Day-to-day experience, whether in ordinary chatter, in affairs of government, or academic circles, points out, that this ignorance is the greatest obstacle to making competent economic policies for either our government, business, or personal affairs. This incompetence is more extreme in the generation which entered adulthood during, or after the middle 1960s, than in the relatively older generations. Yet, times come, as now, when the very existence of our nation, depends on delivering those citizens at least a minimal dose of actual knowledge of the ABCs of real economy.

Therefore, it would seem that any competent leader of the Democratic Party, or the Republican Party, for that matter, would think it necessary to inform the citizenry of the ABCs, at least, of how an economy works, before asking those citizens to vote for, or against tax, credit, budgetary, and regulatory policies of Federal, state, or local government. It were time that that remarkable oversight among Party leaders were corrected.

Today, the combined popular and official ignorance on this matter goes deep: very, very deep, and wide, wide, wide.

A case in point, is the notorious August-September 1998 collapse of the New York-based speculation in Russian GKO paper. With the post-1964 process of transformation of the U.S. economy, from the world's leading producer society, to a "post-industrial" utopia, the U.S. population has suffered an accelerating loss of conception of even those simplest aspects of economic reality which were more or less known in the times when our population actually produced most among the physical essentials of its own family and community life. So, in the recent decade, it was said to the credulous believers, that the "IT" revolution which would make those super-fast number-crunchers called computers, could make us all rich; it just didn't work out, and many people have still not understood why that didn't work exactly as had been promised in the instruction manual that came with the product.

However, even back when, during the immediate post-war decades, our labor-force still produced a significant amount of what it consumed, the understanding of the ABCs of economics was already shaky, to say the least.

The cause for that tragic popular ignorance of the ABCs of economic reality, is illustrated by taking up the clinical examples of delusional states of mind which should be recognized in the spread of two commonplace nonsense-beliefs about economy, met as arguments on the street or in the university classrooms of today. The first of these examples, is the widespread notion that the role of money as purchasing power, is the essential principle of national economy. The second, slightly less widespread notion, is that, raw materials, as extracted from the Earth, are the primary source and determinant of "real" economic values.

These two, widespread, explicitly anti-scientific delusions, have served as the usual premises of arguments against the constitutional system on which the U.S. republic was

founded. Behind those two controversies, is the monetarist's and physiocrat's lack of any efficient working idea of the existence of an essential difference between man and beast. A typical monetarist is a professor of economics who might be suspected of intending to marry a monkey (possibly one of his students) for her father's money.

Since the world, which happens to include the U.S.A., is in deep, deep trouble economically, it is extremely important, especially during the coming three months of the present national election-campaign, that at least some among our political class, and other citizens, too, acquire some sense of what actually makes a healthy economy tick: especially when the entirety of the existing world monetary-financial system is now wobbling wildly at the brink of collapse.

Today, the most convenient evidence used to demonstrate the foolishness of the delusions of monetarists and physiocrats alike, is that knowledge of the concept of the Noösphere, a crucial discovery of one of the world's leading physical scientists of the Twentieth Century, the biogeochemist Vladimir I. Vernadsky. The essential principles of that science of physical economy, as taken from the work of Gottfried Leibniz as the basis for the central constitutional principle of the 1776 U.S. Declaration of Independence, can be recapitulated today with much greater power on the basis of the implications of scientist Vernadsky's work.

Those principles of a science of physical economy, which were employed by the followers of Benjamin Franklin to develop a system of political-economy scientifically superior to anything yet produced by Europe to the present day, provided the basis for the U.S. rise, over the interval 1861-1963, to what was not only the world's greatest, and most progressive economic power on our planet, but the only presently existing doctrine of political-economy which exists as a serious alternative to the British system developed under Britain's Eighteenth-Century Lord Shelburne, to the present day.

The doctrines of Karl Marx and his followers, for example, are merely a rebellious derivative of the intellectually defective British system of Shelburne's Haileybury School. So, ironically, in the former Soviet Union, the application of scientific progress to military objectives, was outstanding, whereas, as a result of lack of regard for those principles of entrepreneurship which are peculiar to the middle-sized, closely held enterprise, as distinct from the large U.S. corporation, for example, the performance of management in the non-military sector was atrociously poor by comparison.

Vernadsky, working explicitly in the great epistemological tradition of European physical science traced from Thales and the Pythagoreans, defined the "historical" development of the geology of planet Earth as the combined effect of three distinct types of universal physical principles: non-living, living, and (human) mental-creative powers of the quality which the ancient Greeks identified by *dynamis*.

From the vantage-point of an enhancement of geology named biogeochemistry, he amassed evidence showing the

transformation of the Earth's abiotic character by the superior long-term influence of living processes, processes governed by a universal physical principle of *life* operating at a qualitatively higher level of action than abiotic processes. That effect he defined as "the Biosphere." He also showed, by the same experimental methods of proof of principle, that those mental-creative powers of hypothesizing, by means of which mankind develops knowledge of experimentally demonstrable universal physical principles, were a quality of power superior to both abiotic and living processes as such.

Notably, contrary to the usual prejudices among our people today, these notions were already in existence among relevant ancient Greeks of the time of the Pythagoreans and Plato. Vernadsky's definition of the *Noösphere*, as a higher form of principle, and of existence, than the *Biosphere*, emphasized the changes, even by weight, in the composition of our planet, such that the effects, including fossils, of living processes are taking over our planet, more and more, and that the rate at which human activity, and fossils of human activity are taking over the *Biosphere*, is at least as awesome an independent factor as the effect of living processes.

Indeed much of the included purpose of the exploration of nearby intra-Solar space, and beyond that, is focussed on the objectives implicit in the impact of Vernadsky's seminal influence on Soviet space science, and the world's in general. Since the principle of life, and of cognition (*noësis*) are of the experimental character of universal physical principles, the obvious question is: What effect do such universal physical principles, which we find in life and human cognition on Earth, exert on the universe outside of Earth itself? What is the evidence to this effect we may discover in exploring not only the residues on the Moon and Mars, but in the way in which the Solar System operates as a whole?

Vernadsky's discoveries, as I have addressed these connections in my 2001 book, *The Economics of the Noösphere*, have been an echo of the setting of the founding of the modern science of physical economy, by Gottfried Leibniz. Leibniz's uniquely original discovery of an infinitesimal calculus, in response to the challenge left by Kepler; Leibniz's discovery, with Jean Bernouilli, of the catenary-based, universal physical principle of least action; and his development of that concept of the *Monad* which his later successor, Bernhard Riemann, identified by a specific usage of the German term *Geistesmasse*; are each and all echoes of the ancient Greek science of the Pythagoreans, Plato, et al., and the foundations for the progress shown by later leading scientists such as Vernadsky.

Leibniz was also the original discoverer of the elementary physical principle of a science of physical economy, and, in a related way, that concept of the anti-John Locke principle, "the pursuit of happiness" which Benjamin Franklin and Franklin's youthful collaborators employed in the crafting of the Declaration of Independence, where this concept was adopted as the central constitutional principle of intention

within the 1776 Declaration of Independence. This same principle, in an amplified form, is the adopted statement of governing principle over all other features of our Federal Constitution and Federal law, in the Preamble of the U.S. Federal Constitution.

Focus upon the essential distinction, of physical principle, between man and the beasts: the human individual's power, as expressed by the discovery, and reenactment of an original discovery of experimentally validated universal physical principle. The present evidence is, that these discovered principles, such as Johannes Kepler's uniquely original discovery of the principle of universal gravitation, represent previously existing universal physical principles of the universe. However, that accepted as the best evidence so far, the fact that mankind, which has the apparent capabilities of a higher ape for sustaining a few millions individuals, has been able to evolve the development of its culture to sustain a population of over six billion living individuals. This gain in mankind's potential relative population-density, reflects the role of those uniquely human powers through which the discovery and use of universal physical principles is made possible.

That absolute difference between the higher apes and man, is the foundation of any scientific notion of what should be understood as "economy." *True profit of production in society, is located essentially in the ability of the human species, through a capability for discovery and application of universal physical principles, to increase the net output of society's production, per capita, above the level of consumption needed to generate that output.*

On this account, sanely organized modern society divides its productive activity into two general categories, public and private. Our public expenditure, as for institutions of health care, education, and what we call basic economic infrastructure generally, is supplied, chiefly, by government's role in the economy, to provide and maintain those preconditions of life and production needed for continued net growth of per-capita output and income. In the private sector, we promote the creativity of the individual operative and entrepreneur, with a view to stimulating those voluntary creative activities in design of product and production processes, upon which we depend for a continuing increase of total output of production over costs. On this account, the wise government regulates the economy as a whole, using means—such as "fair price" policy—to ensure that prices do not fall so low as to destroy the needed capital formation and advancement in the capacity of the entrepreneurship to sustain continuing progress in the net per-capita productive powers of the labor of the industry, the enterprise, and the society as a whole. This does not signify that the principle of entrepreneurship is necessarily absent from government operations; there, it is mission-performance orientation, as distinct from the factor of profit-motivation, which is immediately crucial for competence.

In all aspects of economy, for the competent economist, money is, at best, an idiot by nature. Money has no morality,

no idea of what to do with itself, and no discretion about the places into which it tends to run. Money is properly a creation of the state, its issue and circulation regulated by the state in ways, such as taxation policies and tariffs, intended to facilitate the function of circulation which it serves. Consider some of the hilariously lunatic ideas about money which circulate among our suggestible citizens.

3.2 Strange Tales About Money

Most of the popular delusions about money met in the typical street-corner conversation or university classroom today, are traced to the influence of a significantly nasty gentleman of Mephistophelean attributes, Paolo Sarpi, a one-time virtual tyrant of Venice. This sulfurous gentleman, whom Galileo Galilei served as a household lackey, was responsible for a radical simplification of the dogma of Aristotle, the product of which became known variously as "empiricism" and the Eighteenth-Century French and Anglo-Dutch "Enlightenment." This doctrine, and its variants, provided the basis for the tainted ideas of Sir Francis Bacon, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, David Hume, Adam Smith, Leonhard Euler, Jeremy Bentham, and numerous others of that same intellectual species, during those centuries.

The essential distinction of empiricism and its derivatives, has been a doctrine known as "reductionism," in which it is assumed that the universe is composed of little hard balls flitting about in an otherwise empty space of three linear dimensions, and a simply linear past-to-future dimension of time; a Cartesian system is typical of this. There is no allowance for actual creativity, by either God or man, provided in that so-called reductionist system; but, anything which seems not to be explainable within that empiricist system, usually turns up as some pretty wild stuff, such as the ideas of political-economy associated with such certifiable loonies as Bernard Mandeville, Adam Smith, and the Physiocrat François Quesnay from whom Smith plagiarized much of his own 1776 anti-American propaganda tract, *The Wealth of Nations*.

Notably, Mandeville, notorious as the author of a 1714 work with the revealing title, *The Fable of the Bees, or Private Vice, Public Benefits*, is today the demi-god of the Milton Friedman's and the late Friedrich von Hayek's Mont Pelerin Society. Reading Mandeville, Friedman, and von Hayek, one can vividly imagine little demons popping up from under the floorboards, leading susceptible sinners into those demonic vices which, presumably, are yielding profits to the proprietors of society.

Adam Smith, the putative Bogomil-like theologian, and plagiarist of François Quesnay, is no saner than his predecessor, Mandeville, only less playful. His principle of "free trade" which he extracts from Physiocrat Quesnay's "*laissez-faire*," implies little green men from under the floorboards casting crooked dice, to determine, by such statistical methods, the profit or poverty bestowed upon unsuspecting citizens above.

Quesnay's Physiocratic doctrine calls up none of the demons of Mandeville's and Smith's cultishness; he attributes the wealth of the estate to the magical powers of the titled landowner's possession of a scrap of paper awarding him title to that property, leaving to the farmers nothing but that which might be fed to cattle. The whole pack of empiricist economists rest their claims to a science in their economic *abracadabra*, upon nothing essentially different from the same kind of wild-eyed supernatural fantasies.

Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, emerging from a daily seance in his bathtub, mixes *abracadabra* with the Delphic jabbering of Pythia, saying actually nothing, but implying anything and everything, all to the effect of affirming his insinuated personal claims to magical powers. *See how the gaping, awe-struck suckers fawn upon such charlatanry!*

The key to all this fakery, which usually passes in classrooms for the solemnity of contemporary economics dogma, is Venice. The usual term for this fakery is *usury*, but that choice of term is misleading in the way it implicitly understates the gravity of the offenses perpetrated under this ruse.

3.3 The Venetian System

Venice did not begin the practice. The practice of usury by the Pythian Cult of Apollo at Delphi was there long before Venice emerged as a curious kind of imperial power with headquarters at the head of the Adriatic. For the purposes of this Platform, it is sufficient to focus on Venice's role as sire to its bastard imperial offspring, the Anglo-Dutch Liberal-imperial system of today.

By Venice, we signify the emergence of that maritime power and city-state which emerged as a dominant force throughout Europe and adjoining places, in the course of the decline of the former power of Byzantium. It was Venice's pact with the principal land-power of time, the Norman chivalry, which was the ruling, *ultramontane* power throughout Europe, the leading obstacle to the sovereign nation-state's creation, from approximately the beginning of the Eleventh Century, through that Fourteenth-Century New Dark Age which Venice's policies brought down upon Europe as a whole.

The point is to introduce thus, a few remarks about some relevant highlights of the history of that *ultramontane* medieval system, highlights which are necessary here to make clear some crucially relevant points about the presently on-rushing global monetary-financial collapse.

It was not yesterday's events which shaped today's history; chiefly, it was the ruling assumptions, developed over centuries, which had brought forth those events, which had actually shaped the behavior of societies within any particular generation's experience. John striking Peter did not actually cause the ensuing war; it was a long preceding history which shaped culture and developments to prompt John to strike as he did, and Peter to react as he did. It is forces of culture deeply

embedded within us from often many preceding generations before our birth, forces of culture shaped by intervening developments, which had set the stage and conditions for the immediate actions and their consequences on the contemporary fields of today.

Venice, with its Norman partners, was an empire of sorts. It ruled over all of Europe, although not without resistance, by the same method of divide and conquer which the British East India Company employed, in the so-called Seven Years' War of the pre-1763 period, to set all of the powers of continental Europe at one another's throats, with Frederick the Great's Prussia assigned the principal role, by Britain, in bringing about the emergence of Britain, in 1763, as the virtual empire it has continued to be to the present day. Medieval Venice, as the controlling influence behind money-lenders such as the House of Bardi's notorious scamps, Biche and Mouche, had financed wars of one petty tyrant against another, bringing them to common ruin, and bringing them into debt-ridden captivity to their Venetian creditors. The modern practice of Anglo-Dutch Liberal imperialism, has liberally practiced the same methods against the nation-states of continental Europe, and other places.

The collapse of Venetian-Norman power, in the mid-Fourteenth-Century New Dark Age, had created the opening in which the spiritual heirs of Abelard, Dante Alighieri, Petrarca, and others were able to launch those Church councils and other events, such as the rebirth of the Papacy around Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa and his friends, through which the modern nation-state was finally launched in Louis XI's France and Henry VII's England, through coordination from the so-called Golden Renaissance of the Classical Greek form of Christian tradition in Italy.

However, late during the Fifteenth Century, the power of Venice had recovered to the degree that it could launch an anti-Renaissance, an anti-Renaissance which dominated, and ruined Europe through religious and related warfare orchestrated by Venice and its Habsburg clients, during the interval 1511-1648. It was in this process, especially as a result of the Treaty of Westphalia which established the modern international law of civilized nations, that Venice's power as an armed maritime power diminished to the degree, that it began the process of passing its armed power to an Anglo-Dutch financier oligarchy, allied to, and modelled upon the Venetian financier oligarchy. This continued to the degree that the ruling political party of Eighteenth-Century Anglo-Dutch Liberal Britain of the Walpoles, Shelburne, et al., was known, with the full connotation of notoriety, as "The Venetian Party" of that century.

Those developments are the root of the system of political-economy whose continued power and evolution has brought the world, finally, to the verge of a new dark age today. The Eighteenth-Century conflict between the imperial influence of Anglo-Dutch Liberalism, and the creation of the constitutional republic of the U.S.A., is still the key to all modern

history since 1776-1789. This history, so viewed, is key to understanding not only the general characteristics of the world monetary-financial systems which have developed over the period from 1763 to the present day, but the pathological mental state encountered in popular ideas about money, not only in the academic classroom, but in the simple knee-jerk prejudices of ordinary citizens today.

Now, look at the other side of the story, and, after that, return to our concluding subjects. The remaining principal obligations of this Platform are now the following. First, to complete the treatment of the principled issues of economy as such, and, in conclusion, to outline the general actions to which the Democratic Party must be committed for the approximately quarter-century, perhaps three Democratic Presidents ahead.

The need for interrupting the account of the problems of economy now, will become clear in the course of the following portions of the text.

4. The Difference Between Man and Beast

The concept of the sovereign nation-state republic, from which the existence of our republic was derived, fills a peculiar page in the known history and pre-history of the human species as a whole. The notion of the republic, from which our nation was derived, is traced to ancient Greece, especially to the intersecting influence of both the scientific tradition of the Pythagoreans and Thales, and the intersection of Solon's concept of the republic with the congruence of Plato's dialogues and the Apostolic Christianity of, especially, the Gospel of John and the Epistles of Paul, *1 Corinthians 13*, most notably.

These conceptions are indispensable guides for building an efficiently just and durable world order among sovereign nation-states today. They are conceptions, apprehended as scientific conceptions, such as Cotton Mather's and Benjamin Franklin's principled commitment to do good, which were deeply embedded in the founding of the U.S.A. as a republic, as through the influence of the relevant greatest thinkers of Europe of that century, and earlier, such as Gottfried Leibniz, upon Benjamin Franklin and his immediate circles.

To understand the issues of economy today, we are obliged, for the sake of competence in choice of argument, to make the following references to the subject of religious belief. This is needed for the scientific purposes now set forth below, and also to address those morally corrupting abuses of the name of religion, as by the perversions of those lunatic followers of the Nashville Agrarians, which now threaten to sunder, and destroy our republic from within.

Although our constitutional republic has rightly refused to submit to the special authority of any specific religious

denomination, this does not exclude the authority of those universal principles, which, like universal physical principles of science, are, not accidentally common to the relevant arguments of the Apostles John and Paul, to those of Philo of Alexandria, and other relevant figures of their generation of now more than 2,000 years ago. The center of all of those principles is the notion of a governing lawfulness in the universe, a notion which is also expressed as the immortality of the individual human soul, a notion which sets the human individual absolutely apart from, and above all lower forms of life. The notion of the republic, as this indispensable moral notion developed within European civilization since ancient Greece, were not possible without those conceptions which set man and woman equally above all other species, and as made in the spiritual likeness of the Creator.

These notions, as they bear on the conception of the special nature of mankind, are the foundation of that moral law, also known as natural law, upon which all legitimate government is premised, and to which it is rightfully subject.

In particular, for example, the Cartesian and kindred empiricist conceptions of political-economy, is, in and of itself, a violation of that natural law, an offense against the essential nature of any human being in general, and of society, and of a just order in political-economy in particular.

In respect to matters dealing with the internal matters of religious belief and observances, the state must not meddle in the Creator's business. Let Him sort it out. We will not tolerate another Inquisition, ever again. The very act of proposing an Inquisition, as Popes and others have virtually, or even literally wept over the record of the Inquisition, is a crime, and by its nature a Satanic quality of crime, against both God and man. By Satanic, we mean the way in which the Nazi Party of Hitler deployed channels of the cult of *Hispanidad*, run through Hitler's creation, Franco Spain, to use Church channels to promote Nazi crimes in various parts of the world, including Central America. There remain certain matters touching upon the subject of what is otherwise religious belief, which are the responsibility of government. It is to those matters which we should confine our attention here.

In the sweep of the history of European civilization's development since ancient Greece, this notion of a universal authority, the Creator, is not a vague, Deistic conception, but the notion of an efficient principle, a definite personality whose quality is that radiated in the form we know as the immortal aspect of the living mortal human being. On this account of a notion of a continuing, eternal, personal relationship to that Creator, we derive all efficient moral principles which are properly applicable to the internal and external affair of sovereign states, and respecting the natural human rights which society must honor respecting each and all of the individual persons.

Among the pre-Aristotelean scientific thinkers of ancient Greece, such as Thales, the Pythagoreans, and Plato, these

implied distinctions of man from beast, were premised, centrally, upon physical-scientific proof that man, unlike the beasts, is able, willfully, to increase what modern terminology would name as the potential relative population-density of the human species: the power to discover those universal physical principles, by means of which man's power in the universe is willfully increased, as might be measured per capita and per square kilometer. The increase of the human population, in billions today, above the pitifully few millions possible for a species of higher ape, typifies this unique distinction of the human species.

That measurable, qualitative, absolute distinction of the human individual above all other species, points to the proper definition of the human species, as a species which changes the world in which nominally non-living and living processes exist, effecting changes in that world to the advantage of mankind, which only the individual human mind can effect.

For us, therefore, the living mortal individual has a double nature. On the one side, he or she is a mortal individual; at the same time, in the discovery, application, and transmission of those discoveries of universal physical principle which only an inherently frail, mortal human individual can effect, the individual betrays a quality of immortality which spills over from the domain of physical science as such, into an expression as the greatest compositions of Classical art. His or her contribution to the discovery and transmission of those Classical scientific, and specifically Classical artistic, qualities of ideas which set the human species apart from, and above all other living processes, expresses the individual personality as an immortal, personal influence occupying what some theologians have termed "the simultaneity of eternity." In that image of himself, or herself, that person humbly recognizes the nature of that Creator in whose *functional* likeness the individual person has been made. A personality with cognitive powers, akin in nature to those of the Creator, a person who is implicitly assigned to do the kind of work in and on the universe, which is consistent with the continuing creative work of the Creator himself.

Thus, the law of nations must stand in awe of this sacred, higher nature occupying the mortal body of the human individual personality.

The notion of both the sovereign nation-state republic, and of the appropriate relations among sovereign nations, is adumbrated by this notion of the sanctity of the individual person. This notion is the foundation of the true republic; there is no other foundation.



The education policies that are turning our youth into the mental and moral condition of virtual human cattle, are those which seek explicitly to destroy, or numb into extinction, the creative cognitive powers of young minds—the source, in times past, of the greatest of mankind's creative geniuses.

4.1 The Case for Education

At the close of the Civil War in the United States, influential liberal reformers campaigned for a system of education which would not educate the children of freed slaves above the level at which a person employed in the deprivation of the most menial labor would be encouraged to become discontented with his plight. This liberalism was hostile to the contrary policies of the great Frederick Douglass, who had mobilized the movement for freedom from slavery around the conception that a mind developed to its highest potential, through the available existing world culture, is free in spirit, and will work to make himself, or herself free in fact.

In the U.S. today, a moral perversion related to that particular case of post-Confederacy educational policies, is expressed as the characteristic feature of our present educational system. Virtually the entirety of the population of our young is presently subjected to an increasingly, morally and intellectually depraved form of "tracking" to effects similar to those which liberals applied to the education of the generality of children of freed slaves, effects akin to those prescribed in Aldous Huxley's utopian *Brave New World*. The changes in educational policies, at all levels of tracking today, have converged on the goals expressed by the perverted Congress for Cultural Freedom's work against the population of both the United States and Europe, as in the 1963 report on proposed reforms of education issued by the neo-malthusian Dr. Alexander King of the Paris office of the OECD.

The manifest policies of education, at virtually all levels today, have the effect of attempted mass-decortication of our youth in general. Presumably, this apparent goal warrants

ironical references to George W. Bush, Jr. as “the education President.”

The charge to be delivered against today’s prevalent educational policies of practice, is that its expressed intent is to de-humanize the individual. By introducing virtual “blab school” technologies to rehearsals for passing scores on rehearsed, computer-scored multiple-choice questionnaires, as competitive standards for comparative scoring of competing school districts, and by combining the effects of that practice with dionysiac mass popular culture indoctrination of the young, virtually permanent brain damage of the type depicted in George Orwell’s *1984*, or the *obiter dicta* of the Congress for Cultural Freedom, is inflicted on a generation which, presumably, will run the world a generation from now. What is explicitly condemned is that Classical humanist mode of education which had produced entire generations of the most qualified leaders of society in the practice of statecraft, science, and the arts. What is not merely denied, but what the present system seeks explicitly to destroy, or to numb into virtual extinction, are those creative cognitive powers of the individual young mind from which we have obtained the greatest creative geniuses of our times past. These policies of education are turning masses of new generations of human beings into the mental and moral condition of virtual human cattle.

The clear intent, as expressed by the various career roles of the same Dr. Alexander King who released the 1963 report on education from the Paris office of the OECD, is to bring scientific, technological, and cultural progress to a virtual halt, even to reverse a significant portion of the progress which had been accomplished by mankind up to that time.

The point for consideration by our citizens, is not only that our continuing trend in educational and related cultural policies, is not only dumbing down the human species as much as might be possible, but it is working to stultify into non-performance those mental-creative, cognitive powers on which all valid discoveries of universal principles of nature and society have depended in history so far. We are working, by such methods, to ensure that our descendants, as many as are able to live under the conditions such educational practices imply, will be dumbed down, liberally rutting human cattle, the virtual yahoos of Jonathan Swift’s *Gulliver’s Travels*.

This deplorable trend has already become far advanced, relative to the talents and practices of the leading edge of the performance capabilities of the pre-1964 adult generation. In statistical cross-section, the young generation coming out of secondary schools and universities today, is no longer prepared to exhibit the quality of knowledge and skills typical of earlier generations. This effect is most readily visible in the way in which the progress of outsourcing has led to a vanishing of entire categories of relatively commonplace productive skills of earlier generations of Americans and Europeans alike.

The digital computer’s usefulness as a computational de-

vice, or a control device, is beyond doubt. However, the potential advantage we might actually derive from such technologies, is that we have thus removed from man’s labor much of those kinds of activity which are absolutely less than human, which should serve the intent of freeing the individual’s mind for tasks of a higher, cognitive order, tasks better suited to those creative cognitive powers which the human individual has as potential, relative to the digital computer which has no such creative powers.

Typical of the undesirable side-effects, is the delusion of so-called “artificial intelligence,” foisted upon the credulous by such Bertrand Russell clones as Norbert Weiner and John von Neumann, and such related delusions as so-called “information theory” and the cult of “information society.” Information is not knowledge; it is, at best, a footprint which knowledge has left in the sands by its passing. By following the track of footprints, we may overtake knowledge; but, the footprint itself is neither knowledge, nor human.

Throughout the known history of European civilization, since the Greece and Egypt of the Pythagoreans, Thales, Solon, and Plato, all of the actual progress in the human condition, in human powers over nature per capita and per square kilometer, has been the fruit of what those ancient Greeks knew as *powers*, powers otherwise defined as experimentally validated discoveries of universal physical principles, principles by means of which mankind has been able to increase the potential relative population-density, and related potential and conditions of individual life of the human species. When mankind might cease to practice the pursuit of such cognitive discoveries of knowledge, man’s practice ceases to be in accord with the nature which the Creator has given to our species; we would thus, cease, in effect, to be human, and would, therefore, become a society in which man is a beast to man.

All that I have just said, respecting the decadence of our times, is true. Yet, there is something else of great importance to be said. In my experience with the development of a new youth movement, youth who are chiefly young adults of the 18-25 age-group, we have been able to prove, that despite all the injuries they continue to suffer from the accelerating breakdown of our economy and its educational and other cultural institutions, the very fact that these young adults know, in relatively large numbers, that they have no future in a society which might continue in the direction which their parents’ generation has chosen, and, in the main, seeks to enforce—the fact, that these young people, recognize that the present situation affords them no future worth telling, puts a certain “fire in their bellies” which their parents’ generation either never acquired or has abandoned for sundry entertainment, lived-out fantasies, and other forms of escapism.

These youth, at least a crucial ration among them, are prepared to act to reinspire the grown intellectually flatulent preceding generation, and to be the energetic spark-plug which awakens our nation, and others, to the action needed to rescue this decadent waning, seemingly doomed civiliza-

tion of ours. For these young people who are awakened to the reality of our situation, education is not a meal-ticket; it is a weapon of knowledge with which to slay the beastly forces of prevalent decadence which imperil their civilization, and ours, today.

The function of a quality of education which produces the great new advances of knowledge and practice of principle in physical science, in Classical forms of culture, and in technological progress of economy, is to enable man to live as man. Human progress is man's nature; to halt such cognition-driven practice of progress, is to turn mankind into a herd of rutting yahoos, virtual beasts, man behaving as beast to man.

4.2 Education and Economy

We have now returned to the point at which we are prepared to take up, once again, the lunacies of monetarism and the Physiocrat's nostrums. We shall later take this up, once more, in a subsequent, relevant context below.

As the famous aphorism attributed to Heraclitus emphasizes: There is nothing except change. To read the intent of that aphorism, we must employ the mental language of the culture in which that statement was made, the culture of Thales, the Pythagoreans, and the Plato whose treatment of that aphorism has crucial weight down to present day.

The characteristic distinction of the human individual, and the human mind, the distinction which sets us apart from all inferior living species, is precisely this principle of change. This notion of change is inseparable from the fact, that mankind is the only species which, by the method of hypothesis, discovers those pre-existing universal physical principles, by means of which mankind willfully increases our species' power in and over the universe which we inhabit. Fixed tradition is for animals, or for those degraded to acceptance of the status of slaves; human beings distinguish themselves from, and above the beasts, by that creative power to change the universe through discovery and employment of universal physical principles. As Aeschylus' Prometheus denounces the Satan-like Olympian Zeus on this account, the known oligarchical tradition in human experience, relies for its continued political power over people treated as virtually human cattle, by denying those underlings access to that knowledge which, in practice, is the power to change things, the power lodged within the act of discovery of an experimentally validated universal physical principle.

That is the meaning of the use of the term *power* (e.g., Greek *dynamis*) in the Classical scientific tradition. It represents, in practice, man's acquired power to change the way in which his universe may be caused to respond obediently to mankind.

The actual history of the human species, is the history of its progress over successive generations. The transmission of progress, from those who are deceased, to those who are yet to be born, is the transmission of the quality of knowledge

for practice which is typified by the discovery of a universal physical principle, as the tradition of the Pythagoreans and Plato treats such ideas (i.e., powers) and their transmission. Here lies the appropriate definition of education for the people of a truly free society. Here lies the most readily accessible practical experience of that immortality of the deceased human individual; here, exactly here, lies the proper choice of universal principle which must govern education.

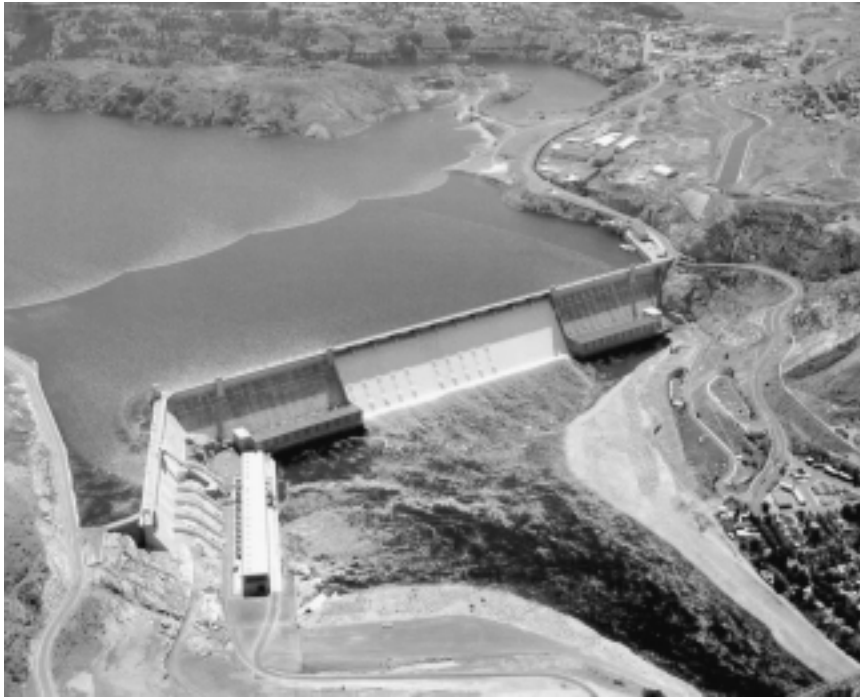
Here lies that principle of truthfulness which separates a moral world outlook from the liberalism whose habitual practice of sophistry amounts to the vicious practice of reckless disregard for truth, in a hatred of truthfulness expressed in favor of what might pass for mere popular opinion. Thus, under Justice Antonin Scalia, for example, the principle of truth in law is virtually outlawed from today's society, that in favor of an extremely radical form of virtual "dictionary nominalism," in which he rewrites the dictionary as the occasion prompts him.

In mathematical physics, for example, this notion of education for immortality is expressed by Leibniz's notion of "best of all possible worlds" and the related notion of the law of society as properly "the pursuit of happiness" through that progress associated with the benefits and transmission of fundamental scientific progress in both physical practice on nature and as Classical artistic composition.

In the science of physical economy, true profit and a universal principle of change, are interchangeable notions. In first approximation, it is through fundamental progress in discovery of new universal physical principles of physical science, that man is enabled to increase our species' power over nature, per capita, and per square kilometer of the Earth's surface-area. This process is complemented by discovery of those universal principles of Classical forms of artistic composition which pertain to the way in which the discovered principles of social relations among minds are made known and applied to practice.

These relations of change of employed principle, connecting successive generations of society, are the practical expression of the functioning of immortality of the living human personality. The permanence of change, through the transmission of such knowledge for practice, from one generation to another, precisely because it pertains to principles, which by their nature are universal principles in nature, is the tangible expression of individual immortality. The systematic comprehension of those relations of immortality is provided, typically, by a Classical practice of the study of history.

Classical humanism, as that notion is properly and efficiently apprehended, is the transmission of a sense of universal history made known through the experience of reliving the process of discovery, transmission, and application of discovered universal physical and Classical artistic principles of composition, across successive generations. The progress of Classical Greek culture, from such reference points as the



The American System of political-economy was realized in the efforts of Roosevelt's New Deal—for example, in the Grand Coulee Dam built under Roosevelt, and dozens of vast infrastructure works like it.

Homeric legends, through the study of tragedy as a reflection upon that Homeric tradition, and the emergence of that which lies above tragedy, in the Socratic notion of the Sublime presented by Plato's dialogues and the work of the historian and dramatist Friedrich Schiller, is, as Wilhelm von Humboldt followed his mentor Schiller in this regard, the proper standard of rule for policies of education in both Europe and the Americas today.

It is time to uproot those miserable current doctrines of practice of education, which, in fact, degrade students to virtual yahoos. By yahoos, I mean rutting hordes of nightly rave-dancers, like chimpanzees in heat, wiggling themselves into cognitive insensibility, fugitives from the specifically human passions of cognition. It is the combination of the worst in the educational practices of a pre-1964 past, with the literally savage assault on the legacy of Classical humanist education, which has done the most to destroy our younger generations in ways which suggest a descent into a species down-shift, from which the present civilization would never recover, until disgust with current trends of today had prompted future generations to return to those principles of practice which has been known in European culture, as Classical humanist practices. Practices of a happier time, in education and otherwise, prior to the rampages of the dehumanizing work of the Congress for Cultural Freedom.

In the case of monetarism and the physiocratic obsession,

the problem to be considered is, that these obsessive systems of belief are premised on a refusal to consider those features of economic progress which are specifically human, as this notion of functional humanity has been outlined in these pages. In addition to what has been emphasized thus far, one more crucial, scientific point, respecting economic processes, must be stressed now.

4.3 How Economies Actually Work

Consider the fatal flaw implicit in even the relatively best practice of post-World War II U.S. national census of manufactures and agriculture. Typical is the linear approach of the now recently deceased Professor Wassily Leontief. The weakness in what was otherwise the useful practice of U.S. national income and product accounting, until the fraud of the "quality adjustment" factor introduced in an increasingly reckless form during early 1980s, is that although the effects produced by a real (e.g., physical) economy can be

reflected, as shadows are reflected, by the descriptive methods of linear National Product and Income accounting, the process which produces those adumbrated results does not occur actually in a way which corresponds to those statistical methods of national income and product accounting.

Real economies, which is to say where the relevant action actually occurs, are not merely "non-linear;" they are specifically Riemannian in the sense I have employed that use of "Riemannian" for defining physical-economic processes since the early 1950s. By that, I mean, for the information of relevant specialists, the revolutionary view of Carl F. Gauss's general principles of physical curvature summarily presented in Bernhard Riemann's 1854 habilitation dissertation, as enriched, most notably, by Riemann's treatment of the implications of generalized Abelian functions. Ironically, the crucial principle which Riemann sets forth in a modern way, is foreshadowed by the way the concept of powers is employed, contrary to a modern ivory-tower notion of Euclidean or Cartesian geometry, by pre-Aristotelean Greek physical geometry, a physical geometry such as that of the Pythagorean and collaborator of Plato, Archytas, and Plato himself. The argument proceeds as follows.

At the outset of his 1854 habilitation dissertation, Riemann outlaws from physics all Euclidean, Cartesian, or comparable a-prioristic notions of self-evident definitions, axioms, and postulates. He obliges physical science, and its

correlative mathematical physics, to replace the notion of a-prioristic notions of “dimensions” by exclusion of all notions of universals which are not experimentally defined proofs of those Socratic hypotheses thus qualified as universal physical principles.

This emphasis by Riemann was an emphatic return to the Pythagorean and related notions of an efficiently physical geometry of the Gaussian notion of the complex domain, as first expressed public in Gauss’s 1799 attack on the follies of Euler, Lagrange, et al., rather than an ideal, or abstract one: a geometry based on experimentally definable efficient physical principles of action. Gauss’s standpoint is a rejection of one in which action is treated as an adumbrated effect projected upon an *a priori* abstract (“ivory tower”) geometry. Another term for Gauss’s approach is found in Riemann’s adoption and further development of Leibniz’s principle of Analysis Situs. For the purposes of physical-economic studies, this signifies the referents, for physical economy, of the generalized notion of Riemann surfaces.

This approach, which is implicitly common to Riemannian physics and that of the pre-Aristotelean Pythagoreans and Plato, defines the only approximately independent action by man upon the universe, as being the effect of the imposition of an experimentally validated discovery of a universal physical principle upon the relevant domain. This action, by adding a new principle of the known universe to the repertoire of human knowledge for practice, has the effect of changing the geometry of man’s universe of practice in a fundamental way. Riemann’s method, through applying this discovery, has the effect of creating a new physical geometry of the universe of human practice.

Ordinary action which does not involve the introduction of a new universal principle to the action in question, does not change the essential character of man’s practice. It is only the efficient application of newly discovered, or rediscovered universal physical, or comparable principles, which changes the geometry of the universe of human practice in ways which foster the general increase of the potential relative population-density of the human species, per capita and per square kilometer of the Earth’s surface-area. That action changes the physical geometry of the economy as a whole; it is those changes in the geometry of the economy as a whole, which are the origin of generalized increase of the long-term productive powers of mankind. This is the only true physical principle which accounts for the actual generation of true profit within a modern economy; all contrary definitions are, in the end, when taken into account in economies as whole, frauds or illusions, as the onrushing general breakdown of the U.S. and world economy and its bankrupt monetary-financial system attest today.

In modern European history, since the revolutionary impact of the Fifteenth-Century, Italy-centered Renaissance, the rate of discovery of universal physical and related Classical-artistic principles, and of realization of their application by

man, has far exceeded all known, earlier human experience since the lifetime of Plato. The work of Brunelleschi, the general revolution in the conception of science first introduced by Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa’s *De Docta Ignorantia*, the revolutionary impetus supplied by Cusa’s follower Leonardo da Vinci, and the discoveries of that avowed follower of Cusa and Leonardo, Johannes Kepler, set into motion a rate of increase of experimentally validated, revolutionary changes in accessible human knowledge of universal principles merely typified in the relative extreme by Leibniz, J.S. Bach, Gauss, and Riemann.

From the beginning of this eruption of modern European civilization from the cultural and moral swamps of Roman and *ultramontane* imperialisms, the unprecedented progress in improvement of the human condition within the bounds of globally extended European civilization, has depended upon a new conception of political society, the modern sovereign nation-state of the form associated with the legacy of Dante Alighieri and the work of France’s Louis XI and England’s Henry VII. Under the new, anti-feudal law introduced under the auspices of the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance, the process of elevation of the condition of the majority of the population, from serfs to citizens, and the fostering of the citizens’ participation in the practice of scientific and related progress, has accelerated the improvement of the condition of mankind at per-capita rates far beyond anything known, or even suspected from earlier phases of human existence.

The American Revolution led by Benjamin Franklin, as aided by our friends in Europe, has been the greatest boon to humanity, through its impact and influence, since the Fifteenth-Century Renaissance. The spill-back of our progress, back into Europe, especially since the world’s experience of the stunning progress of our economy over the 1861-1876 interval, has been the principal driving political factor in global human progress since that time.

Thus, when we brush aside the flatulent, mint-flavored aromas of Nashville Agrarians’ moral and intellectual decadence, looking from our view of our national history, we understand the underlying principle of American economic and related achievement which has, from time to time, astonished the wondering world. President Franklin Roosevelt’s mobilization of the U.S. economy, in ways which made possible the victories over depression and fascism during his Presidency, is typical of that principle of progress of which we, from time to time, have been the world’s leading beneficiary.

The remarkable accomplishments of our economy during such intervals, are a reflection of the reality of a Riemannian “non-linear” universal principle of a science of physical economy.

The primary action of the individual, in his or her contribution to the progress and welfare of society, lies in the Riemannian aspect. That is to say, the way in which the introduction of improvements by means of universal physical and related principles, transforms the functional physical geome-

try of the economy, to such effects, that even the individual producer who makes no immediate change in his or her modes of productive action, now is more productive, in effect, simply because the general principle of action which now characterizes the economy as a whole, has transformed the quality of his action to the effect of making him more productive than before.

The simplest example of such an effect, is provided by study of the history of generation and distribution of power, with emphasis given to the changes in modes of generation which elevate the manifest “energy-flux density” of power’s production and distribution to qualitatively higher plateaus. The effect of the rural electrification program launched under President Franklin Roosevelt, is typical.

Similarly, improved water management on a continental scale, transforms the Biosphere in ways which, qualitatively and otherwise, increase the productive powers of labor, and raise the standard of living, even were there no other source of improvement in technology.

This Riemannian view of economy, as contrasted to linear methods of national-income and product accounting, enables us to view the role, and value, of the individual in history in a qualitatively better way. It is what the existence and activity of the individual person contributes to the effect of an upshift in the Riemannian characteristics of the economic process considered as a whole, which is, and which must be the central standpoint of reference for organizing the desperately needed economic rebirth of our United States, and the world today. We must, therefore, educate our people to that effect.

4.4 Monetarists and Physiocrats as Such

The ability of an oligarchy, such as that of Lycurgan Sparta, to maintain a controlling grip upon those populations which it treats as either hunted or herded human cattle, depends for its durability, as an arrangement dependent, to a large degree, on the victim’s willingness to be cattle. Among animal and human domesticated herds of those kept by the oligarchs, such as the Physiocrats associated with the decadent François Quesnay, as a form of cattle, the preferred practice is the dumbing-down of the captive population.

Among domesticated cattle, except those raised and killed as fighting animals for public amusement, the preferred tactic is a combination of genetic downscaling of the mental capabilities and impulses of the captive, with culling of those



The work of the Army Corps of Engineers is the expression of the Hamiltonian concept of internal improvements, which in turn is a practical application of the constitutional commitment to fostering the General Welfare. Shown here, Shenango River Lake, Hermitage, Pennsylvania.

specimens which are considered, for formally rational, or utterly capricious reasons, as undesirable. With respect to the degradation of human beings as human cattle, similar, but also different methods are employed. The liberal lowering of the standard of education for the children of post-1865 freed slaves, is an example of this. The methods of education employed in the U.S.A. and Europe today, since, especially the combined impact of the Congress for Cultural Freedom and the 1963 Paris OECD report, including the cancelling of Classical humanist education in Germany, under pressure from the Congress for Cultural Freedom’s John J. McCloy, is an example of this.

This is key to the trend of increasing decadence in policies of education in the U.S.A., as typified by the introduction of the so-called “new math,” and as accelerated in the extreme in the aftermath of the late-1960s spread of the “rock-drug-sex youth-counterculture,” that is, the kind of dumbing-down of the U.S. population which has made possible public toleration of the way in which the U.S. economy has been self-destroyed, physically and morally, over the recent four decades.

The same trend was in motion earlier in the U.S.A. It has been a general policy, especially as associated with the spread of empiricism in modern European civilization in such forms as the frauds of Euler, Lagrange, et al., which young Carl Gauss exposed in his 1799 paper on The Fundamental Theorem of Algebra. The campaign against Leibniz and his influence, as conducted by the combination of such creatures as Voltaire and the Paris-based Venetian ideology of Abbé An-

tonio Conti, has this essential political-cultural motivation and character. The Anglo-Dutch Liberal dogmas of political-economy, as expressed by the work of John Locke, Bernard Mandeville, François Quesnay, Adam Smith, and Jeremy Bentham, are representative of this campaign.

Thus, the effective brainwashing of masses of Europeans and Americans, into belief in the functionally decorticating notions of what was derided by President Franklin Roosevelt as “British Eighteenth-Century methods,” has been the leading edge of the dumbing-down of Americans, and also Europeans, in ways which have led to such pathological expressions as credulous belief in monetarism and the physiocentric delusion. The virtual prohibition of giving any consideration to the efficient existence of universal physical principles beyond the ken of an empiricist’s Cartesian-Hobbesian-Lockean mind-set, has an effect like a surgical leucotomy on the mental powers of the victim of such indoctrination.

So, in the case of the moral and physical degeneration of the economies of the U.S.A. and Europe (among others) during the recent forty years, in particular, we have an example of a self-inflicted tragedy, a destruction of a nation by its own people, a people induced to create virtual national-economic suicide through their induced belief in ideas which are subsumed by radically nominalist forms of pro-monetarist conceptions. The passion expressed by “I need that money!” becomes the psychotomimetic drug of belief by which nearly an entire people becomes complicit in the destruction of its nation and itself.

5. The Purpose for Which the U.S.A. Exists

The European rediscovery of the Americas and founding of our republic, was fruit of a mission adopted by leaders of the Fifteenth-Century Golden Renaissance. When we recognize the circumstances and the motives for that discovery, and recognize that the subsequent founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and later United States of America, was the outgrowth of a great, long-range mission for mankind, we are impelled, today, to adopt the actions which we of the United States must take today, to meet our assigned obligation to mankind as a whole. The outcome of that mission, which was first given to us, implicitly, in that fashion, during the Renaissance, should inspire in us a sense of national mission in the present world crisis, still today.

That mission, with all ups and downs since, has proven to be, still today, a crucial role of our republic in bringing about the great objectives of those Fifteenth-Century Renaissance figures, who launched that mission for humanity which is the proper national dedication of our United States today.

The rediscovery of the continents of the Americas was prompted by the influence of Cardinal Nicholas of Cusa, whose response to the successive fall of Constantinople and subsequent crucial military defeat by the Ottoman forces in the Balkans, was to propose voyages of exploration across the Atlantic and into the Indian Ocean. The purpose of that exploration was to bring about the conditions for peace of mankind, in face of the catastrophes of the middle to late Fifteenth Century which menaced those hopes of peace which Cusa had expressed in his great dialogue, *De Pace Fidei*. Through the personal circles of Cusa himself, a veteran Genoese sea-captain, Christopher Columbus, was inspired by the writings and scientific expertise of Cusa and that Cardinal’s associates to use the map provided by a leading scientist and collaborator of Cusa, Paolo dal Pozzo Toscanelli, to launch the great trans-Atlantic mission which reached land on the other side within approximately the expected lapse of time.

From that time, as seen in the expressed intent of the work of the martyred Sir Thomas More, and the dedication of More’s English followers to that intent, the English-speaking colonists, and other Europeans, were drawn to destiny on our continent, with the original and continuing intention of creating here a great republic, which would be, as the Marquis de Lafayette expressed this later, a temple of liberty and beacon of hope for mankind. The original, pre-1688 Massachusetts Bay Colony, under the typical leadership of the Winthrops and Mathers, was the original keystone of our national purpose.

In the meantime, our republic has been often set back, and ruined for a time by internal corruption, a corruption chiefly exported to us from powers abroad which were determined to destroy us, either by conquest or subversion. Not only have we endured and outlived these abuses, until now, but that original, noble intent embedded in our institutions by our struggle for liberty, our Declaration of Independence, and our unique Constitution, still lives within us. Let us recapture that treasure bequeathed so to us, and accept the mission assigned to us now, as if it were written plainly in the stars.

Therefore, let not arrogance, nor lust for conquest, nor riches from abroad, inspire us to the mission which we must now perform, once again, for all humanity today. Let us do what we must do because we are souls encased in a mortal body, which must give richer meaning to the brief years of life before us all, by doing some good thing, which it were within our reach to do, a deed which shall become an immortal benefit to future generations of presently imperilled mankind in general.

Our advantage and obligation for this mission, as for President Franklin D. Roosevelt in an earlier time, is that our history, and our Constitution, the most enduring on this planet to date, oblige us to provide the spark to bring together nations to unite, as sovereigns, in healing the great wounds, and the great menace which are suffered by all mankind in this time

of onrushing economic collapse and threat of perpetual wars. Let us rise from the swamp of our recent decadence, this one more time, to act, not for our greed, but for our honor, and for the sake of all who have an interest in the outcome of this affair, from the past, present, and future of mankind.

Let us, therefore, so now proceed to action.

To that purpose, I present certain crucial points for action which must be on the plate for action from Day One of the new Presidential Administration, if not, hopefully, even before that time. Let us adopt a commitment to a series of types of actions, even as bare of resources at this moment as the President Franklin D. Roosevelt who entered his office in the Executive mansion for the first time, as it is written, without a pencil or scrap of paper on his desk with which to proceed to govern.

The list which now follows here, is not explicitly complete, of course. It shows, implicitly the kernel of the thinking which must govern our treatment of all areas of Federal concern, whether the topics were explicitly addressed here, or not.

5.1 A New Bretton Woods

The first general action our government must take, is the placing of the implicitly bankrupt Federal Reserve System, International Monetary Fund, and World Bank, into receivership by the respective relevant governments, for the purpose of government-managed reorganization in bankruptcy.

The proximate Constitutional precedent for this action is to be taken from the prompt and decisive, if less drastic form of such action by President Franklin Roosevelt. This action is taken, according to the U.S. Constitution, under the powers implicit in that Preamble to which all interpretation of other parts of the Constitution, as amended, and all Federal law, are subject and accountable. The overriding constitutional authority demands action taken in consideration of the combined considerations of national sovereignty, the general welfare of all of our population, and the security of our posterity.

The intent of such action, as in the precedent provided by President Franklin Roosevelt, is both to ensure the stability of essential private and public institutions, including banking institutions even if they are bankrupt, to prevent a collapse in the levels of employment in production of needed goods, to ensure the stability of essential public and private institutions, and the preparations for immediate emergency measures to effect rates of net physical-economic growth sufficient to maintain the functions of the Federal government, and of each of the Federal states and territories operating at a level of economic break-even or better.

The general program which must be promptly launched, with cooperation of the Congress, to assure that a general collapse does not occur, is the use of the constitutional power of public credit unique to the Presidency with the assent of Congress, to unleash a mass of short-term to long-term Federal credit, most of which will be ultimately secured by the

capitalization of long-term assets of infrastructure and production capacity. The balancing, against capital assets, of the Federal debt created by issue of such currency or credit against authorized uttering of currency, shall be the predominant means by which not less than \$6 trillions of Federal credit shall be provided, in a manner akin to Franklin Roosevelt-era precedents, for large-scale, long-term investment in the creation of essential basic national economic infrastructure of, chiefly, the Federal and state governments. The employment so generated by these means will create the market for the revival of the private sector's work in agriculture, industry, and related modes.

What must be prevented, at all costs, is the resort to fiscal austerity of that type, by means of which the Administration of President Herbert Hoover translated the stock-market crash of 1929 into a collapse of the income of the U.S.A. and its people by about one-half over the interval from October 1929 into March 1933.

A nation and its government can not be treated as an ordinary victim of predatory creditors in foreclosure proceedings. Failure to enforce that prohibition against such foreclosure proceedings against the government and national economy of any nation, is a violation of natural law. Applied to the U.S.A., or a group of nations of Europe, such measures of so-called fiscal austerity would, under present world circumstances, be a crime worse than all that committed under Adolf Hitler. It would be a sufficient trigger to plunge the entire planet into a prolonged new dark age, worse than that experienced by mid-Fourteenth-Century Europe during its New Dark Age. We must act as we should have acted at Versailles, following the First World War, and at the close of the Second. The obligations of government must, in general, be honored, as Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton set the precedent for this. Private debt must be sorted out, often at leisure, in a way which places first importance on the principles of the general welfare.

An Example

During 1971-1972 a group of nations, chiefly under the domination of the U.S. Nixon Administration and British monarchy, imposed a willful collapse of the regulated, fixed-exchange-rate monetary system established at Bretton Woods in 1944. The predatory interests, largely those associated with U.S. and British interests, used the opportunity created by the role of the U.S.A.'s George Shultz at the Azores monetary conference, to subject the nations of Central and South America, one by one, to orchestrated speculative collapse of their currencies on the London market. The assistance of the IMF and/or World Bank was recommended to the governments of the nations which had been victims of that swindle. The international monetary agencies acting as advisors, which were chiefly, in fact, agencies of the relevant British and U.S.A. interests, recommended pegging the relevant, vic-

timized currencies downward. Worse, they then charged the victim-nation with an arbitrary, artificial debt, to compensate the debtor-nation's creditors for the devaluation of the debtor-nation's currency. Thus, today, the nations of South and Central America, taken as a whole, have no honorable debt-balance owed to the foreign financial creditor-predators.

In such cases as that, or other cases in which overreaching force has been employed to impose a swindle of that sort, the relevant authorities dealing with resolution of debt-hangovers must take morally appropriate action to afford justice to the nations which were victims of such swindles.

5.2 Rebuilding the World Economy

The urgently required action putting the Federal Reserve and International Monetary Fund into reorganization in bankruptcy, must be associated with immediate action establishing the premises for a return to a fixed-exchange-rate monetary order among nations.

In that connection, the recent fad of "free trade," which has been a principal contributing factor in causing the present collapse of the existing world system, must be cancelled, and a system of "fair trade" rules set in place.

The greatest impediment to the cooperation of foreign nations in such an effort to pull the world as a whole back from a general collapse, is a London-led Europe's continuing tradition of so-called independent central banking systems. At the close of World War II, a bankrupt Europe, including a bankrupt Britain, was poorly situated to resist the offer of U.S. leadership in the formation of the original Bretton Woods system. Those nations are in a terrible situation now, but the self-inflicted destruction of the U.S.'s economy and finances, and the folly of the U.S. under the present Bush Administration, has not only promoted Europe's stubborn wish to teach the U.S.A. "a lesson," for the abuses of the recent three years, but an impulse among the nations of the continent to plunge into what would be an ultimately suicidal folly of a European Union conceived as a kind of parody of the Biblical Tower of Babel.

This impediment is not insuperable. Once it is made clear by the onrushing forces of a general monetary-financial breakdown crisis, that such schemes are a tragic delusion, Europe would be inclined to accept a resolute leadership by the U.S.A., provided that leadership represented a clear return to the post-war recovery policies which had been proffered by President Franklin Roosevelt.

The creation of a fixed-exchange-rate monetary system, and the use of one- to two-generation trade-credit as a stimulus for the economic recovery of a European continent engaged in long-term economic relations with Asia, would be a feasible arrangement likely to receive strong sympathy and support from the populations of a continental Europe already plunging into an apparently bottomless economic collapse.

Under onrushing world-depression conditions, the chief

source of resistance to such needed reforms will come from the grandchildren of that syndicate of financier-oligarchical interests known, during the 1918-1945 interval, as the Synarchist International. What would appear to ordinary European patriots to be the happy prospect of a recovery, would be regarded by the contemporary Synarchist heirs of the Venetian financier-oligarchical tradition as the end of the control which they have long exerted over Europe, and in world affairs generally, up to the present time. In that circumstance, the President and institutions of the U.S.A. must have a clear-headed view of the deadly threat from that same financier-oligarchical interest which plotted a 1934 military coup against President Franklin Roosevelt.

The long-term recovery and growth of the world economy under the new form of Bretton Woods system appropriate for current trends and circumstances of economic development, would be mobilized around major, long-term infrastructural development investments, in which Eurasian land-route corridors from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and through the Balkans into Near Asia, will be leading features (**Figure 5**).

For such Eurasian and comparable long-term development programs, the crucial consideration will be the creation of a network of interlocking long-term treaty-agreements, at nominal, simple-interest rates, which pledge the assets represented by functioning major capital long-term capital investments, against the mass of newly created credit-debt generated for funding those projects. Without a fixed-exchange-rate monetary system, carrying nominal, simple-interest charges, the needed long-term capital agreements would not be feasible.

Nullifying Globalization and Free Trade

Once it were agreed to establish a new Bretton Woods monetary system as a mechanism of global economic recovery, the additional sticking-point to be overcome, will be the corruption of public opinion and relevant institutions by what would be presently, a suicidal commitment to maintain recent trends toward "free trade" and "globalization."

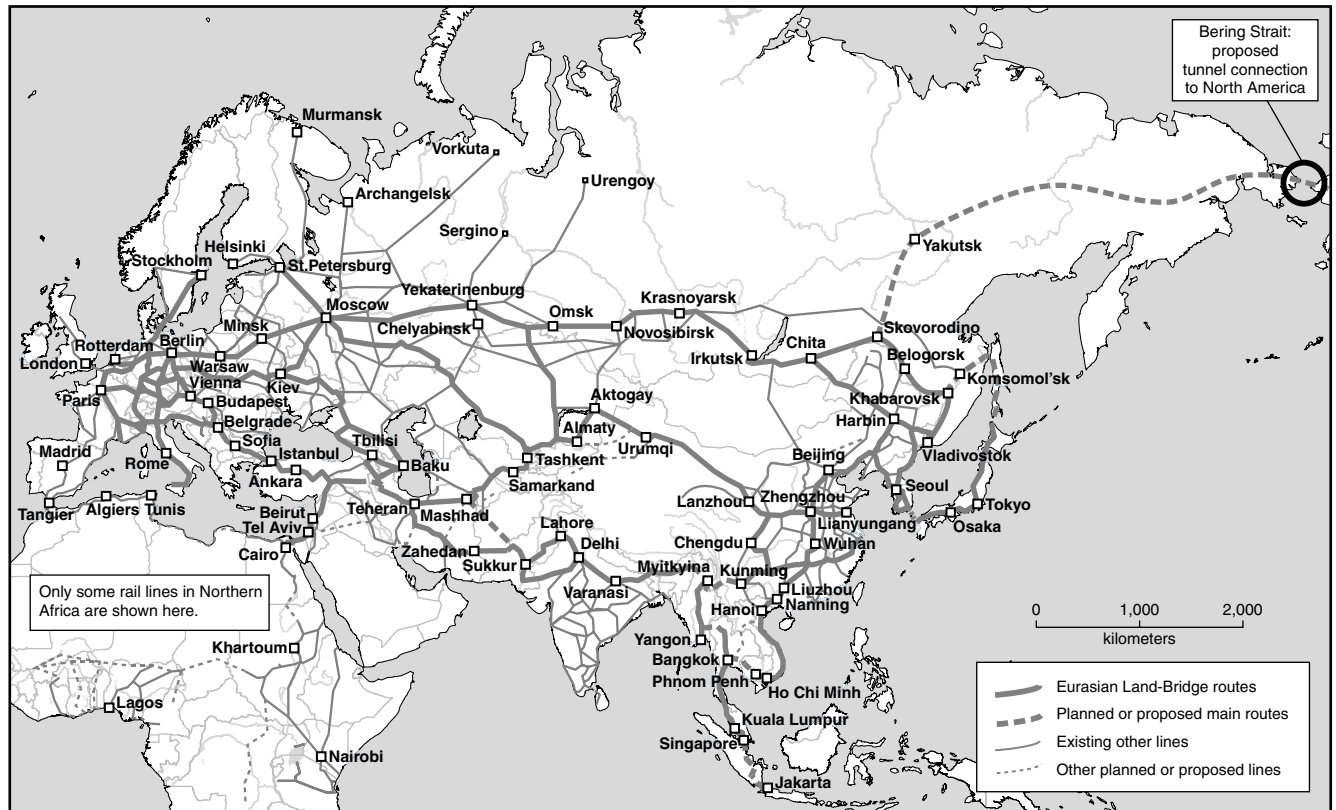
This means that outstanding "free trade" doctrines and agreements must be nullified, as part of the preconditions on which escape from a prolonged and deep world depression depends absolutely. World policy must become a "fair trade" system, buttressed by the kinds of protectionist measures used in former times.

There are three leading considerations to be emphasized in educating public opinion on the subject of the insanity of "free trade" and "globalization."

First, the ability to continue to produce goods of a certain quality, requires that "fair prices" be maintained. The mechanisms of unchecked price-competition can not be permitted to drive the price of goods below the level at which fair wages and maintenance of essential capital investments in physical capital are paid. This means, that real-wage levels must not

FIGURE 5

Eurasia: Main Routes and Selected Secondary Routes of the Eurasian Land-Bridge



The idea of a Eurasian Land-Bridge as shown here, comprised of not only transportation, but development corridors, and going from the Far East to Western Europe, has already begun to be realized, but its full actualization would depend upon the implementation of New Bretton Woods financial arrangements between sovereign nation-states.

be driven below the level at which a healthy, fully employed labor-force and its households are maintained.

The case of the aggravated destruction of a looted Mexico, and a simultaneous wrecking of the U.S. producer economy through the NAFTA-related “outsourcing” used to loot Mexico, must come to an end. In this case, the urgent U.S. economic and security interest is to build up capital formation and relatively full employment at decent wages inside Mexico, by aid of protectionist measures, while also maintaining quality productive employment and correlated physical-capital investment inside the U.S.A. This can be facilitated by immediate negotiation of long-term development agreements respecting water-resources, rail networks, generation and distribution of power, and related programs for greening of the Great American Desert extending north, from between the Sierra Madres into the great arid region west of the Rocky Mountains in the U.S.A. The first step to be taken in this direction is to promote cooperation to this effect between the state of Texas and the relevant border-

ing states of northern Mexico.

This approach to relations with Mexico should be considered as setting a bench-mark for an economic revival of the Franklin Roosevelt Good Neighbor policy toward the states of Central and South America generally.

Second, we must no longer tolerate the folly of assuming that the productive powers and economic health of a nation are defined by the sum total of local areas of production and investment. It is the development of the totality of the area and population of the nation which is the overriding determinant of the productivity of the national economy as a whole. The pattern of decay of the U.S. economy during the recent thirty-odd years, as expressed by the junking of entire areas of former agricultural and industrial production, and of the infrastructure discarded because of the debriding of written-off areas of habitation, shows the insanity of the reports of alleged growth or stabilization of the national economy as a whole.

Thirdly, the development of the level of cultural develop-

ment of the whole population, as this development predetermines the potential technological advancement in the economy, is a social-economic factor which acts directly upon the society and its economy as a whole, rather than area by area. This is typified by scientific development, as shown by the high rate of gain of the U.S. national economy as a whole, from the technology spun off from U.S. government investment in the Kennedy crash program for the Moon landing.

The members of the Congress, among others, urgently require extensive reeducation in the rudiments of competent national economic policies, on these accounts.

5.3 U.S. Social Policy

The decadence, in quality and productivity, of the U.S. economy over the most recent four decades, since the aftermath of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, was largely a reflection of a rot already eating, like a termite infestation, at the foundations of our national economic house. That rot is typified by the counter-cultural campaign for the promotion of decadence, which was conducted under the spearhead of the Congress for Cultural Freedom.

This decadence was already under way during the post-war 1940s, and on the march under the banners of "White Collar" and "The Organization Man," during the 1950s. Cultural decadence spread like a rot through the growth of the mass media.

Suburbanization exploded into the countryside as a way of neglecting, and thus destroying the essential functional role in culture and economy associated with our great urban areas. The costs of suburbanization in misuse of land-areas, and in declining economic efficiency of social life and culture through negligence, even rot of our cities, has resulted in a monstrous loss of efficiency in our economy through the direct and indirect costs of "suburbanization." This effect of economic and cultural decadence through "suburbanization" has exploded in the ugliest way in the transformation of areas of our great agricultural and industrial potential into marginalized areas become outright economic and social wastelands.

The worst damage was not physical, but mental. Using the 1950s' and early 1960s' studies of the problem of *Neurotic Distortion of the Creative Process*, as by prominent Yale psychiatrist Lawrence S. Kubie, as a marker, there has been a deep decline in the correlatives of creative scientific and Classical artistic thinking and productivity, already under way in the 1950s, but becoming rampant as the "new math" proceeded to displace the scientific-creativity mentality, beginning the close of the 1950s. Those attributes of the use of language which are essential to the Classical irony at the base of the ability to communicate valid original ideas, in science or ordinary social communication, have been disappearing from the mental and spoken vocabulary of European civilization. We can repair physical damage; but who will be available to repair the damage to the cultural infrastructure of the mental creativity of even the leading layer of the population?

Look at the cacophony of political and kindred psycho-babble pouring out of TV "talk shows" of our national and other capitals' broadcasting channels!

It is difficult to do creative work, or even concentrate for simply serious thinking, when it seems that the folk in the apartment upstairs are simulating what might be imagined to be the mass mating activity of a herd of elephants. The noise level in every niche of mental life of the population, is creating a stress and a pandemic of outright stupidity, which is not only deafening, but virtually decorticating.

There are some who warn of terrible ruin caused by the influx of those who do not speak our variety of English so well. The damage to our national legal language from our immigrants is relatively insignificant when compared with the effects of the use of our national language for little more than carrying out the intellectual garbage.

In large degree, this destruction of our culture today, lower, lower, and lower, than the usages of comparable social and professional laws one and two generations ago, is the result of chiefly two factors. First, the intention to dumb down our population, as typified by both the work of the Congress for Cultural Freedom, and the related impact of the Orwellian-like phenomenon once called "McCarthyism." Second, the post-1964 transformation of our economy, from the world's leading producer society, into a psycho-babbling, parasitical entertainment society.

Soon, we will be hit by a great collapse of Federal Reserve Chairman Alan "Bubbles" Greenspan's great real-estate bubble. Masses of what had been nominally classed as "home-owners," will be reduced to the rank of "squatters," or worse. This imminent social catastrophe is complemented by the transformation of key cities in which the cost of housing defines those locations as places where most citizens can no longer afford to live. Whole regions of the nation, such as the referenced cases of former agricultural and industrial belts, are sinking into rubble. More than forty years, but especially the most recent quarter-century, of rot, rot, rot, has eaten away at what we once had in the social conditions of life and work available to most of our population.

What is often referred to, currently, as the "Wal-Mart" syndrome, is part of this. The growth of mass-marketing malls, which drive competing stores and their vendors out of business, while peddling products produced in foreign cheap-labor markets, which our unemployed, marginally employed, and simply plain poor citizens can already ill-afford to buy, is the marker of a rotting national economy, and a rotting social life for more and more among a majority of our citizens. A political orientation to the likely voters among the upper 20% of family-income brackets, reflects a reigning political-party system which is, by and large, increasingly indifferent to the great majority of our people, and even to the future existence of our nation.

All this, and more, we must fix, as President Franklin Roosevelt would have done.

Elected Dems Blast DNC Dirty Tricks Against LYM at Boston Convention

LaRouche Youth Movement and Democratic elected officials met the press on July 25 in Boston, to denounce the dirty tricks operations intended to bar the LYM from participating in the Democratic Convention. Those dirty tricks, consequently, proved unsuccessful.

Matt Ogden: Okay, welcome. I think we'll start.

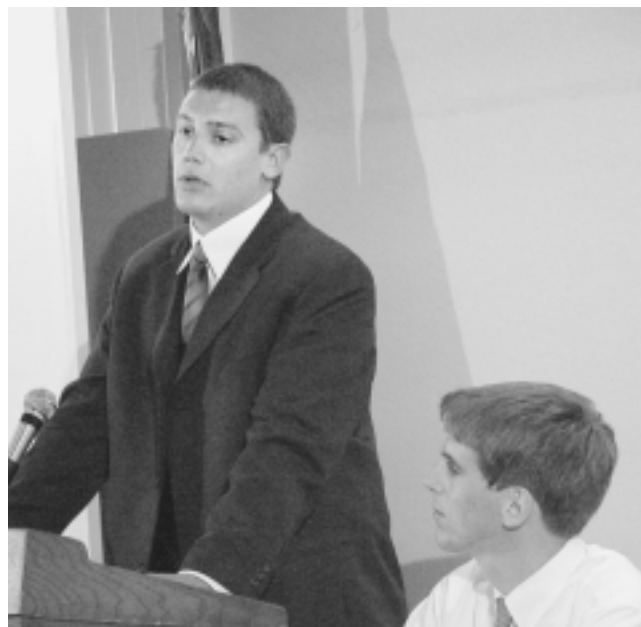
So, the LaRouche Youth Movement is here in Boston for this entire week, and I think that the city already knows that, but we're here to save the Democratic Party. During this Presidential campaign, our youth movement has been the spearhead of Lyndon LaRouche's Presidential campaign. We led the fight against Arnold Schwarzenegger in California, during the California recall election; we led the fight against John Ashcroft when he tried to frame up Mayor John Street, using police state tactics, in Philadelphia; and we led the "back to the streets"-style primary campaign, especially in cities like Washington, D.C. and Philadelphia, to mobilize the lower 80%, the forgotten man constituency of the Franklin Roosevelt Democratic Party—to bring them back into the Democratic Party.

And most of all, right now, the Lyndon LaRouche Youth Movement is leading the fight to force Vice President Dick Cheney out of office before November.

So, as some members of the LaRouche Youth Movement can tell you, this is what Terry McAuliffe is the most afraid of—the chairman of the DNC—because he knows that this victory would catapult Lyndon LaRouche into the leadership of the Democratic Party.

So, we received news last week that the hotel contracts that the LaRouche Youth Movement had signed with hotels in the Boston area, to accommodate us during our stay and our organizing in Boston during the Convention, had been cancelled. And an investigation—this is being found out to have come from the Democratic National Committee, working with the Department of Homeland Security, under the guise of the LaRouche Youth Movement being "a national security risk."

This is a little bit "over the top," and this is outraging many Democratic elected officials from across the country. We have representatives here. But the idea that the Democratic Party, which is the party of the forgotten man, the party of the youth, the Democratic Party whose Terry McAuliffe is bragging right now, [that it] is trying to bring the youth into politics; the fact, the idea, that the Democratic Party would



LYM member and Democratic Party official Cody Jones, at podium: "The real point . . . is to try to elevate the discussion within the party . . . and the population. . . . What they fear in LaRouche: We represent a continuation of . . . the tradition of the idea that the nation . . . was founded upon. That we each, as human beings, are created in the likeness and image of the Creator of this universe, with the power to effect that necessary change for the good and happiness of mankind."

be complicit with an attempt to keep Lyndon LaRouche's youth movement out of the Democratic National Convention, is over the top. And it's outraging Democrats from across the country.

The youth are the future of the Democratic Party, and the LaRouche Youth Movement has been the intellectual leadership of our generation in politics across the country.

So, Lyndon LaRouche is here in Boston, and we are pressing for an open convention. Lyndon LaRouche has written a platform, which he will present tonight, in a speech he's making which is being webcast across the world. He's going to be presenting an alternative platform, to provide leadership to the Franklin Roosevelt Democrats from around the country, especially in the face of the oncoming economic collapse that we're facing.

So, we're giving John Kerry a chance, to fire Terry McAuliffe and to come out in public opposition, to denounce this

hysterical attempt to keep Lyndon LaRouche's youth movement out of the Democratic National Convention. Without our intellectual leadership, and without the Roosevelt-style leadership of Lyndon LaRouche, this party is not going to survive until November, and it will not be able to defeat Bush and Cheney.

We're here to open the convention around the discussion of Lyndon LaRouche's ideas, and we're going to save the Democratic Party, and save the United States.

So, Lyndon LaRouche's youth movement is not a group that's outside of Democratic politics. We are on the inside of Democratic politics. Members of the LaRouche Youth Movement have been elected into the Democratic Party, officially in California, and we have Cody Jones here from Los Angeles, to introduce some of the Democratic elected officials among the LaRouche Youth Movement.

Cody Jones: Yes, my name is Cody Jones, and first and foremost, I'm a member of the LaRouche Youth Movement. But beyond that, also, yes, as Matt said, an elected official of the Democratic Party, myself. I'll ask these people to stand. There are about seven or eight of us from the Los Angeles area, the Oakland/Bay Area, and also Houston, Texas, whom I would like to ask to stand, who are also elected officials of the Democratic Party.

So, despite the attempts of the DNC and Terry McAuliffe, we are not operating outside of the party. In fact, we actually are *inside* it, shaping the Democratic Party. This is visible in what we did in California around the Recall fight, where despite the efforts of the DNC, there was an actual movement on the streets which was looking to take out this big-breasted monster Arnold Schwarzenegger. And were it not for the DNC, we would have succeeded in destroying it. Because where we were located, principally around Los Angeles and around the Bay Area, the Recall was defeated, and this is indicative of the power of the LaRouche Youth Movement. And, as Matt said, were the Democratic Party to continue to exclude LaRouche and his movement, as was shown in the Recall, they're going to be destroyed.

And I guess the real point to get across to people is, to try to elevate the discussion within the party, and to try to elevate the discussion within the population as a whole. Because Terry McAuliffe, whether he's conscious of it or not, is in fact acting for a tradition of oligarchical tyranny. And this is exactly what they fear in LaRouche, and what they fear in us: We represent a continuation of that tradition, of a Renaissance tradition, the tradition of the idea that the nation as a whole was founded upon. That we each, as human beings, are created in the likeness and image of the Creator of this universe, with the power to effect that necessary change for the good and happiness of mankind. And that, were we to fail to meet that challenge, to fail to lift humanity up to that—the pinnacle of what it was intended to represent in this universe—the human species will cease to exist in any kind of livable, or recognizable form.

So, what we're doing here in Boston: This is, in effect, a launching-off point, to effect that renaissance that Lyndon LaRouche has been fighting for for 35 years, and to really bring to people a recognition and understanding of what it means for them to be human beings, as opposed to just what they've been degraded to, through our current culture and political and economic policy: the idea of beasts. . . .

So, I guess what we'll do is, turn it over to Matt again, who will introduce the legislators.

Matt Ogden: We have a message here from former Senator and former Presidential candidate Eugene McCarthy, who is renowned as being the person who led the 1968 youth movement against the Vietnam War. This is what he said:

When I heard that the discredited Homeland Security Agency excluded the LaRouche Youth Movement from the Convention premises, I was amazed. When I heard that the DNC did not act to protest the exclusion, I was, unfortunately, not surprised.

Until today, I thought that the worst that could be done to a youth movement had been done to our own, in Chicago, at the 1968 Convention.

I understand that the Police Union intends to picket the convention in Boston. Would that the Chicago police had picketed the 1968 Convention. Instead, the Chicago police rioted. Before the 1968 Convention, I contacted student organizers throughout the country, asking them not to come to Chicago, as we had information that the police there, who had a history of brutality toward black residents of that city, were planning to act brutally toward student demonstrators.

One hundred thousand students were prepared to come to Chicago; but only 10,000 came, as we acted to avoid a police riot against them. Regardless of what various Yippie varieties may have provoked, it was the police who beat these youth to the ground. And then, after the Convention was over, the police waded into my campaign's block of rooms, at three in the morning, and began throwing our young people out of their beds and beating them bloody, until my Secret Service agents and I stopped them.

Now, we have been living through the tragic results of the demoralization of the Baby-Boomer generation. Shouldn't the DNC understand that the future of a country, let alone a party, depends on the development of the youth movement of today?

In Bill Clinton's book, he says that when he was a student, and didn't have the proper shoes to wear to a meeting of some sort, I lent him my shoes. Let me give the youth at this press conference something less material, and perhaps more useful—my outrage at their exclusion and my support for their mission. Let me be a part of their mission.



Pennsylvania Rep. Harold James (left): "But when I asked Mr. LaRouche to intervene to defend Mayor John Street, who was under attack by Attorney General Ashcroft in the mayor's election last Fall, Mr. LaRouche sent in his Youth Movement . . . to work on behalf of the election of the mayor. Their courageous actions, along with the turnout in the voters, gave Mayor Street a landslide victory." To James' left: Matt Ogden, Representative Towns, and Kentucky Rep. Perry Clark.

So, not only have national political figures been outraged at the exclusion of the LaRouche Youth Movement, but we also have news from around the world, including in Asia, of people hearing about the exclusion of LaRouche, and being completely outraged, because *they* know that the United States can't be saved, without the involvement of Lyndon LaRouche and his leadership.

We'll have Jenny Kreingold read through some of the people who have expressed concern.

Jenny Kreingold: Okay, we have statements from journalists, students, from all over Asia, including a letter of protest from Japanese youth, friends in Japan, Syusetsu Orikasa, and Akinori Utsumi, both from Tokyo, Japan. (Please excuse my pronunciation.) We have also a letter of protest addressed to the Democratic National Committee from Sungbin Yim, the Deputy Secretary General of the East Asian Common Space organization in Seoul, the Republic of Korea. We also have words of support for the LaRouche Youth Movement from Antonio Valdes, of the Philippine LaRouche Society. We have letter to the Democratic National Committee from Dr. Narihiko Ito, a doctor in Tokyo, Japan. Also a Professor Emeritus of the Chuo University; and the director emeritus of the Utsunomiya Disarmament Research Institute and the Conference Chairman, Peace, Disarmament, and Symbiosis in the Asia-Pacific (PDSAP) 2003.

We have also a letter to the DNC regarding the exclusion of the LaRouche Youth Movement and LaRouche from the Union of Journalists of the Philippines, of the Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Santa Mesa, Manila—from Mr.

Marlou Mumar, who was a former political education officer in the Union of Journalists of the Philippines.

We have another letter here from Mr. Kenji Kobayashi, financial analyst in Tokyo, Japan; and we have an article in the *Mahl* magazine in Korea, which is, I've been told, a leading magazine in Korea, entitled "Stop the Coup in Boston! Demand U.S. Democrats Oppose Cheney-Bush Policy! Open the Boston Convention!"

And I have copies of this, if people would like to see it afterwards. So I think that gives you a clear indication of what we have around the world.

Matt Ogden: Now, let me introduce the legislators that are up here, and we'll give them two or three minutes to say what they have to say.

First, I would introduce Representative Harold James from Pennsylvania, whom many people in this room know very well, because we've worked with him closely in our campaign to bust open Philadelphia during the Pennsylvania primary campaign. Representative Harold James.

Harold James: I heard all those letters of support from all over, so I'm aware. With all that kind of support, I may want to run for Congress. What do you think? If I can get the LaRouche Youth Movement coming to Philadelphia like they did last time, with that kind of victory, then maybe I will consider running for Congress, and then y'all will have a person in Congress. . . .

Anyway, I'm pleased to join today with you at this press conference here in Boston, at the opening of the Democratic National Convention. Unfortunately, I'm also upset about the circumstances that have brought us together this afternoon. Frankly, one week ago, I had no intention of coming to Boston for this convention; and why? Because I was not happy with the level of inclusion, by the Democratic National Committee. But I had no immediate reason at that time to intervene into these proceedings.

However, when I was informed about the unfair treatment of the members of the LaRouche Youth Movement, and of the strange alliance of the DNC chairman Terry McAuliffe and the Homeland Security Director, my former Governor, Tom Ridge, whom Rochelle [Ascher] wanted me to impeach; it is a shame that the right to hold a public meeting, and speak out on critical issues facing this nation and our constituents here, is being denied here in Boston. Once again, the arrogance of the Democratic National Committee and their strange ally with Tom Ridge, are on display.

Now, I have worked extensively with the LaRouche Youth Movement, with some encouragement in Philadelphia, when they came to my office and they were trying to encourage me to work with them, and by the time they left, I agreed; and then I also worked with them in Washington, D.C. But when I asked Mr. LaRouche to intervene to defend Mayor John Street, who was under attack by Attorney General Ashcroft in the mayor's election last fall, Mr. LaRouche sent in his Youth Movement, the LaRouche Youth Movement, to

work on behalf of the election of the mayor. Their courageous actions, along with the turnout in the voters, gave Mayor Street a landslide victory.

Terry McAuliffe and his crowd in the Democratic National Committee . . . want to stifle the voice of the youth, and that of Mr. LaRouche, but if we're to unite and motivate the party, and the nation, to defeat Bush and Cheney, we must be more inclusive. We need to address the real concerns and issues that impact the African-American and Latino community, and other minority communities; organized labor; and most importantly, the youth, since they represent our future.

So, we're calling on whoever, wherever, to stop treating Mr. LaRouche and the Youth Movement as outsiders, and bring them in directly into the campaign, so they can help in voter turnout. The LaRouche Youth Movement has the energy, has the enthusiasm, and is necessary to motivate and mobilize the voters. They must be given the green light to spread their enthusiasm, and increase voter turnout in November, which is the key to defeating Bush and Cheney.

I want to leave you with 18 words, but 10 of the words will be two-letter words. And I think that embodies the youth movement, and each individual. And those 10 two-letter words are: "If it is to be, it is up to me."

And I think that's what the LaRouche Youth Movement does. Great. And the last eight words I want to leave you with is, "Don't Vote for That Son of a Bush!"

Matt Ogden: Okay, next we have Representative Joe Towns, from Memphis, Tennessee.

Joe Towns: Let me tell you, it's indeed a pleasure to be here to share with you, and it's a sight for sore eyes—especially, I'd say, for sore mature eyes, if you're an old man (not that I am)—to see young people out in the audience that are championing the cause of freedom. And when I agreed to participate in this, we're going to say, exercise in democracy, today, there was not a thought for me not to participate because of the fact that someone has been denied. Okay?

Now, I'm an African-American man, and when you talk about denying somebody, you've got my attention. It pisses me off. Because this country has historically denied people like me. The gentleman was talking about 1968: That's when Fannie Lou Hamer and all them were trying to sit in on the floor of the Democratic movement, at that particular point in time.

They didn't want people that had different versions of the truth, to be a part of it. So, you, as young people, have a



In a message to the press conference from former Sen. Eugene McCarthy, contender for the 1968 Democratic Presidential nomination, read by Matt Ogden, McCarthy stated: "When I heard that the discredited Homeland Security Agency excluded the LaRouche Youth Movement from the Convention premises, I was amazed. When I heard that the DNC did not act to protest the exclusion, I was, unfortunately, not surprised." Far left: Cleveland City Councilman Robert White; at dias: Tennessee Rep. Joe Towns, LaRouche Youth Movement leader Matt Ogden.

different version of the truth, and you're insisting on being a part of this democratic process which will go out around the world, that we have the best democracy in the world.

Now, your democracy is only as good as you make it, all right? It's like your freedom. It's only as good as you make it. If you sit around to *take* it, you won't have any democracy, all right? That's a slap in the face to the great society, those that fought World War II, those that ran Hitler out . . . of the world, those that actually licked the Great Depression. It's a slap in the face to their grandchildren, which are who you all are, when you can't participate.

You understand what I'm saying? It's a slap in the face of not only Fannie Lou Hamer; it's a slap in the face to Dr. Martin Luther King, and all those who came before, when you talk about participation. Now, they don't have to agree with what you're saying, but you've got a right to be heard. That's what pisses me off. You've got a right to be heard.

This Homeland Security nonsense cannot extend into all of our personal lives, and permeate everything that we do—you're going to tell me that I can't be heard, and it's a Homeland Security threat because I have an opposing view? Doesn't sound like democracy to me. That's sounds like good old-fashioned dictatorship, borderline fascism, the whole nine yards, or however it grows to become, okay? And that's dangerous.

What I do recognize is that youth in 1968, during the civil rights movement in this country, were utilized in gaining civil rights. Youth have been utilized in gaining the civil rights in

Tiananmen Square over in China. Youth have been utilized in gaining rights all over this world. Young people have. You're not the future, you are the *now*, you understand? Because you're living. You're not the future—you're the now. And the strange thing about a bunch of old cats, old fat cats, fleabags, when they arise to a certain level of power, they forget how they were. They were just like you! That's how they got there: agitating, and persisting, and wanting to see change. And demanding. That's how they got there.

So, we know we're on the right track. You're not supposed to agree necessarily with what is going on, because your minds are totally different. You're not supposed to agree with the system that's not giving you or yielding you what you're supposed to have. If you're 18 or 22 years old, you're not supposed to agree. Children don't agree with their parents. Do you kick them out of the family because they don't agree with their parents? Doesn't make any sense. That's the principle of it. "I'm going to kick you out, because you don't agree with what I say." Children always disobey. We disobey God all the time. Are we kicked out of the human race because we disobey God?

I don't think so.

See, they've taken this nonsense too far. Dick Cheney and that crowd, I've got a new slogan for you. What we need to do, is "Chain the Dick and the Bush, Chain the Dick to the Bush." That's what we need to do. We have a great opportunity to do that. Chain the Dick to the Bush, and run them out of the White House. Okay? That's what needs to occur; and with this kind of energy, this kind of enthusiasm, this kind of talent, this kind of skill across the country, this *can* occur. This will occur. It's happening now. Not because, necessarily, of the leadership which we have in various parts of the party, but this is just as much a deciding factor—meaning the youth movement—in this country, whether it's the LaRouche Youth Movement, or a youth movement throughout the country. This has just as much of a deciding factor, [in] whether those crooks and thugs go, as what the DNC does.

This is what you can't forget . . . and any idiot that would try to ostracize young people, and not try to co-opt that talent and that skill in working for the good, or what it is that we're trying to accomplish in this country, is absolutely insane.

The only reason I'm a part of the Democratic Party, as an African American person, is that when you go to the Democratic Party, you see all kinds of people. That's the only reason. The Democratic party—from my perspective, as a black man—has never done what it's supposed to do. *Never* done what it's supposed to do. So, I'm not 100% with anybody that's not doing what they're supposed to do. I'm a man of principle—if I believe you're right, I'm with you. And a title doesn't mean anything to me. I function as a Democrat because in these hamlets, and in these parishes, and in these places where you are elected, you have to take a side of a fence. But the philosophy of the Democratic Party doesn't

always work in this country, for all of us. Never has; and the only thing that has made it work, is that people have stood up to make it live out the true principles. That's what has made it work, and that's what you all are trying to do.

Now, the question is this: how much energy do you have? . . . Give you an example: You may be the best fighter in the world, but if you don't have any wind, you'll get your butt whipped. You've got to have *wind*. You've got to have longevity, okay, in order to win anything. Regardless of what the powers say, there are many things that have happened in this country that little, small people never thought could happen until they happened. But you always have some bright and morning star that believes, and has vision, and has the actual grit and guts to tell you that this is going to happen. They see it. Some people have the vision to see these things. And others have the understanding enough to *follow* those with vision, and make those things happen.

I'll give you a personal case in point. My Dad, many years ago, told me, the Berlin Wall was coming down. Everybody thought he was crazy. That wall no longer stands. Some people can look in the future and see certain things. I'm saying, we're going to chain the Dick to the Bush and the fence, and get them out. Because I see it. And the only way that it does not occur, is that you all are not energized.

It's a fight of wills; it's a fight of who has the *will* to want to really do it. It's not necessarily for you personally—it's for the good of, really, your country. Just as you got young men and women that are on foreign shores fighting a war that we know now—well, I knew it then—that never should have occurred, this is the same kind of fight. This fight protects even that. It's that deep. I know you're up for the task. I wish I had all you all in my city. I'm serious, because I'd kick some . . . behind, with all you all in *my* city. Now, I'm serious.

You've got to have young people. The old is passing on. That's just life's cycle, that's just how it is. And people have to be tutored and trained and properly prepared to go out and face whatever those battles are, in the world.

It's indeed a pleasure to just share with you a little bit, and hopefully, we'll get a chance to talk, one-on-one, a little bit in the future. . . . Thank you.

Matt Ogden: Okay, next we'll have Representative Perry Clark, from Kentucky.

Perry Clark: I believe Brother Towns used most of my two minutes. I'm delighted to be here. I'm thrilled to be here with you, my outcast friends, my degenerate friends, my security-threat friends. You know by the size of your enemy that you are doing exactly the right thing. You are doing precisely the right thing, and I'm proud to stand here with you, very proud to stand here with you.

We know that Mr. LaRouche has the policy, has the platform, has the plan to save America and keep us from going into the dark ages, and that's where we're heading. In 30 years, in my lifetime, I've seen the city of Louisville, Kentucky going from the most productive city in the United



Kentucky Rep. Perry Clark: "In 30 years, in my lifetime, I've seen the city of Louisville, Kentucky going from the most productive city in the United States, to where people cannot get jobs. . . . And only the plans, only the policies, only the platform of Mr. LaRouche . . . can save the economy of the United States." L to R: former Georgia State Rep Billy McKinney, Harold James, Perry Clark, and Matt Ogden.

States, to where people cannot get jobs. That's where we are. And I don't see why people don't see that. And only the plans, only the policies, only the platform of Mr. LaRouche . . . can save the economy of the United States. And beyond that, he has some good answers for some of the world problems we have now too.

And I appreciate *you* being here. And I appreciate your willingness to stand up, and stand in the fight. And I'll be very brief, I've cut this short.

I walked to Bunker Hill this morning, and I looked up on Bunker Hill; and George Washington sent a note to that general that ran Bunker Hill at the end of that battle, and it said, "Our liberty is secure." And I feel like our liberty is secure with you people in the driver's seat, and I think we'll drive the future of this Democratic Party.

Thank you very much for being here, and I appreciate you.

Matt Ogden: Next let me ask Billy McKinney to come up and speak—the father of Cynthia McKinney, who, as most people know, just won a major primary victory in Georgia, after she was forced out in the last elections.

Billy McKinney: Thank you. It's a pleasure for me to be here. This is about my fifth trip with LaRouche, as an outsider too. You know, Newt Gingrich started the decline and fall of the Democratic Party, with the Contract on America. That's when most Democratic elected officials lost their elections.

Then we had a chance to recoup, or regroup, and Al Gore allowed George Bush to steal the election in Florida, and did not fight back. That also further deteriorated the quality of the Democratic Party.

In Georgia, two years ago, the Republican Party—and the Democratic Party—and I say, *and* the Democratic Party—got together and decided to put Cynthia McKinney out of

office. They spent \$3 million to do it. I didn't say only the Democratic Party and only the Republican Party: I said they got together, to put her out of office.

Zell Miller, who's from Georgia—and he's one of the worst neo-cons of them all—said she was on a slippery slope. And [that] she was half-crazy. She was put out of office two years ago, at great expense to the black community, because when she left Washington—you haven't heard a single person speak anything since she left. It was almost as if the Black Caucus is invisible. It's about like Boston. I just walked five miles, and I hadn't seen but three black folk. I wonder, where are they? And I wonder why did the Democratic Party come to Boston, where they knew none of us was going to be here.

But Cynthia spent \$73,000 three months ago, and she beat six people. One President of City Council of the City of Atlanta, three state senators, two black, one Jewish, and she beat a black man. She spent \$73,000, and, combined, they spent \$2 million dollars. She got 51% of the vote, and beat them all. [applause]

And I guess why you're so important, is because—we're mavericks, the McKinneys, the McKinney family. The Democratic Party don't want us, and the Republican Party hates us. And that's where I guess Lyndon LaRouche is. He's a maverick. The Democratic Party don't want him, and the Republican Party sure don't want him.

I was a Democratic elected official for 30 years. We have allowed the Republican Party, the neo-cons, neo-conservatives, AIPAC—that's the American-Israel PAC—we have allowed *them* to lead this country to its destruction. 30 years from now, we don't know what this country will look like, because they're fighting the world! Bush tried to put together a committee of the willing, and that was only he and Blair. And now Spain has pulled [out], the Philippines is pulling out of his committee of the willing, and there are only two countries' troops; and the only people getting killed are Americans. Generally, there are no British troops getting killed.

It's a bad day. It's a bad day for America, that 18- and 19-year-old kids are being killed, for oil, and for this crowd up here, for money. And there's nothing in the world that these 18- and 19-year-olds will get out of this war. If there's any profit to be made, Halliburton and Bechtel will make it.

So, it's important that we start a movement, that we have a movement in the streets. I was a part of the peace movement. My daughter went all the way over to Milan, Italy. It had the



Pennsylvania Rep Harold James: "I may want to run for Congress. What do you think? If I can get the LaRouche Youth Movement coming to Philadelphia like they did last time, with that kind of victory [for Mayor Street], then maybe I will consider running for Congress. . . ." To James' left: Representative Billy McKinney (speaking), Matt Ogden, and Representative Clark.

largest demonstration in the world. There were demonstrations all over the world against starting this war. Bush started it anyway. . . .

They're talking about running out of fodder for the cannon. So, they're talking about reinstating the draft. That means a whole lot of you all are going to the Army. And that means that some of you will be dead by next year, if you get in there, because America is fighting the world. They want to fight—they're fighting the Muslim world. You know how many Muslims there are in the world? A billion point three; a billion point three, and if you think you can beat a billion point three people, then you're disillusioned.

Our only solution, to save this world, is to put Bush and the neo-cons, and Cheney, *out of office!* Send them home.

I can't understand how the American people, and Democrats in particular—do you know that the Congress has 205, 206 Democrats, and about 215, something like that, I don't recall what it is, Republicans; and it takes 218 to pass a bill, and the Democrats rolled over on every bill. There is no Democratic party per se. Because you have to have backbone to be a politician. If there's an opposition party, that opposition party is supposed to fight; and they roll over. I haven't seen the Democratic Party fight for anything, recently.

And the reason I'm so hyped up about this thing, is because I have a grandson who's 18 years old, just been accepted to the University of British Columbia. And he might die for Bush's war. But he ain't going to die, because he ain't going; he'll spend his year in jail.

It's my pleasure to be with you. It's my pleasure to be with an outsider, Lyndon LaRouche. Outsider Cynthia McKinney.

She's going to Washington. She didn't come up here to this convention. Well, she is the Democratic nominee from the 4th Congressional District in Georgia, but she said, "To hell with coming up here." She'll be up here in January. And

I want you all to support her, because she's an outsider just like LaRouche. Thank you.

Matt Ogden: And lastly, we will have City Councilman Robert White, from Cleveland, Ohio.

Robert White: Good afternoon, Representative of Philadelphia; Billy, good to see you; Joe; and the man from Kentucky, my good friend—good evening. First of all, it's a funny thing. It really is. I respect Billy McKinney. A Georgia connection is a close connection; sometimes we say in Cleveland, that if you go down to Atlanta, half of Cleveland's down there. And so, that's why we don't let people keep going there to Atlanta.

You know, what this is about: This is about young folks. When I had a guy win, and you guys were having a little bit of trouble; Rep. Zach Turner had mentioned that we've got to do something about it. You know, I'm 43 years old; I was 42 when I heard about this situation, and I turned 43 a few days after that. And I went back. . . .

Let me say this. See, you guys are our future. I remember, and I'm excited about being back in Boston, for a couple reasons. Back in 1975, I left Cleveland to go to prep-school in this state, and I was educated up here. So, I met a lot of folks, they became my friends, some Harvard and other professors, they became my mentors. And one of the things those Harvard professors had to do was make sure that you don't forget from whence you come from. Okay.

But, you take a person like Billy McKinney, who's been in politics all his life, and has helped those who could not help themselves. He's very proud of his daughter; Cynthia McKinney's reputation is a wonderful reputation. But that's his daughter, and that's symbolic of the fact that you are our children. You are our children. Okay? And if we don't take care of you, what else is there to take care of? If we don't take care of *you*, as our future, what else is there to take care of?

How dare they try to stamp on you, tell you that you're not worthy, tell you that you cause confusion, tell you that you are troublemakers, tell you that it would be an issue! How dare they! All that these gentlemen *do* is for you! The future! So, because you're excited about the process, the process, *the* process—that you're brainwashed. That you're out of control. "There could be a problem." No. You'll young folks got a saying: They got me bent, if they think that that's the way it works. It don't work that way, folks.

I'm excited to be here. You see, you guys have a job to do, and Joe said, he wished he could use you, and this gentleman said he wished he could use you. I ain't wishin'—I'm up for election next year. I'm going to use you. I'm going to use you! I'm going to bring you all down. You're going to pass out literature. I'm going to win, and I'm going to sit you all up front, and we're going to show what Lyndon LaRouche and his people can really do.

Western Powers Seek Sudan Disintegration

by Uwe Friesecke

The United Nations Security Council is debating a resolution on Sudan, in preparation for a vote, which blames the Sudanese government as being responsible for the humanitarian disaster that has engulfed its Western Darfur province for more than one and a half years. Other governments, and members of the U.S. Congress, are pushing to threaten Sudan's government with sanctions and military intervention if it fails to stop the crisis. This is combined with a massive international press campaign accusing the Sudanese government of genocide and ethnic cleansing in Darfur.

The Sudanese government has strongly rejected these accusations, and warned of incalculable consequences if military action were to be taken. During a visit to Turkey, Sudan's Foreign Minister, Mustafa Osman Ismail, said that they did not expect American troops on Sudanese soil, but "if the United States does this, then it would fall into a chaos like Iraq. Sudanese people fight against invaders. . . . If we are attacked, we will retaliate," he told a press conference in Ankara.

Earlier in the week, the government in Khartoum had summoned the ambassadors of Germany and Great Britain to protest the undue pressure from London and Berlin. German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Joschka Fischer, during a recent visit to Khartoum tried to give the Sudanese government a lecture, which was angrily rejected by his Sudanese counterpart. And in Britain, Tony Blair's government had the head of the army, Gen. Sir Michael Jackson, declare that Britain would be ready to send a full brigade of 5,000 troops to the Darfur region.

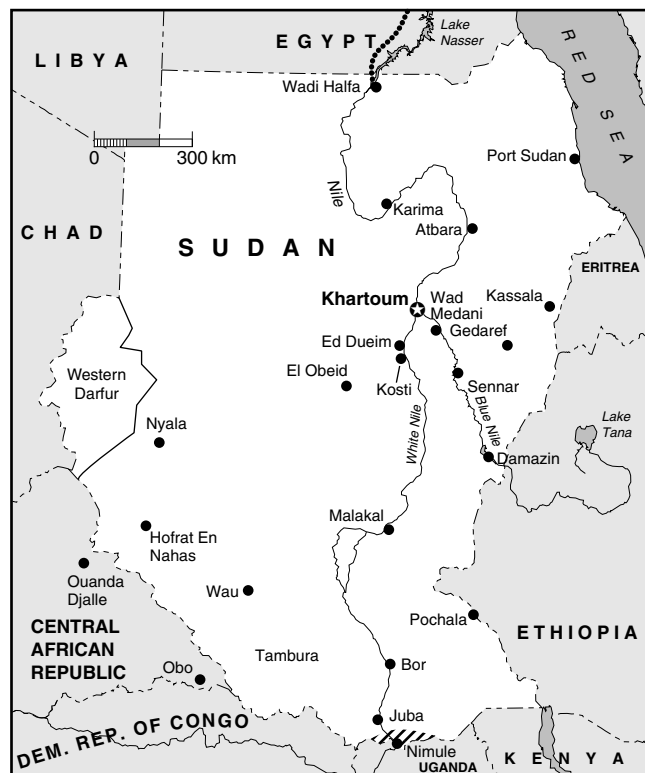
In the meantime, the humanitarian situation for about 1 million people is catastrophic. 200,000 have fled the fighting between different factions in Darfur, to neighboring Chad, and the others fled to refugee camps near larger cities in Darfur

itself. Mobilization of the international community is clearly needed to help take care of the urgent needs of the refugees through the capabilities of the United Nations. But to use this crisis to further blackmail the Karthoum government, as those Western circles pushing for UN sanctions and possible military intervention do, is playing with fire. This could very well lead to a process of disintegration of Sudan, similar to what destroyed Somalia 15 years ago. The consequences for the entire region and for Sudan's neighbors would be incalculable.

The Crisis in Darfur

The crisis in the Darfur region of Sudan, which is a territory larger than France, has its roots, first of all, in a decades-long deterioration of the economic situation of a growing population. During the 1980s, this was aggravated by severe drought, which forced the nomads of the North to move further South in search for grazing land for their animal herds. Thus, the traditional tensions by which different population groups of nomads and peasants are set against each other, grew dangerously. The region was far away from the authority of the central government, and deep-rooted traditional customs were more important than state-related legal codes.

Secondly, power-plays of different factions from neighboring Chad, and from Sudan's elites in Khartoum, intervened for their own purposes. For example, in 1990, Idriss Déby prepared his military coup in Ndjamená—which made him President of Chad—from Darfur, because he is a member of the Zaghawa people, who live in Darfur and Chad. In response to the Zaghawa usurping power in Chad, others fled from Chad to Darfur and started forming militias against the majority Zaghawa. This is one of the beginnings of the



Even though Garang denied that he was arming the SLA, according to the ICG reports, supplies for the SLA and JEM, besides coming through Chad, are being delivered by the SPLA from Uganda and Kenya. The SLA also has the support of Eritrea.

This means that the crisis in Darfur was not due to a spontaneous uprising of one population group against the injustices of the government, or of the Africans against the Arabs, as claimed by most news media; the military operation of the SLA rebels in February of 2003 was already planned a year earlier, and is part of the broader strategy of the Anglo-American backers of John Garang and the SPLA. It also adds the threat of secession of Darfur from Sudan; the SPLA has been wielding the threat of secession of the South for the last 20 years. To underline this, the SLA rebels set as preconditions for negotiations with the government, the withdrawal of all government troops from Darfur; and they walked out of the meeting in Addis Abeba, Ethiopia's capital, two weeks ago, when the government refused it.

Geopolitical Pincer Movement Against Khartoum

Neither John Garang and his SPLA, nor Eritrea, nor Uganda could not have fomented the Darfur rebellion against Khartoum without the active involvement of the Anglo-American powers. Since 2001, the Bush Administration has been trying to dictate peace to Sudan over the decades-old conflict in the South of the country. U.S. and British diplomacy have cajoled the Khartoum government of President al-Bashir into peace negotiations in Kenya, held under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Agency for Development (IGAD). They have wrung one compromise after another out of President Bashir's negotiating team. The threat was, that Garang could launch renewed military offensives in the South, fully supplied and backed up by the United States, Britain, and President Museveni's Uganda.

Despite this, there was resistance in President Bashir's camp in Khartoum. In the middle of 2003 he replaced the leader of the Kenya negotiating team, special Presidential peace advisor Dr. Ghazi Salahedin Atabani, with Vice President Ali Osman Taha. The Darfur rebellion of February 2003 threatened Khartoum with a two-front war, and thanks to Eritrea and the SLA's connection to the Beja Congress—a rebel group in Sudan's East—even a three-front war. Added to this was the obvious lesson of the Iraq invasion, so the Bashir government saw no choice but to agree to almost all of the demands put on them concerning peace in the South.

The negotiated agreement between the Bashir government, and Garang's SPLA, which was supposed to be signed soon in Washington in the presence of President Bush, would establish John Garang as Vice President in Khartoum. It would give him far-reaching powers over the policy for the entire Sudan, much more than it would give to the central government power over the South.

Janjawid militias. But all of these populations are of Muslim religion. The difference is more one of culture and tradition rather than religion or ethnicity. The standard description—that this conflict in Darfur is between the Arabs from the North (nomads and *Janjawid* militias) and the Africans from further South (peasants and anti-government rebels)—breaks down immediately, if one considers that prominent leaders of the two rebel groups, the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLA) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) are followers of Hassan al-Turabi. The founder and chairman of the JEM, Khalil Ibrahim, was a former state minister who sided with Turabi when he broke away from Sudanese President Al-Bashir in 2002.

The current crisis in Darfur is the result of active intervention from the Sudan Peoples Liberation Army/Movement (SPLA), the South Sudanese rebel group—and its leader John Garang—that has, for the decades-long duration of the South Sudan conflict, worked for Anglo-American geo-political interests. According to reports by the Brussels-based International Crisis Group (ICG), the SPLA trained 1500 Darfurians near Raja in western Bahr el-Ghazal in southwest Sudan in March of 2002. These were the core of the young military fighters attacking government installations in February of 2003. The first SLA political declaration, of March 13, 2003, was edited by exiled Darfur activists and SPLA leaders. The chairman of the SLA, Abdel Wahid, met officially with John Garang in Asmara, Eritrea, last April.

John Garang belongs to the group of former radical guerrilla leaders which have over the last 18 years been brought to power as the new leaders of Africa. Most prominently, Presidents Museveni of Uganda, Kagame of Rwanda, and Afewerki of Eritrea have changed from being radical Marxists to becoming the most fanatical supporters of the free-market ideology of the IMF and World Bank. They have become one version of the puppets for the geopolitical powershift in Africa that the Anglo-American powers have organized in their favor.

Sudan had to be brought to submission for two reasons: one, oil; and second, the water of the Nile. Until now, U.S. firms were excluded from the lucrative oil deals available in Sudan. Total reserves are estimated at 2 billion barrels. The lead actors in Sudan's oil industry are the China National Petroleum Corporation, Petronas from Malaysia, Talisman Energy from Canada, Gulf Petroleum Corporation from Qatar, Ludin Oil from Sweden and the French Total Fina Elf. On July 25, a new investment package of \$1.7 billion was signed for the exploration of new oilfields in the South and the construction of a new pipeline to the Red Sea. This time, British and Russian firms were also part of the deal. After the implementation of the Kenya peace treaty, those lucrative oil deals would also be open to U.S. firms.

But strategically even more important may be the question of water from the Nile. In Khartoum the Blue and the White Nile join together to constitute the lifeline for Egypt. During recent months, Anglo-American pressure led to Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania questioning the old Nile treaties with Egypt. Garang in power in Sudan would line up with this group and be ready to be used by the Anglo-American powers to further blackmail Egypt.

The Sudanese government was warned in January of 2001 that the Bush Administration would not treat them better than the former Clinton Administration from Washington. Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon La Rouché was the keynote speaker at a seminar organized by the Schiller Institute, *EIR*, and Sudan's Institute for Strategic Studies in Khartoum, under the title "Peace through Development along the Nile River." There, LaRouché warned his Sudanese audience of the geopolitical intentions of the new Bush Administration. But some of the Sudanese participants were still so angry at Bill Clinton's Sudan policy, that they insisted things would work out with the new Bush team. Tragically, LaRouché's warnings are now fully confirmed through the events in Darfur.

The crisis in Darfur confirms again the cynical nature of the West's Africa policy. First, for decades the global financial institutions, led by the IMF and World Bank, blocked development for Sudan, Chad, and other countries in the region. Thus social and political conflicts became unavoidable. These conflicts were then heated up by the unhindered and targeted flow of weapons. Western powers, through the news media, define the conflicts as ethnic or

religious, and manipulate them for their own geopolitical purposes. If these conflicts go out of control, the humanitarian crisis is used as a pretext for declaring countries as "failed states," and pressure is exerted to accomplish "regime change." According to this model, the West, and predominantly the Anglo-American powers (with France not challenging them), bears most of the responsibility for Africa's wars of the last 15 years in Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Congo, West Africa and South Sudan.

The escalating crisis in Darfur is only the latest example of this. Factions of the Khartoum elite may use this crisis for their own power games. But the Bashir government did not start the conflict. Rather, it tried to implement the treaty which was signed by Foreign Minister Ismail and the UN's General Secretary Kofi Annan on July 3, to disarm the *Janjawid* militia, and to improve the humanitarian access to the refugee camps. The government itself has asked for help from the African Union.

The accusation of genocide does not apply to the Sudan government. Instead, this must be directed against those in the West who are engaged in the geopolitical manipulation of Africa policy, as happened 14 years ago in Rwanda, and later in the Congo.

Commentary

Sudanese 'Peace' Deal Could Spell Disaster

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach

The peace agreement made between the Government of Sudan (GoS) and the SPLA/M of John Garang, could signal the beginning of a process leading to the destruction of Sudan as an Arab-African nation-state. A detailed briefing on the dangers inherent in the accord, which is scheduled to be signed by the end of the Summer, if nothing intervenes to change it, was given to *EIR* by the leading Sudan specialist in Cairo University, at the Institute of African Research and Studies.

In the view of Prof. Ibrahim A. Nasr El Din, head of the Department of Economics and Political Science, who spoke with this author during a June visit to Cairo, there are four possible scenarios which could unfold in Sudan.

1. Sudan could go the way of Somalia. This is real and could be imminent. In Sudan there are two opposing forces, the GoS, which is Islamist, and the Garang rebels, who are

for a secular state. What is lacking is a “third force” with a national agenda, not from the West, the East, the South or the North, but representing a unified Sudan. Neither Sadiq al-Mahdi of the Umma Party, nor al-Mirghani of the Democratic Unionist Party, represents this. They have both lost their credibility, and can play no national role. Unless an agenda for unity is established, through the emergence of a “third force,” there could be civil war on an even broader scale, and disintegration, as in Somalia. This would endanger not only Egypt, but also Chad, the Central African Republic, Uganda, and other neighboring countries, through the increase in weapons trade and refugee flows.

2. Southern Sudan could separate from the North, and become independent, not only prior to a referendum after the six-year interim period, as established in the peace agreement, but even earlier, perhaps after three years, for example. Implementing this scenario entails several difficulties, however: There is conflict within southern Sudan among the leading tribes of the Dinkas, Shilluk, and Nuer. Thus, here is no social credibility for a stable southern Sudanese state. Secondly, Garang’s SPLA includes many militias from areas outside southern Sudan, to wit, the Nuba Mountains, Abi, and Belja (in eastern Sudan). Garang has no intention of relinquishing them, which would be expected, were he to concentrate on ruling southern Sudan. Thirdly, the neighboring states, for example, Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, and Eritrea, also have ethnic tribal groups which are calling for independence (Oromo, Aferi, Bani Shanka, etc.), and which, were southern Sudan to become independent, would move for secession from their respective nations. Another consideration is that the African Union (the successor organization to the Organization of African Unity) has explicitly rejected the division of any African state.

The secession of southern Sudan is not necessarily in the interests of the United States, which has been behind the peace agreement, although it is often mooted to be Washington’s aim. In reality, U.S. policy aims at controlling *all* of Sudan, and transforming it into an “African” (not Arab or Arab-African) state, aligned with the group of “African” states in east Africa, like Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Kenya, and Somalia. U.S. oil interests also know that Sudanese oil resources are not restricted to the South.

Although it is often stated that a separate southern Sudan would jeopardize the Nile water flows to the north, i.e., Egypt, this is not entirely the case, since it would require a massive project in the South to establish such control. Furthermore, the real control over the Nile lies in the North (see below).

A final consideration regarding the possible independence of southern Sudan, is that, in such an event, northern Sudan could enter into a union with Egypt, rendering that state a regional superpower, which is not in the interests of the geopolitical crowd eyeing Sudan. For all these reasons, it is considered unlikely that the South would separate: Such

a division could come about, however, if Sudanese President al-Bashir were to declare a separation of the North, out of fear that Garang could take over all of Sudan.

3. Garang takes over all of Sudan. This is the most dangerous scenario, and is real. The peace agreement has given him many tools which he can use to exert control over the entire nation. He has total control over the South, with his government, army, and central bank there. The national army is to withdraw from the South. The mission of the Sudanese national army is defined as defending borders, but not interfering in disturbances. This means the national army is *de facto* forbidden to defend the national unity against rebellions. Garang, in addition to being chief negotiator for the South, vis-à-vis the GoS, is also the negotiator for eastern Sudan and western Sudan (Dafur), the southern Blue Nile and the Nuba Mountains. Garang has also been granted 50% of national oil revenues. He has a veto power over the central government’s policy decisions for the South.

The danger is that Garang, with his foreign backers, may attempt to take over the entire country. On the ground, there is talk of an estimated 1-2 million Sudanese “refugees” from the South, who are in the North, including in and around Khartoum. It is believed that these include large numbers of southern Sudanese SPLA combatants, who have infiltrated the North, as “refugees,” and would be primed to enter into a campaign to “liberate” Khartoum from the “Arabs.”

Were this scenario to become reality, it would represent a very direct threat to the national interests of Egypt, because the Nile River can be controlled from the North; in fact, the Blue Nile and the White Nile join in Khartoum, the capital. Politically, Garang’s alliance with Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, Ethiopian Prime Minister Melis Zenawi, et al., is also to be seen as a threat to Egypt, since these leaders are anti-Arab. Were Garang to take over in Khartoum, there could be catastrophic effects in Egypt. There is already talk, among these geopolitical circles, of a division between northern and southern Egypt, or the creation of a “Christian” state made up of the western Sahara and southern Egypt.

4. The last scenario is what Egyptian political forces are seeking: the consolidation of Sudan as a unified, African-Arab nation. It should be noted, that in the peace agreements, there is no mention of the identity of Sudan as a nation. Egyptian political forces are seeking ways to ensure a national unity of Sudan, where all citizens are equal and where both the Arab and African heritage of Sudan are preserved, in a national identity.

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UNAIDS Conference Shows Bush Administration's Imperial Attitude

by Colin Lowry

The United Nations AIDS program released its annual report on July 6, before the opening of the 15th International AIDS conference; it shows that in the last year, 3 million people died of AIDS, and 5 million became newly infected with HIV—more than in any previous year. The report documents what *EIR* forecast as early as the late 1980s: The epidemic is accelerating rather than slowing down under containment policies which have remained essentially the same for more than a decade. The devastation caused by the epidemic in Africa is destroying whole societies, as 25 million out of a 600 million population are infected with HIV, while 12 million children have become orphans. Asia is now facing a rapidly growing epidemic, targetting the huge populations of India and China.

In spite of the urgency of responding to this global epidemic, the Bush Administration cut the U.S. delegation attending the conference by 60%, and reduced its contribution to the UN Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria to just \$200 million this year, one-fifth of what was requested by UN Secretary General Kofi Annan. Dozens of scientists from the National Institutes of Health and Centers for Disease Control, who were to present their research work at the conference, were unable to attend due to the cuts in financial support. The original conference plan called for a meeting of heads of state from several Asian and African nations, the United States, Britain, and European countries, to discuss in a closed-door session what plans would be enacted to combat the AIDS epidemic. This was scrapped, when Bush and many European leaders refused to attend.

The biggest political fight at the UNAIDS conference was the resistance to the U.S. demand that patent protections (and high prices) on anti-retroviral drugs be enforced upon developing sector nations. The patented drugs that are part of the “triple drug cocktail,” now cost about \$550-650 per year per patient, while the generic versions manufactured by Thailand, India, and Brazil cost \$140-270 per year. This fight broke into the open when President Jacques Chirac of France sent a written statement calling “tantamount to blackmail,” the American practice of using bilateral trade agreements to coerce nations to give up their own production of generic drugs. France’s Ambassador on AIDS, Mireille Guigaz, said at the conference that “the United States wants to put pressure on developing countries who try to stand up for their own industries.”

Anti-Generic Strategy Backfiring

The government of Thailand was the host for the conference, which took place in Bangkok from July 12-16. Thailand is a major producer of very effective fixed-dose generic anti-retroviral drugs. The government recently announced it will provide anti-retroviral treatment free of charge to 50,000 of its citizens. Further infuriating the Anglo-American pharmaceutical cartel, the Thais have offered to sell their generic drug manufacturing technology to African nations. The United States is currently negotiating a bilateral trade agreement with Thailand, which, Doctors Without Borders has warned, could halt Thailand’s production of generic AIDS drugs, and threaten its entire AIDS treatment program, putting millions of people at risk.

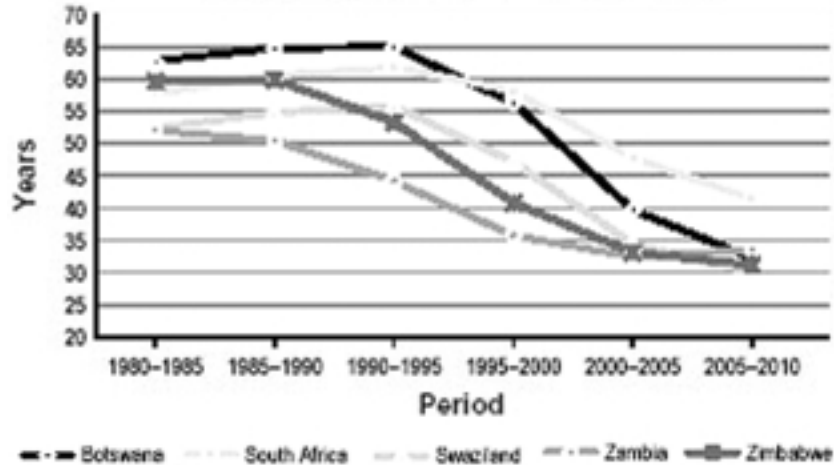
The pharmaceutical cartel, which controls the much-hyped President’s Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through the former CEO of Eli Lilly and Co., Randall Tobias, now the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, has run a smear campaign against generic drugs made by developing nations. Adding further insults to the Thai hosts, the front group for the cartel, the AIDS Responsibility Project, took out a full-page advertisement in the *Bangkok Post* to attack generic drugs as unsafe, singling out the Indian generic drug manufacturer Cipla. This strategy seems to have backfired completely.

Doctors Without Borders presented several of their clinical studies with fixed-dose generic anti-retroviral drugs. The studies prove that the drugs are more effective than their patented rivals, because patient compliance is better, and lower cost allows wider use. Ironically, the triple-drug generic fixed doses require only two pills per day, while the patented American-made drugs only exist as separate doses, requiring six pills a day to achieve the same treatment. This is because the drugs are made by three separate companies, which, because of the patents, will not bundle the doses into a single pill. The generic drugs tested by Doctors Without Borders came from India and Thailand, and the studies put to rest the smear campaign being waged by the Anglo-American cartels.

However, the issue was far from settled. In typical unilateralist fashion, the PEPFAR initiative announced by Bush in 2003 duplicated many of the goals set by the UNAIDS program; but the money would be controlled completely by the United States. This fantasy plan to provide anti-retroviral drug

FIGURE 1

Life Expectancy at Birth in Selected Most-Affected Countries, 1980-85 and 2005-2010



Source: UN Population Division, World Population Prospects: the 2002 Revision

treatment to 2 million people in 15 countries over five years at a cost of \$15 billion, garnered great public relations for the White House, but so far almost nothing has happened. It mimics the “3 by 5” initiative of UNAIDS, which was to provide 3 million people in the poorest nations with anti-retroviral drug treatments by 2005. The PEPFAR initiative has as one of its conditions, that the drugs bought using its grants be brand name, patented versions, dominated by U.S. manufacturers. This requirement has come under intense criticism, and it seems that the Thai government has gotten the Bush Administration to back down for now. Tobias announced at the end of the conference that the PEPFAR funds could be used to buy generic drugs, as long as they were deemed safe by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. This extra requirement ignores the World Health Organization’s already strict standards for its drug approvals, which have already been met by the generics in use. Nevertheless, the Thais have agreed to submit their generics to the FDA for approval.

The PEPFAR initiative has only spent about \$350 million so far, and the vast majority of that was not spent on treating anyone outside the United States. A GAO report released in July is highly critical of the PEPFAR, showing that the plan is constraining itself, as it cuts across three agencies—USAID, Health and Human Services, and the State Department—with poor coordination of efforts. The report says the plan lacks infrastructure in the 15 target countries, and has almost no drug supply system. Further investigation also shows that millions of dollars in grants go to U.S. universities, with no real conditions on how the money is spent. This mostly bogus program has only been allocated \$400 million this year, not the \$3 billion promised by Bush in 2003. At the same time, re-

duced U.S. aid to the UN Global Fund will have left UNAIDS with only half of the funds required to carry out its programs, including the “3 by 5” initiative.

Report Shows Epidemic Still Increasing

The UNAIDS annual report shows that the AIDS epidemic is still increasing, with approximately 38 million people infected worldwide. Of the 5 million newly infected last year, half were young people 15-24 years old. Since the epidemic was first recognized in 1981, about 60 million people have been infected, of which more than 20 million have died of AIDS. In several countries in southern Africa, infection rates have reached beyond 25% of the population, and life expectancy has been slashed to as little as 35 years (see **Figure 1**). The impact of the AIDS epidemic in southern Africa is creating a demographic crisis, where the future existence of entire nations

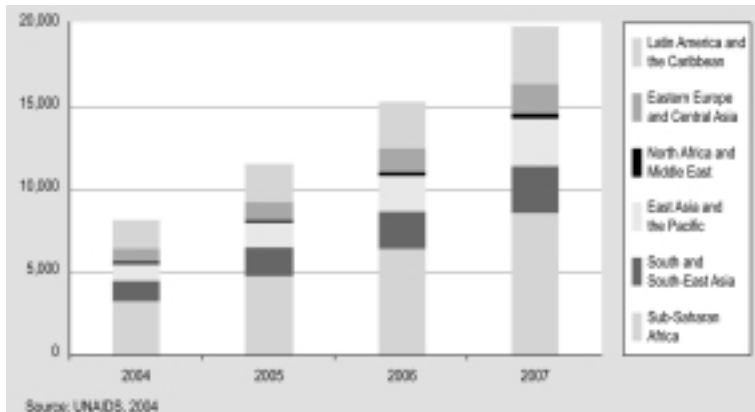
is in jeopardy. The number of orphans due to the death of one or both parents from AIDS, has increased worldwide from 11.5 million to 15 million just in the last 2 years. UNAIDS estimates that this tidal wave of orphaning will add another 18.4 million children by 2010 in Africa alone.

Women, especially young mothers, make up the majority of those living with HIV in Africa today, and this has imperiled the existence of the next generation. In 2003, 630,000 children became infected with HIV, and among infants born with HIV, 60% die before their second birthday. Mother-to-child transmission of HIV is 15 times more likely in the absence of anti-retroviral treatment, and in Africa, less than 7% of the HIV-infected population receives any treatment with anti-retroviral drugs. HIV prevalence in pregnant women has been sustained for three years in several African nations at levels previously considered impossible. In South Africa, antenatal clinic testing shows the HIV infection rate at 26.5%, and in Botswana at 37% in 2003. In the countries of southern Africa hardest hit by the epidemic, the increase in mortality means that 60% of 15-year-olds will not live to see their 60th birthday. AIDS has already cut at least 13 years from the life expectancy of people born in southern Africa between 1995-2000; but the situation is getting worse, with the life expectancy of people born in the next decade in Zambia, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe projected to drop below 35 years in the absence of a large-scale treatment program. By 2025, UNAIDS projects that the population of 38 African countries will be 14% smaller than they would have been without AIDS. In the seven countries in southern Africa with the highest HIV prevalence, one-third of the population will be wiped out.

FIGURE 2

Projected Annual HIV/AIDS Financing Needs, 2004-07

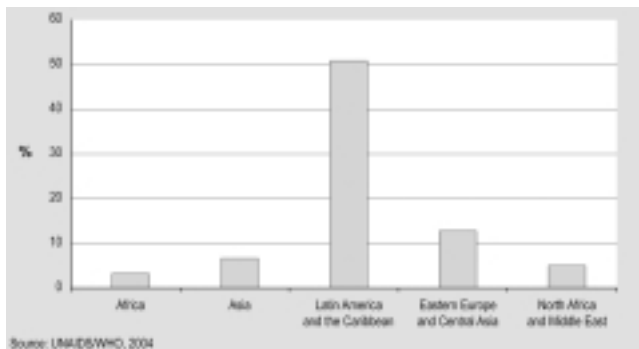
(in Millions U.S.\$)



The United States is still contributing only a few hundred million dollars annually to what is already a \$7 billion/year international need, rapidly growing, for funding to fight the AIDS pandemic.

FIGURE 3

Anti-Retroviral Therapy Coverage for Adults, 2003



The impact of Third World generic drugs production—in this case, the large-scale and publicly supported Brazilian program—is shown in the higher number of those being treated in Latin America, than in the rest of the Third World.

The full impact of the epidemic also includes the loss of nations' workforces, and especially agricultural workers, leading to less food production. In Zimbabwe, AIDS had already eliminated about 10% of the agricultural workforce by the end of 2000. Studies in South Africa and Zambia, of families caring for a member with AIDS, showed these households' monthly income fell by 66-80%, which in turn led to nutrition levels dropping. HIV patients who are malnourished progress much more quickly to AIDS, and in 2002-03, 15 million people in ten countries in southern Africa required emergency food aid to avoid starvation.

The HIV epidemic is also fueling a resurgence of tuberculosis in Africa. Estimates are that 70% of TB patients in Africa

are co-infected with HIV. Of these patients, only 30% are ever treated for TB, leading to a virtual breeding ground for TB in immune-suppressed (by HIV) individuals. TB remains the leading cause of death for people already infected with HIV worldwide.

HIV Spreading in Asia

Asia is the world's most populous region, and unfortunately, HIV infection rates there have increased rapidly over the past five years. China has localized epidemics among injecting drug users, prostitutes, and in rural areas where unsafe blood donation practices may have infected thousands of people. Current UNAIDS estimates put the number of HIV cases in China at about 1 million, but prevention and treatment programs are very small and not well organized. Experts are warning that China could see 10 million HIV cases by 2010 unless effective measures are taken.

India has the largest number of HIV cases outside of South Africa, with an estimated 5 million. HIV prevalence in pregnant women in several large Indian states is at 1-3%, indicating that the virus has moved into the general population. Since India has 1 billion people, it could surpass Africa in total numbers of cases if treatment and prevention programs are not greatly expanded.

Despite the lack of media attention in the United States, the American AIDS epidemic is increasing steadily too. The United States added approximately 50,000 new HIV cases last year, though the reported deaths from AIDS have declined due to better anti-retroviral treatments. The United States has very incomplete testing for HIV, and only certain regions have good surveillance data. In New York City, a new system for tracking HIV infections shows that for the year 2001, almost 2% of the adult population of Manhattan was infected with HIV.

UNAIDS says that the current policies of treatment and prevention programs have not turned the tide against the epidemic. Speaking at the closing ceremony of the conference, Dr. Peter Piot, UNAIDS director, said, "Africa's crippling debt must be relieved—the \$15 billion annually that disappears down the money pit." A call for debt relief has been made by him and by many developing sector nations before, and has been ignored by the creditors so far, even though it is crucial for any chance to stop the epidemic.

UN Secretary General Annan gave an interview to the BBC outside the conference, calling on the United States to lead the fight against the AIDS epidemic. "We hear a lot about terrorism," Annan said, "and we are worried about weapons of mass destruction because of their potential to kill thousands of people. Here we have an epidemic that is killing millions. What is the response?" The response from the Bush Administration is one of imperial arrogance, a neglect leading to more deaths.

How Iraq Must, and Can, Become A Sovereign Nation Once Again

Born in 1945, Colonel Hübschen (ret.) was an active duty officer for almost 40 years, including one year of training in the United States and 10 years of daily cooperation with American fellow officers. Following a general-staff education, he became a colonel of the Germany army, and, an expert on the Middle East. Hübschen served as military attaché at the German embassy in Baghdad for three years, has travelled extensively in the region, and maintains contact with individuals and aid organizations in Iraq. He has been featured in television, radio, and press interviews, and written two published books: The Iraq-Kuwait War: Chronology of a Programmed Catastrophe; and War in the Mideast: The Way to a New World Order? A new book, Pax Americana: The Way to the Future of the Middle East Region?, is in progress.

Colonel Hübschen has also gone through security training in the German army. He served on an Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe mission for five years, two of which as mission leader. He has published many articles on security policy. After leaving the German army, he founded the firm, Peace Keeping and Security Policy Consulting.

He was interviewed in Germany on July 21, by Michael Liebig and Muriel Mirak-Weissbach. The interview was translated from German.

EIR: Mr. Hübschen, what is your evaluation of the situation in Iraq after June 28 [the date of the official “transfer of power” to an Iraqi “interim government”]?

Hübschen: If we compare the situation in Iraq today, the 21st of July, with that before the 28th of June, then there is no difference.

EIR: Germany and France certainly did criticize the American position before the war, and rightly so. Fifteen months after the official end of the war, and following the formal transfer of power on June 28, the question is, what, in your view, should the Europeans, especially France and Germany, do now?

Hübschen: They should make a concrete proposal, as to how—in their view—the postwar order in Iraq should be shaped. Because what is occurring at the moment, is actually only a change of labels or a juggling of names. A Paul Bremer as head of the U.S. civilian authority has left and a John Negroponte has arrived, as the head of an embassy with 3,000

people. This is not exactly a convincing new beginning. Therefore, Germany and France, which correctly rejected this war, should adopt the following fundamental stance: The war was a mistake, but we do not want to shout it from the rooftops every day again. We do not want a failure of the U.S. in Iraq, either; and not only because of the consequences for the region. We are ready to cooperate actively on a solution for Iraq—but only if it is really a common solution. . . .

From my experience, I believe that Germany is interested in having this constant flashpoint in the Mideast region removed. Germany knows that this is possible only in the combination of various steps. Iraq cannot be seen in isolation. If the Road Map for the solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict is not implemented, then nothing will move in the other problem areas of the region. As long as the Israeli-Palestinian conflict remains unsolved, there is no real, durable solution for the rest of the region. This, however, does not mean that one should not be concerned with the “rest” of the region. Germany has traditionally good relations with Arab countries, especially Iraq.

For this reason, I think that the German position should look as follows: A stable government in Iraq is required, as soon as possible; which, however, must come into power democratically, and not simply be put in power from outside. Then, all countries interested in a sovereign and stable Iraq should participate in reconstruction. In this, Germany sees a central role for the UN, on the one hand, and the EU, on the other.

Germany sees that in the current situation in Iraq, a withdrawal of the mainly American “multinational armed forces,” is not realistic. Such a withdrawal would not be meaningful, since it would create a security vacuum which Iraq, due to non-existent or inadequately trained security forces of its own, could not fill.

EIR: Do you mean that Germany should move out of its present passivity? That it should become active, and present positive proposals?

Hübschen: Above all, I believe that the conscious or unconscious attempt by Germany to buy its way out of its duty to Iraqi reconstruction, through a very strong engagement in Afghanistan, will not work. Germany has to be clear on the point that he who does not act today, will be able tomorrow



Interim Prime Minister Allawi (left) and President al-Yawar (right) “taking over” from CPA proconsul Bremer (center) on June 28. Colonel Hübschen stresses that so far, no transfer or change has taken place; the Iraqi government and U.S. embassy have yet to be separated physically, or in their tasks; and all of Bremer’s actions and decrees must go up for Iraqi review, change or abolition.

only to react.

And, finally, Iraq is an economic issue. One must not forget that German industry had achieved a tremendous amount in Iraq before the second [1991] Gulf war. There are many, many factories that were built by the Germans. In Baghdad, there are entire streets—for example, Haifa Street—which were constructed by German companies. The Basra airport was built by the German firm STRABAG. In the last phase of construction (Spring 1988), German engineers continued to work under Iranian artillery fire. This is something that the Iraqis, including official offices, acknowledged with great respect. On the whole, the Germans, and “Made in Germany,” have a first-class good reputation in Iraq and in the whole region. So, when I see that we here in Germany, have 4-5 million unemployed, then even from an economic standpoint, I cannot ignore Iraq and leave it to others to decide.

EIR: If we understand you correctly, you are saying that, on the one hand, passivity towards Iraq is impossible. On the other hand, Germany cannot function as an appendage of a de facto neocolonial enterprise. What would the main parameters of a German Iraq policy be then?

Hübschen: The basic precondition is that Germany have Iraq as a real partner. It cannot be that someone else is the partner in Iraq. (In Iraq, at the moment, there is the saying: “If you have something really important, then it is no use to

discuss it with someone with brown eyes, you have to go to the ones with blue eyes.”) Against this background, it has to be first clarified to what extent, and in what fields, the current interim Iraqi government is really sovereign and empowered to act. When one considers only the simple fact that this interim government, whose personal composition was mainly decided by the U.S. and not, as planned, by the UN, is located in the same building complex as the utterly oversized U.S. embassy, then one has the suspicion that on the Iraqi side a puppet government is acting, which represents only the interests of those who, after all, wanted the Iraq war.

The most important thing is that a truly sovereign Iraqi government come into being. Someone has to, so to speak, protect this Iraqi government, and this, from a German viewpoint, can be only the UN. I would prefer that Foreign Minister Fischer not travel around the world to lobby for a permanent seat for Germany in the UN Security Council, which, in my view, is totally superfluous. Instead, he should travel through the Near and Middle East region. He should go to Baghdad and say: “So, here we are, the Germans are here. We have said that we wanted to make our contribution to reconstruction. How do you envision that?”

EIR: Should he in this context speak only for Germany, or also for a European perspective for Iraq’s reconstruction?

Hübschen: What the new Europe of the 25 countries really wants, is, I believe, not yet so easy to define. The smaller states which have entered the European Union, did so mainly out of economic considerations. A common political position, for me, is not yet recognizable, but it is urgently needed.

As far as Iraq is concerned, in my view, Europe should develop an approach for the whole Near and Middle East region. Here, I see a link with the positive vision for the entire Southwest Asian region as presented by Mr. LaRouche. He is, naturally, completely right, when he says one has to see Southwest Asia as a whole. I cannot see Iraq without Iran; Iran without Turkey; Turkey without the Central Asian Republics of the former Soviet Union. But I also cannot consider the region as a whole without taking into consideration India and Pakistan. And I also naturally have to include Russia, which will re-emerge on the world stage as a great power, and which, due to its nuclear capabilities, stands in a very special geostrategic relation to the United States. And, last but not least, China, which is trying with all its might to reach the same eye level as the U.S.A.

EIR: What does such a grand design mean for Iraq?

Hübschen: First of all, the country has to be one, undivided Iraq, in its present borders. This infamous disintegration into three parts—a Kurdish, a Sunni, and a Shi’ite part—must not be. Iraq must receive a politically stable system; which, in my view, does not necessarily have to be a democracy in a strictly Western sense. I believe it is a mistake always to equate democracy mechanically with human rights. What is decisive,

is that the people of Iraq may freely elect their own state system. The Bedouins have been living for hundreds or thousands of years in their tribes, and certainly with human rights under a very strong chieftain, but he is no despot—as Saddam Hussein was. Iraq needs a constitution, which gives the same rights to all people, as was in fact the case with the old constitution of the country. Here one has to stress, that the Kurds had a better position in Iraq, according to the constitution, than in any other country of the region. The difference with the Saddam Hussein period has to be that the constitution not remain in many cases merely theoretical, but that it should be implemented in reality. And this is a task where the Germans and the Europeans could help.

EIR: You have said, there should be a division of labor in economic, political and security matters, between the United States and Europe, under the aegis of the UN. Do you see a division of labor within the European Union?

Hübschen: Let me begin with the last point. And here, one has to see who did what, in Iraq, in the past? Here, the Poles strike me first. For example, in 1979, the Poles worked together with the Iraqis on a large-scale development plan for the country. There was a Polish-Iraqi working group which was to study what a future Iraq should look like. There were many Poles active in Iraq until 1991. One has to look and see in what areas they were active, in which they could again become active now. This applies similarly to the Germans too, who did a lot in the area of electricity supply, industry, and infrastructure. Then the British: They were water specialists in Iraq. They have done a lot for water supplies and water purification.

However, with the British we have the problem with their military participation in the war and their current clear engagement in the multinational forces, whereby it has to be said, that strangely enough, the label of occupiers is stuck on the Americans much more than on the British.

EIR: Do you then see the possibility that single nations, as a result of their prior presence and special capabilities, might take up special responsibility in the reconstruction of Iraq?

Hübschen: Yes. In this transition period, it is simply rational to take those who originally built the industry and infrastructure and who dispose of the competence over the technical know-how. Before the war, it was the Poles who played an important role in the electricity supply of Baghdad—so one should let them enter this field first. They know the technology, which is often at a level that other Europeans no longer master. To export only unmediated, brand new technologies into Iraq would not work.

EIR: What role could Russia play in Iraq's reconstruction?

Hübschen: Russia has been a traditional partner of Iraq. I don't know if you know that the Iraqi interim government recently declared July 14—as also in Saddam Hussein's

time—to be its national holiday again. The 14th of July is the day when in 1958, the monarchy was overthrown with a military coup by General Qassim. With Qassim, until 1963, the Communist Party became a dominant force in Iraq; then the Ba'ath Party came to power. Under Qassim, Russia became Iraq's closest partner and ally.

By the way, Qassim in 1961 was to occupy Kuwait, on the desire and instructions of the Soviet Russians. This did not happen, because the British very quickly gave a clear signal of their position, by sending marine infantry to Kuwait. Qassim realized there was nothing he could do, and withdrew his tank units which had already entered southern Iraq. If the Americans had sent a similar signal in early Summer of 1990—instead of having their ambassador April Glaspie in Baghdad, and Undersecretary of State John Kelly to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Congress, state that Iraq's problem with Kuwait was “an inner-Arab affair”; that is, to stress that “the U.S. in the event of an Iraqi attack on Kuwait, would not be bound by treaty to intervene”—then Saddam Hussein would also have refrained from an attack on Kuwait. But such a signal on the side of the Americans, would have meant that the U.S.A did not want the second Gulf War.

When the Ba'ath Party and Saddam Hussein (as number two man) came to power in 1968, the close relations with Russia were further fostered. The Russians invested amazing sums in Iraq, and they have huge credit claims on Iraq. This means that Russia has not only a political but also a strong economic interest in having Iraq get back on its feet. In light of this background, one could in any case integrate Russia into Iraq's reconstruction and post-war order, particularly as it was heavily engaged in the oil industry.

Where the Russians should not be involved, is the security sector. The Iraqi army was structured according to the Soviet model, and that is not something one wants to copy. Chancellor Schröder, who is said to have a very good relationship with President Putin, could play a constructive role in agreements with Russia regarding the international division of labor in Iraq's reconstruction.

EIR: How do you see the German-American and EU-American relations, in relations to Iraq and Southwest Asia?

Hübschen: The neo-conservative policy in Washington naturally made many insecure, in Europe and worldwide. An example, even if this is marginal: The student exchange program between Germany and the United States has been reduced by more than a third. In an area which really has very little to do with grand world politics, an adverse mood has set in. Superficial persons—unfortunately, they are the majority—associate America with preventive wars, with torture, with lies. Thereby, a great injustice is done to America and the people there.

I consider U.S.-European relations at the moment to be very strained. It is, therefore, all the more important for clear signals to come out of the political scene—but they are not

coming. I believe that we in Europe are in a holding pattern. We are waiting for the American elections in November, in order to see if a government change will take place.

Each side has to approach the other. The European Union must send a clear signal: There is a future for this region and the whole world only with the U.S.A. And the Americans must say just as clearly, that this famous “new world order,” or whatever they call it, is possible only in the context of honest cooperation with Europe. The talk of a “Pax Americana” is unbelievably damaging, because people who have a sense of history, are immediately reminded of the Pax Romana. And we know where that ended.

EIR: The positions of John Kerry and President George W. Bush are well known. You also know the positions of Mr. LaRouche regarding Southwest Asia and also regarding European-American relations. What expectations do you have for the coming months?

Hübschen: From Mr. Kerry as from Mr. LaRouche, I expect that they will take a clear position regarding the new, and in my view illegal, security strategy of the present U.S. Administration. Will this pre-emptive war strategy be approved or not? Mr. LaRouche has clearly stated that he considers this the wrong way.

Secondly, I expect not only that the UN should be spoken about as the highest authority created by the world community, but that it be that in practice. I expect the Americans to grant the UN the role that it actually deserves.

Thirdly, I expect, regarding Iraq, that policy will become honest, that one will really say what one actually wants. There are legitimate rights for a world power, like the U.S.A. They will be respected, I am convinced of that. If, however, they are not put on the table openly, but rather, one always has the impression something else is going on, then the whole thing is bad.

The fourth is, that Mr. Kerry as well as Mr. LaRouche define a clear position regarding the solution of the conflict between Israel and Palestine. Mr. LaRouche has done this. Progress must be made with the Road Map. When unacceptable things happen in Israel, the U.S.A. must finally call a spade a spade. And I expect America to make clear to the world that justified criticism of an Israeli government has nothing to do with anti-Semitism. Just as justified criticism of a German or an American government has nothing to do with anti-German or anti-American sentiments.

These are actually the essential questions for me. Mr. LaRouche’s idea of how to stabilize Southwest Asia, I find very inspiring; however, I do not share his negative judgment on the European Union.

EIR: Can you elaborate on what steps would be necessary, in order to make Iraq really sovereign again?

Hübschen: I already said, there must be a clear separation between the interim government and the American embassy. In the Vienna treaties and in other documents, it is clearly

defined what tasks embassies have—and this task and this jurisdiction must also be valid for the American embassy in Baghdad. It is necessary also for the Iraqi interim government to separate itself also physically from the American embassy. I consider it damaging for both (and this applies to the British embassy too), that they reside in the old presidential palace of Saddam Hussein. These grounds are a symbol of the old, unjust system. They should make a museum out of it. It is not the place where people should be, who are supposed to create a better future for Iraq.

As far as the political balance of power in Iraq is concerned, we have a situation at the moment where the so-called embassy is somewhat higher placed than the interim government. This should be reversed; but even eye level is not the right level. The interim government must be a bit higher and the American embassy has to be a bit lower.

Then, they should sit down and—*sine ire et studio*—review the past 18 months: What measures did the American civil administration [Coalition Provisional Authority, CPA] order in 15 months? What can endure from that? That is something the Iraqis have to decide. What has to be withdrawn or lifted? If we say that Iraq is to be sovereign again in the economic realm—something that is agreed upon internationally, including by the Americans—then all the regulations and decisions made in the last 15 months which contradict economic sovereignty, have to be revoked. For example, the no-bid contracts which were concluded with American firms, simply on order of the CPA. The whole privatization campaign must of course be examined and reviewed. The American civil administration simply privatized and sold Iraqi state property, including real estate. That has to be revoked. I cannot, for example, say that the oil industry and the revenues from it belong to the Iraqis, if 80% of the contracts have been concluded such that the money goes somewhere else. This is not acceptable.

Another area of concern is: What is to happen to the 130,000-140,000 U.S. soldiers? For me, as a former soldier, it is, every day anew, a horrible experience when I think of what the simple American soldiers have to put up with there. What has come to light about Abu Ghraib is, God knows, not applicable to the whole U.S. army. The U.S. soldiers are in a deployment whose end they do not know. They are increasingly in doubt, as to whether the war was justified at all. The American troops could deal with their situation better, I think, if the U.S. government could pull itself together and say: “The war was a mistake.” The Americans are so inclined, that they could say, “It was a mistake, but now let’s build the future.” But they don’t have the courage to say this yet.

Back to the question of the U.S. troops in Iraq. First, these 140,000 men can certainly not stay in their fortresses which they have set up everywhere. Secondly, it must be established, who has the authority over the U.S. forces? At the moment, it is the case that the embassy has the command authority. This is naturally unacceptable. Thirdly, they have to try to eliminate the causes of the resistance. And one source of the



Polish troops (left, in southern Iraq) were actively involved in construction projects in Baghdad and elsewhere in Iraq from 1979 until the early 1990s. Hübschen says their experience, and that of other Europeans, can be used now, including in electricity-grid construction and repair, now exclusively done by American contractor firms and security units (right). American forces should be gotten out of reconstruction, and to their bases and the country's borders.

resistance is the fact that the multinational troops are formally no longer occupiers, but in reality they are. They cannot formally be stationing troops, because for that, there would have to be a stationing agreement.

A stationing agreement must be negotiated with the Iraqi government, which defines the status and the tasks of this multinational force. From my standpoint, it would be a good idea for the American armed forces to take over the control of the borders. That way, they would be taken out of the daily affairs, they would no longer be so visible, and they would be more securely protected from bomb attacks. And there is a lack of troops on the borders. No one knows what really occurs on the Syrian and Iranian borders. The borders are hardly, or not at all controlled. This would be, in my view, the right task for the Americans. At the same time, the security responsibilities they had before, could be taken over, step by step, by the Iraqis.

Now, regarding the stationing agreement with the Iraqis. There, it must be stated clearly how many Americans should stay in Iraq and for how long. And this stationing agreement must be clearly limited in duration. I think it should not be for more than one year, until the middle of next year. Then it could be extended, if needed, with simultaneous reduction of the U.S. military presence. That would be the sovereign decision of the two partners.

EIR: And what is your view of the non-U.S. troops in the multinational force?

Hübschen: The British have a special position. Blair has coupled his destiny in every way with Bush's; I cannot at the moment identify any independent British policy. For the British soldiers, therefore, the same goes as for the American troops: they have to take over a task which is separate from reconstruction, and they have to leave the security tasks they have had until now, and be replaced by Iraqis. As far as the

other states are concerned, which have troops in Iraq, I am convinced: If they were sure that, in the event of their withdrawal, their relations with America would not be extremely damaged, they would all leave the country, today rather than tomorrow. And this will naturally come. Many countries have already withdrawn. We know that others are concretely considering to do this. . . . The Philippines is also a sovereign country, which can decide what it wants.

The Iraqi resistance is certainly not stupid. Think of the kidnappings. The message is simple: "Withdraw your troops and your hostages will be freed." Or, those who have no troops in the country, need not fear kidnappings. This is aimed, of course, *also* at the populations of the countries which have sent troops to Iraq. There is not one single country, where the majority of the people wanted their soldiers to be sent to Iraq. It was always the governments who decided. often against their own populations. . . .

EIR: How do you see the development of Iraqi armed forces? What course would you propose?

Hübschen: First, one has to define what the legitimate interests of Iraq's national security are. One has to suppose now that in Iraq the "good" are in power and one has to grant for the "good" the same security needs as for oneself; namely, defense forces in order to protect the country. Thereby, Iraq requires an air force, an army, and a navy. It is completely illusory to believe that the Iraqi air force could consist of only helicopters; whereas its neighbors all have fully deployable air forces. One has only to establish the dimensions, so that there be no aggressive capabilities, but rather exclusively a capability for adequate defense.

Here, what is decisive is how this army is built, structured, and organized. One element here is the exchange program for Iraqi officers, and this concerns Germany as well. In 1988, after the Iran-Iraq War, I already said, that if we want a posi-

tive change in Iraq's armed forces, then bring Iraqi officers to Germany. Send them to the officers' schools and military leadership academies. You will see that after two years in a completely different environment, they will come back as different people. That was not done at the time; other European states did not offer it, and America did not do it. We got the bill for this in 1990. Instead, the Iraqi officers went to the Frunze Academy in Moscow, or to other military institutions of the then-East bloc. Many were in the G.D.R. [former Communist East Germany].

To develop a concept for the Iraqi armed forces, one has to start from the size of the population—25 million people. One has to consider the size and geographical location of the country: It has a border with Iran alone which is more than 1,000 kilometers long. So, I think one would have to grant a force of 150,000-200,000 soldiers in Iraq, also considering comparisons with neighboring countries. Last but not least, the equality of Iraq with its neighbors is very important, considering the Arab mentality.

In this connection, another important point: Iraq's international borders have to be precisely established. We have not even talked about this yet. At the end of the Iran-Iraq War, in August 1988, there was a ceasefire agreement (once again, no peace treaty!) and a United Nations resolution, which said that the border had to be precisely defined. This holds not only for the border with Iran, but also with Turkey, Syria, and Saudi Arabia. The most critical is, of course, the border in Shatt-al-Arab and in Chor Abdullah with the two offshore Kuwait islands of Warba and Bubiyan. If an Iraqi government does not succeed in securing for Iraq, access to the Persian Gulf, then therein lie the seeds for the next war. So, one has also to influence the Kuwaitis, by saying: "Watch out. You have a secure coastline, your supply from the sea is secured. Iraq doesn't have this. Let us find a solution for Chor Abdullah so that Iraq actually has a secure access to the Persian-Arabian Gulf." And the same goes for Iran, too, where a clean solution to the border at Shatt-al-Arab has to be found, whether in the valley line of the river or on the Iranian, or on the Iraqi side.

Regarding the armed forces, one further word: In addition to its external security, Iraq requires a reasonable police force for internal security. For paramilitary tasks, the French Gendarmerie or the Italian Carabinieri could serve as a model.

EIR: Today there is a meeting in Cairo of the foreign ministers of Iraq's neighbors. LaRouche, in his doctrine for Southwest Asia [EIR, April 30, 2004], stressed the importance of four countries in the region, for contributing to regional security: Turkey, Syria, Iran and Egypt. Now, King Abdallah II of Jordan has offered to send troops to Iraq. The Iraqi interim government declined and for good reason, because that would only create new problems. What could these neighboring states contribute to regional security?

Hübschen: From my point of view, sending troops in from these countries would be completely wrong. Here we have

again the typical Western way of thinking, which wrongly assumes that the Iraqis should think: "We would accept them, because these soldiers are Arabs, or at least Muslims." This is a total misunderstanding of the Arab mentality. An Arab state which needs other Arab troops for its defense, would be completely robbed of its dignity. In addition, in the Arab world, each thinks the other wants to take him over.

Aside from that, Arab troops, as far as their capabilities are concerned, would not be suitable to build up Iraq's armed forces, or to guarantee security in the country. We see, in fact, what's happening at the moment in Saudi Arabia, where al-Qaeda groups that are apparently active there, are being countered, only under external pressure. So, Arab troops—we had better forget that quickly. However, Iraq does need a lot of money, and this is an area where the countries of the Arabian peninsula could do a lot for Iraq.

Egypt has always claimed a special role for itself. At times, after the peace with Israel, this role was put in question; but in the meantime, Egypt has regained its reputation in the Islamic world and the Arab League. I think one can still say, Egypt is the *primus inter pares*. Egypt could function as a political link to the Americans, as well as to the European Union. Politically, Egypt could see to it that Iraq were actually sovereign again and not remain a puppet of America. In addition, naturally, comes Egypt's engagement in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, which, taking everything into account, also helps Iraq.

One should never forget the significance of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. The solution to this question would be a positive signal for the entire region. The "Greater Middle East Initiative" is a typically Western idea: with best intentions and, from the outset, still-born. The problems of these countries must be solved from within.

EIR: Now, to the question of the Iraqi resistance. In this connection, much has been said about an amnesty. Would an amnesty, in your view, be the right thing, for those who have not committed serious crimes? And: what should happen to those patriotic Iraqi officers and soldiers who were demobilized by Paul Bremer, and have been unemployed ever since?

Hübschen: Here we are talking about de-Ba'athification, comparable to the de-Nazification in Germany after World War II. Here a fundamental mistake was made. Ahmed Chalabi was designated to lead this "De-Ba'athification Commission," but he was only pursuing his own interests. There was Bremer's fundamentally wrong decision to dismantle the state apparatus. The civil servants were fired, no matter where they were active. The same was the case for the army, the police, and the security forces on the borders.

Compare this with what we did regarding the G.D.R. For example, we checked in the G.D.R. army—the NVA—which was really responsible for the fact that the unjust system of the G.D.R. lasted so long. We came to the conclusion that the mass of generals, down to perhaps the rank of colonels, should

“Southwest Asia Map”: The Partners for a Regional Security Arrangement



“I see a link with the positive vision for the entire Southwest Asian region as presented by Mr. LaRouche. He is, naturally, completely right, when he says one has to see Southwest Asia as a whole. I cannot see Iraq without Iran; Iran without Turkey; Turkey without the Central Asian Republics of the former Soviet Union. But I also can not consider the region as a whole without taking into consideration India and Pakistan.”

no longer take over leadership functions for the future. However, in the officers corps, below this rank, there were many who were qualified for tasks in the armed forces.

In the Iraqi officers corps, there are enough people who are qualified and respectable. I believe today, one could succeed in regenerating entire units of the former Iraqi army. The soldiers are all still there, and have no jobs; they were simply sent home. This goes also for the civil service, the doctors, and the engineers. Merely because of their party membership, people were thrown out onto the street; people whom Iraq urgently needs in order to get back on its feet.

In my view, a general amnesty for members of the Ba’ath Party must be declared. This applies to people who entered the Ba’ath Party in order to have a job and send their children to school. Those who did that, without showing further engagement, and without participating in any crime: They cannot be victims of collective punishment.

EIR: What about Saddam Hussein, Tariq Aziz, and other leading figures? How could a trial be organized, that would be honest and lawful?

Hübschen: It begins with the fact that the charges were selected. It was said: We’ll exclude the war with Iran, will not consider it, because it was an international conflict, which

therefore lies outside the jurisdiction of the Iraqi special tribunal. Behind this lurks the easily identified trick: The war against Iran took place at a time when Saddam Hussein was a close ally of the United States. At the time, other Western states had also various deals with Iraq. So, one would like, if possible, to exclude a certain period from the juridical reappraisal. But it will not work. Saddam Hussein may be called all sorts of names: “the butcher of Baghdad,” or “the new Hitler,” or whatever. He was perhaps everything, but he was not an idiot, since an idiot could not stay in power so long—no matter in what country on Earth.

Saddam Hussein will have excellent legal advisors, who may come from European countries and who may have held high political positions. They say: It is not a question of saying Saddam

Hussein is right; but it is a matter of delivering justice. In this context, a lawyer could make a career. Just because one is the daughter of Qaddafi, or France’s former Foreign Minister Dumas, one is not necessarily partisan. In this trial, 35 years of Iraqi history will be critically appraised, because these 35 years were decisively shaped by Saddam Hussein. First, as the number-two man—who, however, was already pulling the strings from behind the scenes—then, as Iraqi President. Saddam Hussein knows not only what is painful for him, but also for all those who present themselves as the “good guys.”

The period which began some time at the beginning of the 1980s, until 1990—til the invasion of Kuwait—is enough; it will be the theme of discussion. The concrete events prior to Aug. 2, 1990 belong to this period. It will all be put on the table. And then our system will have to prove itself: Do we have the stature to admit in court, certain mistakes? The trial must take place, no question. But one has to be prepared that the trial will not be limited to a settling of accounts with the Saddam Hussein regime.

I am not enough of an international law expert, but I do know that heads of state and government members have certain rights. Tariq Aziz, who was Iraqi foreign minister for many years and also deputy prime minister, a cosmopolitan, has already raised the question, during his first appearance at

the special tribunal, whether there are any concrete charges against him as Tariq Aziz, or whether the charges only deal with events that related to him as foreign minister and prime minister for a time. I don't think that the trial has excited great interest in the Iraqi population, since the Iraqis have other concerns: the daily struggle to survive.

So we should not make the mistake of justifying the war, which was in violation of international law, by making clear in a trial how important it was to drive this dictator from power. Right now, everything is reduced to this. It is certainly true that it is good that Saddam Hussein is no longer in power. But that the war was unjustified, is doubtless also true.

EIR: Such a trial should be conducted according to international law and justice. How is it, then, that the tribunal was set up by the occupying powers, and Chalabi's group?

Hübschen: Yes, he's the nephew of Ahmed Chalabi. A politically active Iraqi doctor, a gynecologist, who lived in Iraq the whole time, recently said in an interview: "We actually thought that the interim government would be made up of people who had lived in this country under the unjust regime and experienced it. That was unfortunately not the case." When one considers where the people in the interim government come from, and how many passports they have, then this naturally doesn't enhance their credibility.

Despite everything, I believe we have to live with this government for now. One may try to replace single individuals. To begin with, Prime Minister Allawi would be problematic; although, considering his past, there would be many reasons to do so. But after this interim government, there must be democratic elections, at the latest in January 2005.

As far as this specific tribunal is concerned, I agree with you completely. It should be made up of people whose integrity is beyond question. And in Iraq there are enough such people.

EIR: How do you see the religious question in Iraq? Especially the relationship of the Shi'a to Iran? At present, Shi'ite scholars and clergy are being pushed into a corner, and there is an attempt to isolate them politically, even by the interim government.

Hübschen: I said at the beginning of our discussion that Europe must intervene in Iraq. When one offers help to a partner, then one has the right to say: "I would like to do this only under certain conditions." One point is, certainly, that it would be helpful for the interim government not to be limited to formal functions, in shaping the post-war order. It should rather make clear to the population: "We are also talking to those who, at the moment, have no formal political functions." Included here is certainly a man like [Grand] Ayatollah [Ali Hussein] al-Sistani. The influence of the Iranian Shi'ites is difficult to estimate; but in any case, the Iraqi Shi'ites are first and foremost Iraqis, and then only, members of this or that Islamic trend. The Kurdish leaders, too, should again and again appear demonstratively with the head of government,

since the Kurds are already saying, again: "The President is an Arab and his Vice President is also an Arab."

The Shi'ites, but also others—allow me, someone who was a soldier for 40 years, to use this formulation—they have gone underground. They don't want to be damaged, were the interim government to fail. There are many who are calculating their chances in the January 2005 elections. There are also many of them, who were in the Iraqi Governing Council, who have gone back to their homes abroad, where they lived before the war. For example, the former Iraqi Foreign Minister Pachachi, who was considered a Presidential candidate, has disappeared from the scene. Others have gone to Holland, England, or America, where they still have a little home. They are waiting for the actual creation of a government next year, so to speak, "watching the operation from the sidelines." There has also been a lot of contradictory information spread about the radical Shi'ite leader Moqtadar al-Sadr, but there is no doubt that he has political ambitions in the future Iraq.

I think that the power question in Iraq is not at all decided. All the more important that America and Europe not let the months ahead of us pass by uselessly. Otherwise, conditions could be established that are not in the interest of the Iraqi people or of the Western community of nations. When the death penalty is reinstated, unnecessarily; when it's said that emergency laws will be promulgated; then these are signals whereby the normal Iraqi, who is very political—more political than people in Germany—says: "This is all going in a well-known direction. In a few years, everything will be just as we already had it."

But the average Iraqi now has no longer any time and strength to consider this. I am in regular contact with people there. These people live their daily life in Iraq, though the situation in Baghdad is certainly not to be summarily generalized to the rest of the country. In summary, what holds for the "average Iraqi" today is: We have enough to do just to organize our daily lives. How can I get my ventilator to work?—Most people have no air conditioners. How can I ensure that my refrigerator keeps going? How can I ensure that my children can go to school without being endangered? How can I make sure that water comes out of the faucet and (as in Saddam Hussein's day) can be drunk without being boiled? How can I manage to have the telephone work, because it is so important for Arabs to stay in contact with their extended families and tribes? And, finally, how can I manage to have enough money to make ends meet? For that, I need a job, which about 60% of the Iraqis do not have. And, last but not least, when will the security situation finally be stabilized, so that a halfway normal life is possible?

Here, to create a real change for the better, that is the task that we cannot postpone to January or perhaps April 2005, in the event that in January it were clear that the security situation were not stable enough to hold elections as planned. Now is the time to act, and that is what the Europeans—and not only they—must grasp.

Philippines President Arroyo Stands Up

by Mike Billington

Except for Great Britain and Australia, the two intimate partners of the Bush/Cheney imperial vision, no nation has been more subservient to the pre-emptive war policies in Washington than the Philippines under President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo. It was therefore a great shock, and a promise of hope to that desperate nation, that President Arroyo stood up to the would-be Gods of Olympus in Washington, unilaterally withdrawing the token Philippine military force serving in Iraq, more than a month before the scheduled end of their tour of duty on Aug. 20.

The decision followed the kidnapping in Iraq of a Filipino truck driver, who was threatened with beheading if the Philippines did not immediately withdraw its 51 military and police personnel in Iraq.

To understand the impact of this kidnapping in the Philippines, it must be noted that over 7 million Filipino workers have been systematically sent abroad to work, without their families, because the International Monetary Fund (IMF) austerity policies so faithfully applied over the past 20 years have not provided jobs for the population. The \$7 billion in foreign remittances from these overseas workers is the lifeblood of the starving economy.

‘Everyman’ Working Abroad

Thus, the kidnap victim in Iraq became known as the “Filipino Everyman,” as the nation prayed together, Muslim and Christian, for his safe release.

Opposition leader Sen. Aquilino Pimentel noted that if the hostage had been killed, the already super-heated political environment in the Philippines would have exploded, against President Arroyo. Pimentel supported the pullout, placing the national interest first.

As expected, the negative response from Washington, and from Australia, has been intense. American Ambassador to the Philippines Frank Ricciardoni, who is on the inside of the neo-conservative faction running the Bush Administration, denounced the decision, then left for Washington for consultations. The Charge d’Affaires in Manila, Joseph Mussomeli, went on Manila television to say: “I think it’s important to reassess the [U.S.-Philippines] relationship, because a commitment was broken. . . . Even the ones who agree with what the Philippines did, would be worried now that they’d never know when the Philippine government may back down on its word.” Australian Foreign Minister Alexander Downer

blamed the Philippines and Spain (which pulled its troops out of Iraq earlier) for the continued kidnappings in Iraq, and even for subsequent terrorist threats against the Australian homeland. Prime Minister Howard fully defended this nonsense from his Defense Minister, even when Downer disparagingly accused President Arroyo of acting “like a marshmallow.”

In the face of these attacks, President Arroyo responded: “It won’t take more than three lines to summarize my case, and let me say them. One, I take responsibility. Two, I make no apologies. Three, I stuck to my oath.” She also stressed the importance of the assistance from the Islamic countries—naming Syria, the UAE, and Bahrain in particular.

Other commentators were less diplomatic. Dante Ang of the *Manila Times*, a former Arroyo advisor, noted that the Philippines had been “duped by Bush” into the Iraq war, on false pretenses. “What kind of signal does the United States want to send to the world?” Ang asked; “that it is perfectly alright to go to war based on faulty intelligence? On the contrary, the Philippines sent the right signal. By pulling out of Iraq ahead of schedule, President Arroyo signaled the world that the Philippines is capable of correcting the wrong, by humbling itself, and that it cannot be a party to a dishonorable and unjust war.”

The Economic Disaster

She will need even more courage to stand up to the emerging economic storm, and the probability of economic warfare from Washington in response to the Iraq pullout. Arroyo has just been elected to a new six-year term, but in an election so fraught with charges of fraud that the opposition has called the final declaration of victory “a fatal blow from which [the Philippines] may never recover.” (The Supreme Court on July 28 gave the Arroyo government ten days to respond to the fraud charges filed by the opposition.) Arroyo followed her declaration of victory with an announcement that the devastating national debt crisis had reached the point where even the interest could not be paid. She proposed a tax and austerity program which will please the IMF and the Washington banks, but will only drive the nation deeper into bankruptcy and despair. The Senate may well reject the new tax package and other austerity measures; but even if passed, they will not solve the financial insolvency. As the IMF and its Washington sponsors have shown repeatedly—most recently in the case of Argentina—even those nations which follow every financial and economic dictate from the IMF will be thrown overboard once they’ve been driven into bankruptcy.

Worse still, Arroyo called for the dumping of the Presidential system of government, in favor of a Parliamentary system, thus dispensing with the most positive remnant of American influence in the Philippines. The Constitutional Convention required for such a charter change will also allow the speculators to realize their dearest demand—the elimination of several Constitutional protections which limit foreign

ownership of Philippine enterprises.

The *Wall Street Journal*, the leading voice of the synarchist bankers, signaled their intention in a July 26 editorial, "Putting the World at Risk." President Arroyo, they pontificated, "seems sadly oblivious to the consequences of her folly" in pulling out of Iraq. They pronounced her responsible for all subsequent kidnappings (!), just as "night does indeed follow the day." More ominously, they held Arroyo responsible for the "inept economic policies" which have destroyed the Philippine economy, and driven Filipinos to seek work in Iraq. While she certainly shares that responsibility, it is largely due to her following dictates from the *Wall Street Journal's* backers.

But the subtext is: There is a move to dump the Philippines, Argentina style.

The United States is not likely to cut back on military ties with the Philippines, since the Cheney Administration is intent on using the country as one of its multiple military bases surrounding China. Military training programs in the conflict areas of Mindanao (themselves very controversial, since the Constitution forbids foreign military forces in combat on domestic soil), and large-scale naval exercises around Subic Bay, the former U.S. Naval Base north of Manila, are proceeding as planned. But on the economic front, the United States has postponed a \$20 million commodity loan under U.S. Public Law 480, clearly owing to Washington's anger over the Iraq pullout of Filipino troops. The beneficiaries of the PL-480 program are mainly in the troubled province of Mindanao. Earlier in July, the United States diverted a \$30 million pledge of support for the development of Mindanao, complaining that the Manila government was not moving fast enough in peace talks with the Moro Islamic Liberation Force (MILF) in the region—even though the development fund was a major part of the government's package being offered to the MILF to achieve that peace.

The courage shown by President Arroyo in the pullout from Iraq will have to be sustained and expanded to issues of the economy, to find and implement a sovereign policy which puts the general welfare of the nation before the largely illegitimate foreign debt. Former Malaysia Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad was facing a similar attack on his country in 1997-98, although with very different predicates. Reflecting back on his own courageous decision at that time, in September 1998, to break from IMF orthodoxy by imposing currency controls to defeat the speculative attack on the Malaysian economy, Dr. Mahathir recently said: "We were strongly criticised by the Western countries, but we never bowed to them in any field, because we are responsible to our country, to our people. They are not responsible for our country. To them, if our people suffer, it is not their problem. But we are responsible; we are elected by the people, and it is our responsibility to look after the people's security and well-being." This is the mentality and method required in the Philippines today.

Army Whitewashes Abu Ghraib Torture Scandal

by Carl Osgood

The Defense Department's strategy of burying the Abu Ghraib torture scandal under a blizzard of investigations that will pin the blame for abuse and torture of Iraqi detainees on the "aberrant behavior" of a few soldiers, was put into action on July 22. That was the day the Army released an Inspector General (IG) report on detainee and interrogation operations in Iraq that concluded that the abuses "were unauthorized actions taken by a few individuals," the result of inadequate supervision.

The report was met with incredulity, by several members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, which held a hearing that day; and in the editorial pages of the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*. The *Post* commented, "The Pentagon cannot be counted on to reliably or thoroughly investigate the prisoner abuse affair." The *Times* concluded that "The only way to learn why innocent Iraqis were tortured by American soldiers is a formal Congressional inquiry, with subpoena power."

The IG report contradicts those of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on conditions in prisons and detention camps run by U.S. forces in Iraq, as well as the investigation of Maj. Gen. Antonio Taguba into abuse of Iraqi prisoners at the Abu Ghraib prison. It furthermore ignores the impact of a long trail of legal opinions issued by Bush Administration lawyers, beginning a few months after the Sept. 11, 2001 attacks, that the provisions of the Geneva Conventions do not apply to the so-called war on terrorism, of which the invasion of Iraq has repeatedly been declared a part. A Jan. 25, 2002 memo by White House counsel Alberto Gonzales called it "a new kind of war" which "renders obsolete" and "quaint" some of the provisions of the Geneva Convention. The attitude of the Administration was echoed by Army Chief of Staff Gen. Peter Schoomaker, at the July 22 hearing. While not condoning unlawful activity, he told the committee, "People ought to understand how dangerous this enemy is and how dangerous the situation we are in, and folks that are underestimating the challenge we face in this century and today are making a big mistake."

In its February 2004 report, leaked to the *Wall Street Journal* last May, the Red Cross reported, among other things, that "methods of physical and psychological coercion used by the interrogators (at Abu Ghraib and elsewhere) appeared to be part of the standard operating procedures by military intelligence (MI) to obtain confessions and extract information."

The report added that MI personnel told the ICRC that “it was part of the military intelligence process to hold a person . . . naked in a completely dark and empty cell for a prolonged period, to use inhumane and degrading treatment including physical and psychological coercion . . . to secure their cooperation.” The ICRC reported that its delegates had witnessed detainees being treated in this manner, as well as evidence of physical abuse consistent with the claims of the detainees it interviewed.

With regard to interrogation operations in particular, General Taguba found that an earlier review of interrogation operations in Iraq conducted by Maj. Gen. Geoffrey Miller—who had been commander of the prison at Guantánamo Bay—concluded that “detention operations must act as an enabler for interrogation.” Miller recommended that a guard force be specifically trained subordinate to the interrogation center commander who “sets the conditions for successful interrogation and exploitation of internees/detainees.” He added, “It is essential that the guard force be actively engaged in setting the conditions for successful exploitation of the internees.” Taguba’s report noted that Miller’s recommendations not only opposed Army doctrine and regulation, but “clearly run counter to the smooth operation of a detention facility.” Miller’s report was dated Sept. 9, 2003; the abuses and torture inside Abu Ghraib that Taguba was investigating took place during October and November of 2003.

‘No Systemic Problems Found’

As noted above, the IG report found that the abuses in Iraq and Afghanistan resulted from “unauthorized actions taken by a few individuals, coupled with the failure of a few leaders to provide adequate monitoring, supervision, and leadership over those soldiers.” It claimed that “all detainee abuse occurred when one or more individuals failed to adhere to basic standards of discipline, training, or Army values”; or, in some cases, “by leadership failure at the tactical level.” It also found that command-approved policies in Iraq and Afghanistan “generally met legal obligations under U.S. Law, treaty obligations, and policy, if executed carefully, by trained soldiers, under the full range of safeguards.” The inspection team found the policies ambiguous and the training, implementation and oversight inconsistent. But, “No confirmed instance of detainee abuse was caused by the approved policies.”

The inspection also examined 125 case summaries of alleged abuse, including 31 cases in which no abuse was determined to have occurred, either by courts martial or due to lack of evidence. The 125 cases included 40 deaths of detainees. Of the 94 cases either still open or in which abuse was confirmed, 45 of them are reported to have occurred at the point of capture, at battalion level and below, “where most contact with detainees occurs under the most uncertain, dangerous, and frequently violent circumstances.” Of the other incidents, 21 occurred at detention facilities; the report attributes those

to “individual failure to abide by known standards” and failure of supervision. Overall, the IG concluded that “incidents where detainees were allegedly mistreated occurred as isolated events.”

Skeptical Senators

At the July 22 hearing, Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.) noted that U.S. Central Command chief Gen. John Abizaid had testified last May, that in regard to detainee and interrogation operations, “Our doctrine is not right.” Levin said the IG report finds that Army doctrine needs to be adapted to present operations, and makes 50 recommendations for improving those operations. “The findings and recommendations of this report will need to be closely examined in light of the additional allegations of abuse and legal and policy memoranda that have emerged in the last few months,” including the February 2004 ICRC report and the government memoranda. “Interrogation techniques witnessed by the ICRC . . . appear consistent with techniques that we now know were approved and later rescinded by high-level Defense Department officials or by commanders in theater in Iraq,” Levin added.

Levin pressed the Army IG, Lt. Gen. Paul Mikolashek, on doctrine, and on the abuse reported by the ICRC. Mikolashek agreed that there were, indeed, doctrinal problems, particularly in the relationship between military intelligence—who have the responsibility for interrogating prisoners—and military police, who maintain custody of them. However, “we found no direct linkage” of the doctrinal problems “to each of those cases of abuse that we reviewed.” Mikolashek also said that if the abuses in the ICRC report did occur, “They were not the result of an approved technique.” Instead, he maintained, they came from “individual breakdown in following orders, following procedures that had been published.”

The policy issue was also raised by Sen. Jack Reed (D-R.I.) who asked Mikolashek about “ghost detainees,” prisoners deliberately hidden from the ICRC and not reported to be in the system. Defense Secretary Rumsfeld has admitted that he ordered at least one individual hidden. “Did you examine this issue?” Reed asked. Mikolashek claimed “no evidence” of any ghost detainees, and admitted that he had not done “a *post mortem*” on that issue. “But there is evidence that they did exist. There is evidence that that is contrary to our obligations under the Geneva Convention,” Reed said. He noted that such an order from Rumsfeld would have to have been transmitted through the chain of command. Again, Mikolashek admitted that he did not look at that particular issue.

“I just think the premise of your report that there’s been no systemic problems is undercut by the fact that you didn’t look into some systemic problems,” Reed concluded. Under further questioning, Mikolashek admitted that his inspection did not look into command issues above the brigade level. In fact, the report implies there were no command problems above the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Congressional Rush To Act On 9/11 Recommendations

Within hours of the release of the 9/11 Commission report, members of Congress from both parties were falling all over each other not only to endorse the recommendations in the report, but to call for urgent Congressional action. The recommendations include, among others: creating a post of National Intelligence Director within the White House to oversee the organization and budget of the entire intelligence community; creating a National Counterterrorism Center, modeled on the unified military commands; and the reorganization of Congressional oversight of intelligence functions. That reorganization would include either a single joint committee on intelligence, or new intelligence committees in the House and Senate with both authorizing and appropriating authority.

At the request of Majority Leader Bill Frist (R-Tenn.) and Minority Leader Tom Daschle (D-S.D.), Senate Governmental Affairs Committee chairman Susan Collins (R-Me.) and ranking Democrat Joe Lieberman (Conn.) announced on July 23 that they would begin hearings in the first week of August. "There is no more critical priority for our country than to strengthen our ability to detect, deter, and respond to terrorist activities," Collins said in a statement. Lieberman had already strongly endorsed the commission's recommendations, the day before, telling reporters, "These recommendations demand change." He had joined with Senators John McCain (R-Az.), Arlen Specter (R-Penn.) and Evan Bayh (D-Ind.) in what he called a "bipartisan congressional caucus to enact" the recommendations. All four agreed with the sentiment expressed by Specter that "the time is really ripe for action."

A similar phenomenon was taking place on the House side. Initially, House Speaker Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.) and Majority Leader Tom DeLay (R-Tex.) were non-committal on the report's recommendations. In response to a reporter's question, Hastert would only say "we'll look at the ramifications" of the commission's findings on Congressional oversight. The next day, he and DeLay announced that they had directed the relevant committees to examine the recommendations and begin hearings in August. In contrast, House Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.) said, in a July 23 statement, "The House must take steps now, to ensure that it is prepared to vote on legislation implementing the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission before Congress adjourns in October."

Some Urge Caution on 9/11 Panel's Proposals

While some members of Congress are calling for fast action on the 9/11 Commission's recommendations, how fast Congress can actually act this late in a Presidential election year remains an unanswered question. Adding to that impediment are notes of caution from many other members against acting too quickly before fully examining the ramifications of all of the recommendations. Rep. Peter King (R-N.Y.), a member of the House Select Homeland Security Committee, noted, "It took 50 years for this current intelligence system to develop." While agreeing that reforms have to be made as quickly as possible, King said, "I wouldn't want to do it in a matter of weeks or even a few months."

Adding to King's cautions were Senators Chuck Hagel (R-Neb.) and

John D. Rockefeller IV (D-W.V.). Hagel told the July 27 *Washington Post*, "We must be careful with what we do, and not overreact to political momentum and pressure. . . . Intelligence is finely tuned; there is no margin for error." Rockefeller, the vice chairman of the Senate Select Intelligence Committee, warned that "Changing organizations to solve one problem can create weaknesses elsewhere. We must also remember that there are no easy solutions or silver bullets."

The issue that is creating the most concerns appears to be the proposal to create a post of National Intelligence Director within the White House. Senate Armed Services Committee chairman John Warner (R-Va.) has expressed concern that putting an intelligence director in the White House risks politicizing the position. Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.) told CNN on July 25 that the greatest issue "is whether or not we can separate any kind of political pressure from the intelligence assessments. . . . We have got to make sure that the assessments which are provided are free from politics."

Byrd Blasts GOP Failure To Pass Spending Bills

Funding the activities of the Federal government is a basic Constitutional responsibility of the Congress; yet, as the 108th Congress adjourned for its Summer recess, it did so having passed only the Defense Appropriations bill into law. Democrats have been getting increasingly restive about this lack of responsibility on the part of the Republican leadership. One of those Democrats, Sen. Robert Byrd (W.Va.) took to the Senate floor on July 21 to unleash a verbal blast at the GOP for pre-

ferring “political message-making” to taking care of the nation’s business.

Byrd particularly criticized talk among Republicans that the 12 remaining spending bills may get wrapped up into a single, massive omnibus bill. He warned that if that happens, while very few Senators will be at the table to negotiate such a package, the White House certainly will be. “White House bureaucrats and soothsayers will suddenly become legislators for a day,” he said. He noted that the Framers of the Constitution gave the power of the purse to the Congress, but “This White House would like to have it.” Byrd added, “The checks and balances get thrown out the window when it comes time to deal with omnibus appropriations bills.”

GOP Plays Politics With Military Housing

On July 21 and 22, the House GOP leadership proved it has mastered the art of saying one thing and doing another. The issue over those two days was military housing; specifically, a provision in the Fiscal Year 2005 Military Construction Appropriations bill to increase the \$850 million statutory limit on privatized military housing. The bill had come out of committee with an increase of \$500 million, which its proponents said was necessary to maintain the program for improving and constructing new military family housing. The bill came to the floor under a rule that waived all points of order against it, except for the section on military housing. House Budget Committee chairman Jim Nussle (R-Iowa) had already made it known that he would raise a point of order against that provision—because it was

legislation on an appropriations bill—and the Rules Committee accommodated him. The rule narrowly passed by a vote of 212-211 and the provision later fell under Nussle’s point of order during debate on the bill.

Between the time the House voted on the rule, and when it took up the bill, House Armed Services Committee chairman Duncan Hunter (R-Calif.) brought to the floor an authorization bill to do exactly the same thing as the provision being struck out of the appropriations bill. Even though the bill passed unanimously, it was blasted as a “political fix” by the Democrats. “It takes care of a few people’s political problems,” said Rep. David Obey (D-Wisc.), “but it does not solve the problem of the military families.” Even House Appropriations Committee chairman Bill Young (R-Fla.) was chagrined at the political maneuvering around the issue. He said that Hunter’s bill “will pass with a big vote, but that will be the end of it. It is never going to pass. It is never going to become law.” He said the military construction bill was the appropriate vehicle for taking care of the military housing problem because, as the Democrats also noted, it was certain to pass—which it did, by a vote of 420-1.

House Votes To Protect Stock Options

On July 20, the House voted 312-111 to block a proposed Financial Accounting Standards Board rule that would require the accounting of employee stock options as corporate expenses, except for the chief executive and the next four highest-paid officers of a company. House Financial Services Committee chairman Michael

Oxley (R-Ohio) claimed that the FASB proposal “would do harm to our most innovative companies.” He also said that while FASB is an independent body, its authority is subject to review by the Congress, and “FASB’s rule-making should be halted when its proposal will do harm to our economy.”

Rep. Paul Kanjorski (D-Penn.) argued that not only did the bill threaten the independence of the FASB, but stock options have contributed to recent financial storms on Wall Street. He noted: “A decade ago, the Congress strongarmed FASB into abandoning an effort to adopt a rule requiring stock-option expensing.” A Texas A&M study has found that companies where CEOs have stock options worth 52 times their annual salary were 70% more likely to have a financial misstatement than similar sized companies where the CEOs have little such wealth. He warned that through the proposed bill, “We would for the first time be making the Congress the appeals board for the development of accounting standards.”

Despite the wide bipartisan House vote, the bill appears to have little chance of getting any traction in the Senate. A similar Senate bill has been stalled in the Banking Committee since last November, due to the opposition of chairman Richard Shelby (R-Ala.) who vowed, after the House vote, to continue to “fight any effort” to pass such legislation in the Senate. Sen. Peter Fitzgerald (R-Ill.), along with three co-sponsors, introduced a Senate resolution recognizing the independence of the FASB. He said that the Congressional interference in 1994, referred to by Kanjorski, “resulted in disastrous consequences with the accounting scandals at Enron, Global Crossing, and Worldcom.”

The Youth Are Your Future

History is made by youth movements, the generation of 18 to 25-year-olds passionately committed to seizing their destiny and creating the future. As in the famous case of the American Revolution, inspired youth often become the force which moves society, wielding ideas with the energy that shakes up their stodgy old parents, and creates a revolutionary change for the better. Of course, there have been evil youth movements as well, as the young stormtroopers of the Nazi era, or the Jacobin mobs, remind us. That reality rubs in the point that it is the youth, our children, who are our future—for good or for bad.

Looked at from this standpoint, the recent political developments in Boston at the Democratic Convention, and in certain parts of Western Europe, give us a great deal of hope. What we see is the coming of age of the LaRouche Youth Movement, to the point where it is capable of shaping a political environment through intellectual leadership, so that those adults caught up in that environment, once again are full of optimism that they can solve the problems which threaten us with disaster as nations.

It should be clear that we are talking about a youth *movement*, not simply an agglomeration of young people. DNC head Terry McAuliffe bragged that the Democratic Party had brought 5,000 youth to Boston, in order to “train” them to be part of the Presidential campaign. They might as well have brought chimpanzees, for the purposes they wished to use them for: carrying coffee, stuffing envelopes, scanning the Internet, screaming and yelling on the Convention floor. They just wanted a lot of young, energetic bodies.

By contrast, the LaRouche Youth Movement is committed to developing and spreading intelligent political discourse about ideas, ideas of statecraft, education, economic development, and culture. Youth—and adults!—who are involved in such activity are not so easily controlled, but they represent the promise of a society committed to working for the improvement of the general welfare of all people. They are committed to *thought*. One hundred of such youth can have more impact than thousands of “young bodies,” as the Bostonians and the Democratic Party have just found out.

Key to the LaRouche Youth Movement’s success, is that these young people are absolutely committed to seeking, and telling, the truth, no matter how unpopular or complex it may be. Yet they are also committed to the Platonic idea that the truth, and truth-seeking, is also *beautiful*, and loving. The propagation of truthful ideas must therefore lift people up—in intelligence, in spirit, in their sense of identity—making them capable of seeing themselves as contributing to humanity, both now and in the future.

As LaRouche pointed out in his July 30 press conference, one of the media by which this effect is most efficiently carried out, is through Classical music, a species which it would not be too far off to say has been nearly left to die in Western civilization today. The constant choral singing of great Classical composers such as Bach and Beethoven, as well as of Classically arranged Negro spirituals by the LaRouche Youth Movement in Boston, had a near-magical effect on the delegates and population alike. Even major media who are usually hostile to LaRouche, found themselves captivated by the beauty of the singing of Classical music, although they did not know why.

During the course of the next few months, the approach the LaRouche Youth Movement used in Boston will be duplicated around the United States. But this is not just a U.S. phenomenon. In the German state of Saxony, the European LaRouche Youth Movement is waging a campaign in the September state elections, through a revival of the Monday night demonstrations—the same sort which preceded the Revolution of 1989. Again, the youth are using the medium of Classical music, in order to inspire a downtrodden population to stand up for their rights as people, before it is too late.

Will the Baby-Boomer generation allow itself to be inspired by these youth to put aside their selfish concerns, and dedicate themselves to the future of humanity? Will the Baby Boomers provide support for those youth who have committed themselves to fighting the “impractical” fight for a new Renaissance? The LaRouche Youth’s intervention at the Boston Democratic Convention gives us a taste of what is possible. We need only seize the opportunity now.

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Adelphia Ch.65
Tuesdays—6:30 pm

• SANDIEGO Ch.19
Wednesdays—6 pm
• SANTA ANA
Adelphia Ch.53
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
• STA CLAR.VLY.
T/W & AT&T Ch.20
Fridays—1:30 pm
• SANTA MONICA
Adelphia Ch. 77
Thursdays—4:30 pm
• TUJUNGA—Ch.19
Mondays—8 pm
• VENICE—Ch.43
Wednesdays—7 pm
• VENTURA—Ch.6
Adelphia/Avenue
Mon & Fri—10 am
• WALNUT CREEK
AT&T Ch.6
2nd Fridays—9 pm
Astound Ch.31
Tuesdays—7:30 pm
• W.HOLLYWOOD
Adelphia Ch.3
Thursdays—4:30 pm
• W.SAN FDO.VLY.
Time Warner Ch.34
Wed.—5:30 pm

CONNECTICUT

• GROTON—Ch.12
Mondays—5 pm
• MANCHESTER Ch.15
Mondays—10 pm
• MIDDLETOWN—Ch.3
Thursdays—5 pm
• NEW HAVEN—Ch.29
Sundays—5 pm
Wednesdays—7 pm
• NEWTON/NEW MIL.
Cablevision Ch.21
Mondays—9:30 pm
Thursdays—11:30 am

ILLINOIS

• QUAD CITIES
Mediacom Ch.19
Thursdays—4:30 pm
• PEORIA COUNTY
Insight Ch.22
Sundays—7:30 pm
• SPRINGFIELD Ch.4
Mon-Fri: 5-9 pm
Sat-Sun: 1-5 pm

INDIANA

• BLOOMINGTON
Insight Ch.3
Tuesdays—8 pm
• DELAWARE COUNTY
Comcast Ch.42
Mondays—11 pm
• GARY
AT&T Ch.21
Monday-Thursdays
8 am - 12 Noon
Wednesdays—10 am

KENTUCKY

• BOONE/KENTON
Insight Ch.21
Mon: 4 pm; Sat: 5 pm
• JEFFERSON Ch.98
Fridays—2 pm

LOUISIANA

• ORLEANS PARISH
Cox Ch.78
Tuesdays & Saturdays
4 am & 4 pm

MARYLAND

• ANNE ARUNDEL
Annapolis Ch.20
Millenium Ch.99
Sat & Sun: 12:30 am

All programs are *The LaRouche Connection* unless otherwise noted. (*) Call station for times.

• MONTGOMERY Ch.19
Fridays—7 pm
• P.G.COUNTY Ch.76
Mondays—10:30 pm

MASSACHUSETTS

• BRAINTREE
AT&T Ch.31
BELD Ch.16
Tuesdays—8 pm
• CAMBRIDGE
MediaOne Ch.10
Mondays—4 pm
• WORCESTER—Ch.13
Tue—8:30 pm

MICHIGAN

• CALHOON
ATT Ch.11
Mondays—4 pm
• CANTON TWP.
Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm
• DEARBORN
Comcast Ch.16
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm
• DEARBORN HTS.
Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm
• GRAND RAPIDS
AT&T Ch.25
Fridays—1:30 pm
• KALAMAZOO
Thu: 11 pm (Ch.20)
Sat: 10 pm (Ch.22)

• KENT COUNTY
Charter Ch.7
Tue—12 Noon,
7:30 pm, 11 pm
• LAKE ORION
Comcast Ch.65
Mondays & Tuesdays
2 pm & 9 pm
• LIVONIA
Brighthouse Ch.12
Thursdays—4:30 pm
• MT.PLEASANT
Charter Ch. 3
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Wednesdays—7 am
• PLYMOUTH
Comcast Ch.18
Zajak Presents
Mondays: 6-8 pm
• SHELBY TWP.
Comcast Ch.20
WOW Ch.18
Mon/Wed: 6:30 pm
• WAYNE COUNTY
Comcast Ch.68
Unscheduled pop-ins
• WYOMING
AT&T Ch.25
Wednesdays—10 am

• MINNESOTA
• ANOKA
Comcast Ch.15
Thu: 3 pm & 9 pm
• BURNSVILLE/EGAN
ATT Ch.14,57,96
Tuesdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—9 pm
Sundays—10 pm
• CAMBRIDGE
US Cable Ch.10
Wednesdays—2 pm

• COLD SPRING
US Cable Ch.10
Wednesdays—5 pm
• COLUMBIA HTS.
MediaOne Ch.15
Wednesdays—8 pm
• DULUTH—Ch.20
Mondays—9 pm
Wednesdays—12 pm
Fridays 1 pm
• FRIDLEY—Ch.5
Thursdays—5:30 pm
Saturdays—8:30 pm
• MINNEAPOLIS
PARAGON Ch.67
Saturdays—7 pm
• NEW ULM—Ch.14
Fridays—5 pm
• PROCTOR/
HERMANTOWN—Ch.12
Tue: Btw. 5 pm-1 am
• ST.CLOUD AREA
Charter Ch.10
Astound Ch.12
Thursdays—8 pm
• ST.CROIX VLY.
Valley Access Ch.14
Thursdays: 4 & 10 pm
Fridays—8 am
• ST.LOUIS PARK
Paragon Ch.15
Wed, Thu, Fri:
12 am, 8 am, 4 pm
• ST.PAUL (city)
SPNN Ch.15
Saturdays—10 pm
• ST.PAUL (N Burbs)
AT&T Ch.14
Thu: -6 pm & Midnite
Fri: -6 am & Noon
• ST.PAUL (NE burbs)*
Suburban Ch.15
• ST.PAUL (S&W burbs)
AT&T-Comcast Ch.15
Tue & Fri: 8 pm
Wednesdays—10:30 pm
SOUTH WASHINGTON
ATT Ch.14—1:30 pm
Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu

• MISSISSIPPI
• MARSHALL COUNTY
Galaxy Ch. 2
Mondays—7 pm

• MISSOURI
• ST.LOUIS
AT&T Ch.22
Wednesdays—5 pm
Thursdays—12 Noon

• NEBRASKA
• LINCOLN
T/W Ch.80
Citizen Watchdog
Tuesdays—7 pm
Wednesdays—10 pm

• NEVADA
• CARSON—Ch.10
Wednesdays—7 pm
Saturdays—3 pm
• RENO/SPARKS
Charter Ch.16
Wednesdays—9 pm

• NEW JERSEY
• MERCER COUNTY
Comcast*
TRENTON Ch.81
WINDSOR Ch.27

• MONTVALE/MAHWAH
Time Warner Ch.27
Wednesdays—4 pm
• NORTHERN NJ
Comcast Ch.57*
PISCATAWAY
Cablevision Ch.71
Wed—11:30 pm
• PLAINS
Comcast Ch.3*

• NEW MEXICO
• ALBUQUERQUE
Comcast Ch.27
Mondays—3 pm
• ANTHONY/SUNLAND
T/W Ch.15
Wednesdays: 5:05 pm
• LOS ALAMOS
Comcast Ch.8
Mondays—10 pm
• SANTA FE
Comcast—Ch.8
Saturdays—6:30 pm
• TAOS—Ch.2
Thursdays—7 pm

• NEW YORK
• AMSTERDAM
Time Warner Ch.16
Wednesdays—7 pm
• BRONX
Cablevision Ch.70
Fridays—4:30 pm
• BROOKLYN
T/W Ch.34
Cablevision Ch.67
Tue: 12 Noon & 8 pm
• BUFFALO
Adelphia Ch.20
Thursdays—4 pm
Saturdays—1 pm
• CHEMUNG/STEUEN
Time Warner Ch.1
Mon & Fri: 4:30 pm
• ERIE COUNTY
Adelphia Intl. Ch.20
Thursdays—10:35 pm
• ILION—Ch.10
Mon & Wed—11 am
Saturdays— 11:30 pm
• IRONDEQUOIT Ch.15
Mondays—7:30 pm
Thursdays—7 pm
• JEFFERSON/LEWIS
Time Warner Ch.2
Unscheduled pop-ins
• MANHATTAN—MNN
T/W Ch.34; RCN Ch.109
Alt. Sundays—9 am
• NIAGARA COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.20
Thursdays—10:35 pm
• ONEIDA—Ch.10
Thu: 8 or 9 pm
• PENFIELD—Ch.15
Penfield Comm. TV*
• QUEENS QPTV Ch.34
Fridays—5 pm
Tuesdays—9 pm
• QUEENSBURY Ch.71
Kingwood Cablevision
Saturdays—9 am
Mon, 12/29: 4 pm
Wed, 12/31: 4 pm
Tue, 1/6: 4 pm
Wed, 1/14: 8 pm
• KINGWOOD Ch.70
Thu—12 Midnight
• ROCHESTER—Ch.15
Sundays—3 pm
Mondays—10 pm
• ROCKLAND—Ch.71
Mondays—6 pm
• STATEN ISL.
Time Warner Cable
Thu—11 pm (Ch.35)
Sat—8 am (Ch.34)

• TOMPKINS COUNTY
Time Warner Ch.13
Sun—1 pm & 9 pm
Saturdays—9 pm
• TRI-LAKES
Adelphia Ch. 2
Sun: 7 am, 1 pm, 8 pm
• WEBSTER—Ch.12
Wednesdays—9 pm

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

• OREGON
• LINN/BENTON
At T Ch.99
Tuesdays—1 pm
• PORTLAND
Tue—6 pm (Ch.22)
Thu—3 pm (Ch.23)
• SALEM—Ch.70
Tuesdays—12 Noon
Thursdays 8 pm
Saturdays 10 am
• SILVERTON
Charter Ch.10
Mon, Tue, Thu, Fri:
Betw. 5 pm - 9 am
• WASHINGTON
Comcast Ch. 23
Wed: 7 pm; Fri: 10 am
Sun: 6 am; Mon: 11 pm

• RHODE ISLAND
• E.PROV.—Ch.18
Tuesdays—6:30 pm
• STATEWIDE
RI Interconnect
Cox Ch.13
Full Ch.49
Tuesdays—10 am

• TEXAS
• AUSTIN Ch.10
T/W & Grande
Wednesdays—7 pm
• DALLAS Ch.13-8
Tuesdays—10:30 pm
• EL PASO COUNTY
Adelphia Ch.4
Thursdays—8 pm
Thursdays—11 am
• HOUSTON
Time Warner Ch.17
Saturdays—9 am
Mon, 12/29: 4 pm
Wed, 12/31: 4 pm
Tue, 1/6: 4 pm
Wed, 1/14: 8 pm
• KINGWOOD Ch.98
Kingwood Cablevision
Saturdays—9 am
Mon, 12/29: 4 pm
Wed, 12/31: 4 pm
Tue, 1/6: 4 pm
Wed, 1/14: 8 pm
• RICHARDSON
AT&T Ch.10-A
Thursdays—6 pm

• UTAH
• E.MILLARD
Precis Ch.10
Tuesdays—5 pm
• SEVERE/SAN PETE
Precis Ch.10
Sundays & Mondays
6 pm & 9 pm

• VERMONT
• GREATER FALLS
Adelphia Ch.8
Tuesdays—1 pm

• VIRGINIA
• ALBERMARLE
Adelphia Ch.13
Fridays—3 pm
• ARLINGTON
ACT Ch.33
Mondays—4 pm
Tuesdays—9 am
• BLACKSBURG
WTOB Ch.2
Mondays—6 pm
• CHESTERFIELD
Comcast Ch.6
Tuesdays—5 pm
• FAIRFAX—Ch.10
Tuesdays—12 Noon
Thursdays—7 pm
• LOUDOUN
Adelphia Ch. 23/24
Thursdays—7 pm
• ROANOKE—Ch.19
Thursdays—7 pm
Tuesdays—2 pm

• WASHINGTON
• KING COUNTY
AT&T Ch.29/77
Mondays—9 am
• KENNEWICK
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
• PASCO
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
• RICHLAND
Charter Ch.12
Mondays—12 Noon
Thursdays—8:30 pm
• SPOKANE—Ch.14
Wednesdays—6 pm
• WENATCHEE
Charter Ch.98
Thu: 10 am & 5 pm

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

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Religion and National Security: The Threat from Terrorist Cults

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

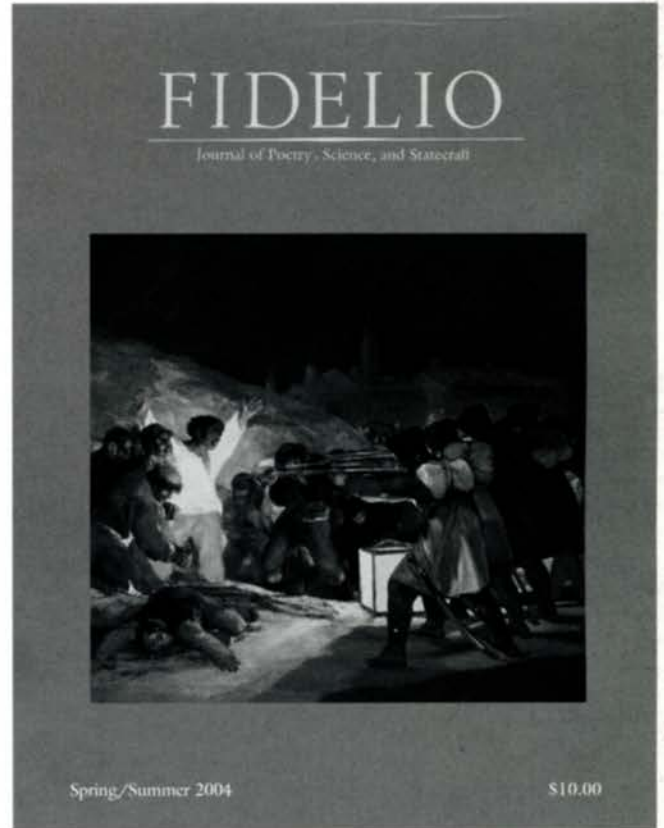
The Synarchist threat from the presently continuing Martinist tradition of the French Revolution period is, once again, a leading issue of the current time. This was, originally, the banker-backed terrorist cult used to direct that great internal, systemic threat of 1789-1815 to France, and to the world at that time. This same banker-cult symbiosis was behind Mussolini's dictatorship, behind Francisco Franco's dictatorship, and behind Adolf Hitler's role during 1923-45.

Spain's Carlos III and the American System

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Clifford Odets' 'The Big Knife' and Trumanism

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