

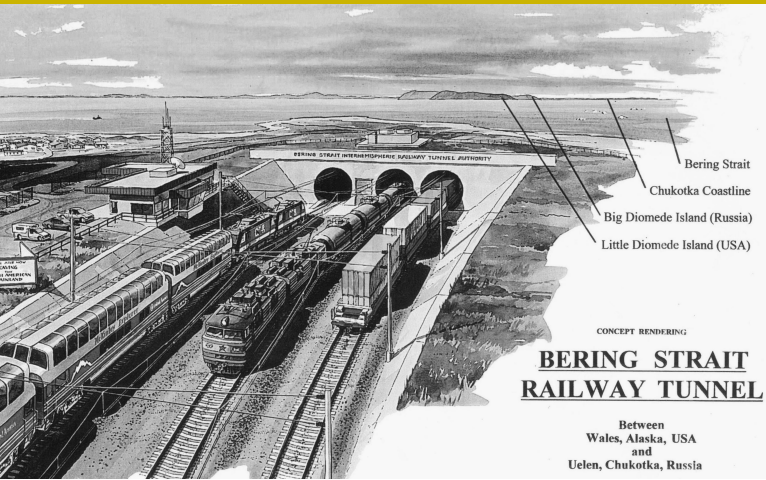
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LaRouche on End-Game Forecasts
LYM's 'New Politics' Put Impeachment on the Table
Bering Strait Conference Was 'A Major Phase Shift'

**Int'l Webcast Conference:
A New Monetary System—Now!**



CONCEPT RENDERING

BERING STRAIT RAILWAY TUNNEL

Between
Wales, Alaska, USA
and
Uelen, Chukotka, Russia

EIR

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From the Assistant Managing Editor

The beautiful illustration on our cover—an artist's conception of the Bering Strait tunnel, linking Russian Siberia to the North American landmass—offers just the needed optimistic glimpse into the, hopefully, very near future, in which great infrastructure projects replace needless wars, economic devastation, and widespread human suffering. See *Economics* for an interview on the Bering Strait project, with Dr. Hal Cooper, a transportation consultant, who reviews the proposal, in light of the recent Moscow conference on megaprojects for Eurasia (see last week's *EIR*).

This is the theme taken up in this special double issue of *EIR*, in which you will find both the transcript of Lyndon LaRouche's May 1 webcast, and a new strategic study, "End-Game Forecasts." In his opening remarks to the webcast, LaRouche issues a clear warning, that if civilization is to survive, "the United States must enter into an agreement with Russia, China, India, and other countries, to establish immediately, an emergency, new international monetary system, based in conception, on the precedent of Franklin Roosevelt's launching of the Bretton Woods system in the period of 1944-45."

Frantically attempting to block this urgently needed alternative, is the power-mad financial oligarchy and its mouthpieces, like Benn Steil, whose recent article in *Foreign Affairs* calls for an end to national sovereignty, and a division of the world, à la the Persian imperial model. The "London-Wall Street gang in whose service Steil writes, is grabbing at straws, grabbing for anything which might be used to destroy the prospect that a United States caught in a sudden deep depression, might rally around the memory of Franklin Roosevelt's leadership. This time, they would prefer, still today, something like Hitler to FDR," LaRouche writes.

But the LaRouche Youth Movement rejects the oligarchy's agenda: At the California Democratic Convention at the end of April, two leading members of the LYM were elected to high party positions, by fighting tooth-and-nail for LaRouche's alternative to national suicide, as you will see in our *National* section, where you will also find the latest developments in the "Impeach Cheney" drive.

Because this is a double issue, *EIR* will not publish next week. The next issue will be dated May 25, 2007.



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A new world monetary system will allow the massive expansion of great infrastructure projects.



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Int'l Website Conference: A New Monetary System—Now!

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What I'm about to announce to you, and follow up by a presentation on the subject, will produce incredulity in a lot of people around the world and around the country, especially inside the United States. But it's all true, and I shall indicate to you what some of you may not have taken into account, or didn't know about the nature of the world situation, and therefore, you would have doubts about what I'm about to tell you.

The situation now is such that the present monetary-financial system is so far embedded into a process of hopeless bankruptcy, that there's no way this system in its present form could ever come back or could survive. It's gone. The very question of the value of money—money is in doubt—to everyone who knows what is going on.

What must happen, if civilization is to be continued on this planet—it must happen very rapidly—is that the United States must enter into an agreement with Russia, China, India, and other countries, to establish immediately, an emergency, new international monetary system, based in conception, on the precedent of Franklin Roosevelt's launching of the Bretton Woods system in the period of 1944-45. That must happen, and can happen. Russia has already indicated, through President Putin, repeatedly, and through others—and I have some considerable investigation into this matter—an interest in working together with the United States, perhaps not with the jokers who are presently sitting in Washington, in the White House and similar places, but to establish a new relationship with the United States, different than that which now exists at the top, in order to bring together the nations of Russia, China, India, and the United States, and other nations, into treaty agreements which will establish immediately, a

new emergency world monetary system, modeled in intention, on the agreement which Franklin Roosevelt orchestrated in 1944-45 for the post-war world.

That is the only option for humanity now. The time frame is immediate. This is not something for 2009. Or even 2008. It's for 2007, and it must happen *now*: Because the entire system is presently, hopelessly bankrupt. It's being held together by pins and needles, and chewing gum. I don't know whose chewing gum it is, but it's sticking under the seat—so, check your seat for chewing gum.

The October 1987 Bankruptcy

All right, now, what happened was, of course, the system, in the conventional sense, went bankrupt in October of 1987, which I had the privilege of predicting earlier that year, of an early-October collapse of the monetary-financial system in the U.S. It happened. What happened was the equivalent of the Hoover Depression breakout in 1929.

What happened then, at that point, is that a fellow called Alan Greenspan, who is not known for clarity, announced that, since he had been nominated to become the new chairman of the monetary system, the Federal Reserve System, he announced to Volcker, who was incumbent, still, then, and to others: "*Hold everything!! I'm coming!*" And he said, "Wait, and I'll fix it." Now, what he did, when he came in, he launched the wildest fraud you could imagine: Instead of facing the reality that we had gone into a 1929 Depression, *already*, he said, we're going to keep the thing alive, with what was later called a "wall of money." Of fake printing-press money, generated more and more, not in the form of printed paper, but in the form of electronic fantasies—agreements based on nothing.

Two of the things that were crucial in this, were, first of all, they turned Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, and similar institutions, into a mechanism for financing a wild-eyed speculation in mortgage-based securities. The second thing they



Lyndon LaRouche posed a challenge to those listening to the webcast around the world: “We have an option before us. It’s the only option that exists: The question is, are we sane enough to take it? Are there enough people in the United States, who are sane enough to support it?”

EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

got going, particularly starting from the time President Clinton was inaugurated, was the unleashing of a wave of money, a “wall of money,” fictitious money, for essentially the so-called computer technology, information society program.

Now, as you know, in 2000, especially the Spring and Summer of 2000, while the election was going on and nobody was noticing reality, the bubble collapsed, the Y2K bubble. The “wall of money” poured in—you could get money from various sources for nothing! For less than nothing! We had a case out here, in Virginia, called Winstar, and money was being poured into this thing, which never produced anything! Executives were being taken on, given large salaries. The place never produced anything! And in due course, it went belly-up, and the people fled into who-knows-where, into various places—they took their insanity, and ran. But this was typical.

So, as of 2000, while Al Gore was running (Who knows? He’s always running; he should see his doctor), during this period, the system changed. And in came George Bush, the George Bush Administration, and George didn’t know what was going on. He was simply a stooge for Cheney. And new measures were put in, especially, what they planned, was to go to war! And the decision to go to war was not made after 9/11: It was made in the beginning. And some of you may recall that I forecast publicly, that we could expect something like what Göring had done, Hermann Göring in February of 1933: Where Hitler had been elected Chancellor and every-

body was laughing, saying, “This jerk’s going to be outta there, quick.” But then, what Göring did, he set fire to the Reichstag, the parliament building of Germany; and on the same night of that, the same guy [Carl Schmitt—ed.] who’s behind some of the Federalist Society people here, put through a law, promulgated a law, under which Hitler was given dictatorial powers. And he retained and increased those dictatorial powers, from February of 1933, until the time he died.

And you know what happened to the world after that, as a result.

So, this is the kind of thing which happened, which we called 9/11 and similar kinds of things: that the new administration coming in, the administration which was created artificially out of mud or something worse, less pleasant substance, by George Shultz, the guy who led in putting in the Nazi regime of Pinochet into power in Chile! And under whose direction from Chile, the Southern Cone, Operation Condor, which was a Nazi-like mass murder of people, was conducted.

And this kind of government, under Shultz, who represented *that* in our history, together with Felix Rohatyn, who is also a Nazi-banker type, pushed through policies, which were dictatorial policies. And on the evening of Sept. 11, 2001, the attempt was made to push through actual dictatorial powers. They didn’t succeed in going all the way. They got quasi-dictatorial powers, in the hands of Cheney and com-

pany: And that has been the history of the United States, from that time to the present time.

Now, Cheney is not that important; in some respects, he's only a thug. He's a broken-down relic of a failed football team, who has the weight, but not the brains, that go with that qualification. He was once a lineman with the telephone company; they wouldn't let him climb anything, because he might fall and break something. So he's not really a great talent. He's actually owned by his wife, who keeps him as a sort of a mascot, ties him up outside at night, except on two occasions where he helped to give birth to daughters. This guy is not a brain, he's a bully. He's a mafia collection agent; that's what he is.

But he works for groups of bankers and others, associated with George Shultz. And George Shultz is not just a figure in the U.S., he's an international figure. And the center of power lies not in the United States, it lies in London, of which Al Gore is virtually a citizen, these days; at least, he's a British agent. He's officially an agent of the British government, and of the British monarchy. His titles come in part from the Prince of Wales, Prince Charles: The program that he's pushing today, comes from Britain, not from the United States. This kind of thing.

The 'Golden Generation'

So, a dictatorship was imposed upon the United States, not a full dictatorship, but what has acted pretty much like one. And we have a whole generation, the Baby-Boomer generation, of people who were born especially between 1945 and 1957, 1956, actually; a specific generation which was brainwashed in a very specific way—that's the white-collar generation, not the blue-collar generation. The blue-collar generation of that period was not the same as the white-collar generation. The white-collar generation are the "We are the wonderful children," born then, being told, "We are wonderful, unlike the blue-collar types. We are wonderful! We're going onward and upward! We're going to be the power!" This was the period of the "white-collar" myth, the period of "The Organization Man." And the Organization Men, working with the corporations, largely military-related corporations: "We're going to run the world!"

And then, 1957—February 1957: We had the deep recession which continued into 1961. And that was the end of the power of the Baby-Boomer generation. But the little kiddies, born between 1946 and 1956, of that generation were embedded from their families, with a certain ideology, which became known as the "68er" generation ideology. These kiddies, who hated blue-collar people, they hated factory workers, they hated farmers, they hated engineering, they hated science, and were determined to create a paradise, in which none of these things existed. And over the period, as my generation began to die out, in the 1980s in particular, and toward the end of the '80s, they took away, they shut down the industries, with their influence. They did insane things, to

stop technological progress. They destroyed our farmers, they ruined our industries, they bankrupted our working people, from industry; they ruined everything: And they called themselves, "The Golden Generation"!

And therefore, this revolution of the 68ers, which was actually a product of this phenomenon, in the post-war period, of people who hated Franklin Roosevelt, and wanted to destroy everything in the United States that represented Franklin Roosevelt—they couldn't do it all at once. But after the Kennedy assassination and the launching of the War in Indo-China, they were able, step by step, to do that. And using, especially as the 68ers typify this: Use the generation which had come to adulthood, the generation born from 1946 through 1956, use that generation as a ramrod, as in the streets of the United States and elsewhere, during the Spring, Summer, and Autumn of 1968, to unleash a cultural revolution, which was the secret of destroying the United States.

What did they do, the 68ers? The 68ers, first of all, started with a class instinct, against the working people and farmers and scientists of the United States, the ones who were hated by the 68ers on the street. And with this, they divided the Democratic Party. The Democratic Party had been based on farmers, and working people, and ideas of that type. The 68ers were *against it*, in the name of the Left! But the Left was really the Right! The children of the same people who created Hitler in Germany, back in the 1920s and 1930s.

So, they divided the Democratic Party, and brought a potentially fascist movement in, through an American President, Nixon. Nixon was not the problem; Nixon was the instrument of conveying the problem. He was not the disease, he was the carrier of the disease. And he didn't even know what the disease was. This was a product of what was called, by Eisenhower, the "military-industrial complex," that combination which had taken over the country, *with the aid of the Baby Boomers, with the aid of the 68ers!* Who had destroyed the opposition, an opposition which was not exclusively tied to the Democratic Party, but the hard core of it was in the Democratic Party, and it was in the Franklin Roosevelt tradition, as Kennedy affirmed that, when he was President. That was destroyed.

Since that time, if you belonged to the lower 80% of family-income brackets in the United States, you and the conditions of life upon which your traditions are dependent, has been systematically destroyed. The attempt to destroy Social Security, the actual success in destroying the health-care system, and so forth and so on, are products of this process. We have what is, in effect, a fascist regime in the United States, today, which is called the Bush government.

And you have a revolt against this, coming up from within the generation of young people between 18 and 35, young adults between 18 and 35. There's where the revolt is. The instinct is there. Because the Baby-Boomer generation, that is, the white-collar generation—not the people of the blue-collar 68ers, not the farmers, not the poorer people, *but!* those



Jacobin anti-war protestors clash with police outside the 1968 Democratic Party convention in Chicago. The 68ers, LaRouche says, divided the Democratic Party, and turned it away from the FDR coalition of workers, farmers, and the poor.

who represent the white-collar culture, of the Baby-Boomer generation, which was built up by brainwashing of children, during the period of 1946 through 1956: Out of that, has come, now, a destruction of the United States and a fascist system.

But, what we have, is, we have now a generation of young people, young adults between 18 and 35: As we saw this past week in California: We had a situation, around the issue of the impeachment of Dick Cheney. Throughout this country, in the recent period, you've had a mobilization, since the Democratic Party took over the Congress, a mobilization to block any attempt to impeach Cheney—saying, "We'll do it when we get into power by the next election in 2008. We'll get into power in January 2009, and then we'll eliminate the problems." They'll never get that far. They won't have a government by January 2009, the way things are going now, unless there's a change.

So, this is where the problem lies.

We Now Have To Make a Choice

Now, therefore, if the United States is going to survive, and if the world, in fact, is going to survive, we're going to have to get rid of this problem. We now have to make a choice—it's not a matter of, you can "choose" to go one of two ways: You can't choose. You choose one way, or you go the other way. You either choose to eliminate Cheney and what he represents, or you go the other way: "Look, Ma, no United States." "Look, people who are looking at the United States, no world." Because, the U.S. dollar is the reserve currency of the world, still, despite its problems: If the dollar were to collapse, you would have a chaotic chain reaction globally, a collapse of trade, a collapse of financial values,

which would mean the whole world would go into, not into a depression, but a financial and economic new dark age, comparable to what happened in the middle of the 14th Century, then.

So therefore, we have to do something immediately, to prevent the collapse which is oncoming, which, if it came, now, would be a new dark age. And the key to this, is you must save the role of the United States dollar as a reserve currency, otherwise, the whole shebang goes down under.

Now, there are many people in high positions, who don't agree with that. They say, they have an idea for a "system," to replace the U.S. and the U.S. dollar, which is their intention. This idea, by this fellow Benn Steil, of the Council on Foreign Relations: The guy's an idiot, but he's an informed idiot. He's an idiot, because he's trying to save the system, which he likes. The

system which he likes can not be saved. The system which institutions like the Council on Foreign Relations propose, could never work! They're finished!

But: They believe! They *believe!* They **BELIEVE!**—that this is the way the world must be. They **BELIEVE** in paradise . . . even if it's Hell. As long as they manage it. Or, at least have a franchise.

But, it won't work. What this guy writes in *Foreign Affairs* is a piece of idiocy! It's a piece of *criminal idiocy!* It's national suicide! It's world suicide! He proposes that three, essentially, privately controlled currencies run the world.

What about the dollar?! Every value, in the world today, internationally, is premised on the determining role of the dollar, *and obligations of the dollar*, as a reserve currency.

For example: If the dollar collapses, what happens to the assets of China? Boom! If the dollar collapses, what happens to the assets of India? Boom! If the dollar collapses, what happens to Europe? Boom! What happens to the United States and every other part of the world? It goes down. Because, under this system, without a stable currency, without a standard of value, in commerce, you can not maintain the system. And if you can't maintain the system, if you begin to shut down the factories and the other facilities, as the result of a financial breakdown, you have something worse than a depression: You have a dark age. Therefore, if you don't save the role of the dollar, as a *reserve currency*, as a standard of monetary value, then the monetary system itself can not be sustained.

However, these guys, like this guy from *Foreign Affairs*, wants to eliminate the dollar, wants to eliminate the United States—he's not a patriot: He wants to eliminate the United

States! He says so, if you read it carefully. Read the intention. What's he proposing to do? That's his intention. His intention is to destroy the United States. By destroying, particularly, the reserve role of the U.S. dollar. Whereas, if you look at the *obligations* spelled out in dollars, worldwide, as to China, as to India, as to Europe, as to elsewhere, *the entire system goes under*.

It's a dollar system. You can pretend it isn't. You can talk about going to other combinations of currencies, blocs of currencies: It won't work. Because, the whole world is held together today, *by the debt of the United States*. And therefore, if you can not defend the position of the United States, as a debtor nation, the world as a whole, now, will go under.

So therefore, you have these crazy ideas, like this Steil, from the Council on Foreign Relations, well, why does he express these ideas? Not because he knows what he's doing, but because he's grasping at straws. He's assigned to say [panting], "H-h-h-h—we're going to sink the dollar! That's good. We need a new currency—huhuhuh." Huh? He's panting! He's like the eunuch, panting for a sexual relationship! There's nothing else to dream about.

But, if people believe him, and believe people like him, then we all go to Hell—for a couple of generations, and the population of this planet will go from over, in terms of billions, will go from over 6½, to less than 1, in a very short period of time. Whole languages will disappear, whole sections of culture will vanish, with that kind of dark age: As Gore's already proposed to wipe out the population of Africa, with his program. That would happen.

So therefore, defending the dollar as a reserve currency, is necessary, for every sane nation, and every informed and sane part of the world population. The system is bankrupt. What we have to do, is declare bankruptcy, and put the international financial system into *receivership*, where governments hold and decide what to do about the bankrupt monetary-financial system. They take action to ensure that what must be paid, what must be active, what must continue, will continue. Pensions will continue to be paid. Investments in productive enterprise will be made. Payments on whole categories of outstanding obligations will be suspended, or cancelled. For example, all gambling debts should be cancelled, immediately, by action of a monetary form. Because there's no investment: Gambling debt doesn't represent wealth. So, cancel the gambling debts—and they're the biggest part of the debt of the world right now, is gambling debts, in one form or the other. And then, take measures, through the use of power of governments, to come to trading agreements and credit agreements, which not only maintain the level of present *physical* activity, but actually increase it.

The Government Must Take Charge

Now, there are several things that have to be done: First of all, we have to reverse the destruction of the economy of



U.S. Dept. of Transportation/Maritime Admin.

We have to reverse the destruction of the U.S. economy: "We are a post-industrial society. We depend upon the production of other parts of the world. We do not earn our own living. We go into hock, to buy the things we don't produce." Shown here: unloading rubber imports at the port in Morehead City, N.C.

the United States, which has gone on, especially since 1971. We have destroyed industries. We are a post-industrial society. We depend upon the production of other parts of the world. We do not earn our own living. We go into hock, to buy the things we don't produce. And we have nothing to show, with which to pay for the things we buy. And the margin is debt. Our health care is vanishing; our factories are going; our farmers are being bankrupted. Farming has been transformed from a source of food, into a source of ethanol, and other foolish things of this type.

So therefore, the government must take charge, in the same way, and under the same authority, the same constitutional authority that Franklin Roosevelt used during the 1930s. The job is bigger than what Roosevelt faced, admittedly; but the same principles will work. There are constitutional principles. They're not some wild innovation at law. They're going back to the principles of the American System as Roosevelt understood it, and succeeded, in taking a bankrupt nation, the United States, in the 1930s, and transforming it within a decade, into the most powerful productive power the world had ever known! A productive power that saved the world from Nazism, that saved the world from the consequences of that. That created the possibility, at the time of Roosevelt's death, to free the world of colonialism, and to

establish a federation of nations, of respectively, sovereign nation-states, to cooperate in the development of the entire world in an equitable fashion: to end misery and to bring justice.

That was stopped! Truman stopped that immediately at the end of the war. Truman immediately turned to support of recolonization: of the recolonization of Indo-China; the militarily forced recolonization of Indonesia; and phony forms of freedom in Africa; a phony arrangement, which is still chaotic, in India; and so forth. The United States supported the British—especially the British—in recolonization of areas that had been struggling for freedom, and were on the verge of getting it. Prevented development, in regions of the world that wanted freedom and development, and could have had it, had Roosevelt lived.

So, go back to that: Go back to what made us the great power, which at the time of Roosevelt's death, could have fulfilled the promises of the Roosevelt Administration. But the other guys took power, on Roosevelt's death. The only solution we have today, is to go back to Franklin Delano Roosevelt's work, pick up the staff again, and resume what should not have been stopped. And what you find, is, intelligent nations around the world recognize this. Some are not so powerful. But some are relatively powerful. China has today, 1.4 billion people in population, the largest part of the world population. India has over 1 billion people. You have a similar pattern of population, not as big, but the same pattern, in much of Asia. Russia is still a powerful nation, with great potential. And it's a Eurasian nation, that is, it's a combination, from its history of a nation with ties to Europe, and ties into Asia. It's the bridge between European civilization and Asian culture.

If you unite these nations, including the United States, with a determination to save this world from Hell, and if you have Russia, China, India, agree on immediate negotiation of special agreements, to stabilize the situation and to create the foundations of a new development of world affairs, *it can work*: Because other nations, weaker nations relatively speaking, will join, if offered the opportunity to participate in this. And they will join it, largely through what Roosevelt intended the United Nations should do, as a body, not of globalization, but a body of bringing respectively sovereign nation-states together in cooperation for their common interests of humanity.

So, it's perfectly feasible. And we've reached the point that there is no other sane choice.

A Political Earthquake in California

Now, in California this past week, we had a demonstration, in a relatively small, but indicative form, which shows how close we are to the possibility of doing that [see *National lead*]. You had, as a result of a number of things, we went into that, and the leaders of the Democratic Party had committed themselves *not* to impeach Cheney. Well, a lot of them are



EIRNS/Lucas Duncan

LaRouche Youth Movement organizers in Los Angeles campaign for Cheney's impeachment. "The impeachment of Cheney is one of the most popular projects in the world right now. Everybody wants to get rid of Cheney, so what's the problem, buddy? We got him red-handed: He got us into a war by lying! He's done every treasonous act in Creation!"

getting money from George Shultz's controlled circles, financial circles. A lot of the leading candidates are getting their money, directly or indirectly, from George Shultz's circles—Democrat or Republican. This includes Felix Rohatyn, who's one of the moneybags of the Democratic Party, and who's a fascist. He was one of the guys who financed the Pinochet takeover of Chile. He's a real fascist. There are others of the same character. Soros is a different type. But he's also in a similar position. But then, you have the bankers who are mainly, directly, behind George Shultz, as their American point of reference.

So, the Democratic Party, which is looking at things in the small, the older guys, said, "*Don't impeach Cheney! George Shultz doesn't want us to impeach Cheney.*" Just go ahead, and try to win the next election, if you can—hahahaha!! If you survive to do it!

But, the young people, and the poorer people of the country, don't agree. The poorer and younger people of the nation,

the United States, don't agree with this policy, which was taking over the leadership of the Democratic Party. The word was out: "*No Cheney impeachment!*" I said, "No!" Well, but there happen to be a lot of people out there who want a Cheney impeachment. The impeachment of Cheney is one of the most popular projects in the world right now. Everybody wants to get rid of Cheney, so what's the problem, buddy! The guy's a criminal. He committed the crime. We got him red-handed: He lied, and he got us into a war by lying! Together with Tony Blair of London, who *lied!* And the President would have lied, if he'd been intelligent enough to know it was a lie. What's the problem? He's done everything, every treasonous act in Creation! What're you waiting for!?

[Mumbling:] "Well, the word is out—don't bother with Cheney. We decided! Don't go at Cheney!"

But many of the people in this country, didn't agree. The impeachment of Cheney is more popular than ice cream! (Some people don't like ice cream, because they think it's fattening—that's the difference.)

But the problem was, the people of this nation, especially the lower 80% of family-income brackets, do not believe any more that they have any independent power. They're only permitted to go out and vote for approved candidates, or approved issues. They're not permitted to say, "Hey, wait a minute, c'mon: I got a different idea." They're not permitted to say that! Or, they can say it, and they can be called a kook! The press won't report it. So, the people, the majority of people, the so-called "will of the people," where is it? What's that, a death testament? Or a real will, a living will?

No! The people were not represented! The people don't simply go out and scream, and say, "We want this," and the loudest voice wins. The people have to have a system of representation, through which deliberation of ideas and issues can occur. In which their voice is heard, in which their mind is engaged, in which their opinions are considered. We don't have that in the United States, today. We have people who run the country, and people who say to the others, "Okay, you guys can stay in your place. Do as we tell ya. Listen to us, we're the wise guys. We don't have to explain it to you now. We'll tell you later. We'll tell you, in January of 2009, what this election is about."

So therefore, we needed a catalyst, and our job was to be the catalyst. So, you had people coming into the Democratic Party Convention in California, as around the country—as in Vermont, as elsewhere, in Louisiana, other parts of the country—probably 100 locations this past week, saying, "Impeach Cheney."

Why wouldn't the Democratic Party do it? When the majority of the Democrats want it! And know, rightly, that this is what must be done—now!

Why didn't it occur? Well: Wheeling and dealing. Go along to get along!

So, if the majority wanted it, how are you going to get a

way, in which you get the majority to have their will expressed? And respected?

Well, what we did, is we were the catalyst, especially our Youth Movement, inside the Democratic Party, which triggered the process by which the desire of the majority of the people, as represented there, could be expressed. And the people were like water in a dam: And you puncture and open a little bit of the dam, the water comes *flushing out* and it takes over the landscape! So, once we took the step which breached the hole in the dam, that was damming up the works, of the Democratic Party—"Oohhh!! Okay." Whoosh! Impeach Cheney is back on the table, in California and elsewhere.

And that's how the will of the people is properly expressed. And that's what the role of leadership is in society. It's to know what has to be done, and recognize this is the problem: that the old guys who were in power, particularly the veterans of the 68er phenomenon, people today between 50 and 65 years of age, are controlling most of the positions of power in the United States, as a social phenomenon. The majority of the people, below 50 years of age, especially the large majority which is emerging in the 18- to 35-year age-group, has no efficient representation in the United States. Therefore: Talk about democracy? Buddy, we mean it! Real democracy—not vote it, yes or no. But, *participate in the process of deliberation*, by which policy is made and adopted. The right to vote is not freedom. The right to participate in the process of deliberation, by which the issues are defined: *That's freedom!* The right to develop, and to know, and to have the capability of making those kinds of contributions: *That's freedom!* And the way to have freedom, is to give freedom the right to express itself.

And right now, the test of freedom, is the impeachment of Cheney.

If you get rid of what is jamming up the works, at the top, in Washington, something which is crumbling—the Bush Administration, is disintegrating before your eyes—but you don't know whether it's the head that's going, or something else, but something is going there—it's disintegrating. You're now in a situation, where, under conditions of crisis, if you have the mobilization, *and, if you are engaged with and respected by the majority of the people!*—if you open the gates of deliberation, to participation by the people of the United States, especially the lower 80% of the family-income brackets—we demonstrated it in California: You can open the dam! And the waters will flood forth! And the changes that must be made, can be made suddenly. And those nightmares which besiege us, today, can be washed away in the process.

We Can Save This Planet

Then, you come back to practicality. What is the only solution, for the immediate threat of a plunge into a dark age during the year 2007, perhaps on your Summer vacation, which may be permanent this year, hmm?—what can be done



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Voters in Washington, D.C. cast ballots in the 2004 Presidential Preference Caucus. "The right to vote is not freedom. The right to participate in the process of deliberation, by which the issues are defined: That's freedom! . . . And right now, the test of freedom, is the impeachment of Cheney."

to solve this problem? Well, the first thing we have to do, is, we have to stabilize the international monetary system. How do you do it? You get a group of powerful countries together, to initiate a motion which puts the whole world financial system into receivership, for control by actions by governments: essentially what Franklin Roosevelt did, during the 1930s. Put the bankers into hock, under the control of governments, and regulate the system, and get some justice back in the system.

At the same time, to recognize what must be done, to rebuild the shattered economy of the world: how to get back to becoming a productive society? Based on scientific progress; on industry, on agriculture; development of infrastructure; the development of skills; security; the improved standard of a physical standard of living, for the world: How do we do that? Well, we can do it. There are things which must be done, and can be done, now. Things which are known: for example, let's take the case of nuclear power. Nuclear fission power is on the rise. It's unstoppable, unless we go to a dark age. Even the right-wingers of the world, generally, who are not absolutely nuts, are for nuclear fission power. If you look at the pattern of increase of contracts and intentions for nuclear fission power development around the world, it's enormous.

Consider the issue of freshwater supplies, which are now in jeopardy in many parts of the world, and which you can

not have, by any means except by assistance of nuclear fission power. If you do not realize the importance of going to thermonuclear fusion, as a technology, you can't solve many of the raw materials problems in the world. With thermonuclear fusion as a technology, we can solve many problems of chemistry, which we otherwise can not solve economically.

So therefore, if we take these missions of developing infrastructure, leading with the international freshwater crisis, dealing with other things of that type, which we know how to fix, traditionally, and for which technologies which are appropriate, exist and are known: We can save this planet! Not by some miracle bestowed from above, but by our own will, by adopting those measures, and institutional provisions which will enable us to do it.

Therefore, our job is, as in California this past week, knowing that there's a bomb waiting to explode out there: The bomb is the public opinion of the lower 80% of the family-income brack-

ets of the U.S. population, and similarly in other parts of the world. If you unleash the ability of this lower 80%, what Franklin Roosevelt called the "Forgotten Man"—unleash that! Let it participate in the process—not just vote up or down—*participate in the discussion!* And understand that their voice in the discussion is considered important: It's a part of the process of deliberation. They're *part* of the process of deliberation. That's what the "consent of the people" means! Participation in the process of deliberation. Having the facts available, having the discussion back and forth occur, so that when the decision is made, *they participated*, whether they agreed or not, they participated. And their voice was heard. Their interests were respected. Under those conditions we can solve these problems.

We have also: China has a major problem. China is actually wealthy in one respect, but it's becoming poorer all the time, in other respects. You have Communist Party billionaires in China, because the Communist Party, when they adapted to capitalism, decided that some of their party figures should be the big capitalists. So they got Communist Party billionaires. But you also have vast underdevelopment in China, of the people of China. And China knows that they have to shift, and deal with this problem.

You have India: The poor of India are poorer than ever before. Maybe the upper 20% may be somewhat much better off, but the lower 80% is not. The Congress Party of India is



PIB

If the U.S. joins Russia, China, and India to form a new international monetary system, we can change things: "The Congress Party of India is disintegrating, because it has lost its contact with the people it still had under Indira Gandhi [shown here, visiting the state of Jammu and Kashmir]. But India knows it needs to have a change, that the 80% of the poor in India must have some justice. And we need a system, a world system, which provides that."

disintegrating, because it has lost its contact with the people it still had under Indira Gandhi. And it's fragmenting into many parties. But India knows it needs to have a change, that the 80% of the poor in India *must* have some justice: which means fresh water, it means all kinds of things like that. And we need a system, a world system, which provides that.

Most of the nations of Asia, the people in the governments know that. They want that! They want a solution! So therefore, when you get some of the bigger powers, like Russia, which is a very significant power, because it's a Eurasian power, with important technologies—united with India and China, *as is happening today*—all you have to do, is to engage the United States, *as a partner*, with these three nations, and with other nations, to create the bloc which can change the world. And we can do it overnight. Russia has stated its willingness to do that—the President of Russia, and leading circles around him. *We can have that agreement, tomorrow!* If we have the right government in Washington. It's on the table, it's available to us, *now*. And the American people, if they knew what it was, *would want it!*

Our job is to make sure they know it exists.

The people of China, the government of China—different

policies, different views, but nonetheless, understand *this need*: cooperation among the United States, Russia, China, and India. Every intelligent patriot of those countries knows that, and agrees on that. They may not agree on other things, but they agree on that. They agree, that with this kind of agreement, the world can shift into a period, *away from war*, and back to diplomacy. Because that combination of power in the world forces control over warfare, and forces the issue back to diplomacy. And every nation in the world, that's sane, wants diplomacy rather than warfare.

The problem is the British and the United States government, presently, don't want peace! They don't want diplomacy: They want warfare. And that's what we've seen since the year 2000.

Are We Sane Enough?

So therefore, we have a wonderful opportunity before us, an opportunity created by necessity. We have an option before us. It's the only option that exists: The question is, are we sane enough to take it? Are there enough people in the United States, who are sane enough to support it? Can we

break through the barriers in the institutions at the top today, to unleash the implicit will for deliberation, among the people of the United States, among particularly the lower 80%?

As in all history, revolutions are made—not just bloody revolutions, but all kinds of revolutions—are made by the generation of young adults between 18 and 25 years of age, a generation which continues to perform that function up to the age of about 35. That's the generation we sent to war, isn't it? It's the generation that fights every war, isn't it? It's the generation which produces the young leaders, who succeed the leaders in power, in time. It's the generation which absorbs new ideas, and transmits them to succeeding generations. It's the generation which introduces the reforms which make society proceed from one generation to another.

You know, every important project in the world, tends to be a long-term investment, and long-term investments have lifetimes of 25 to 50 years. And it's the younger generation which has a perspective of a 50-year investment, or at least 25-year investment. In changing the conditions of life within that nation; that is the generation which has the spark and the commitment and the dedication to seeing it through, to make it happen. And the older generation rejoices in what these

younger people are doing, because that is the meaning of their lives. The meaning of the life of the older person, who is not a Baby Boomer, but of that age, is to have a generation coming after them, which is going to give meaning to what they have done, and what they have been.

The Baby-Boomer generation, the white-collar section of the Baby-Boomer generation, lost that. They don't believe in their own children. They don't believe in their own ancestors. They believe that they are something perfect. They are the "Golden Generation"—like that of Athens, which destroyed Greece, so Greece has never come back from what it was then, to the present day. And this was done by the "Golden Generation," which plunged Greece into the Peloponnesian War.

We have, today, a "Golden Generation" which has been the instrument—not the cause, but the instrument—by which the United States has been plunged into wars: the war in Vietnam, the wars in Southwest Asia, and the prospective wars which are looming today. So, we need to replace the idea of the Golden Generation, with the idea of the *immortality of the human being*, whose mortality is connected to become immortality, with preceding and ensuing generations.

And if we come to this point of crisis, and realize that's where we are today, as this financial system and everything around it is about to collapse, that *we have one shot*, one chance, to avoid a dark age: and the chance is now. And the step that will make the difference, is for the United States government to respond to what Russia has proffered, and other nations have proffered, China and India, to enter into forms of treaty agreement, long-term treaty agreement, under which we address this problem of our world, bring other nations into partnership with that agreement, and do essentially what should be obvious: to get back to a tradition, which in our country, most recently, was the Franklin Roosevelt tradition—get back to the tradition which we had once, and cooperate with other nations on that basis, and, *all these problems can be solved*.

And therefore, as I've said today, what has to be done, is, we have to get a new Washington, before 2009. The step is to get rid of Cheney, put him into pasture. Or, maybe a swamp, if that's where he prefers. Change the government, in a constitutional way; react to the emergency, with emergency measures which are appropriate; and recognize, the crucial thing is, the financial system, including the U.S. financial system and monetary system, *is going bust, right now!* So therefore, let's do what's obvious: Let the governments agree, *to freeze*, to put the banking system, the financial system, into receivership, for reorganization. A process of reorganization which will save the matter of national and international credit; will permit us to launch the large-scale projects to reverse the present tendency for decay; and to share with other nations, the joy of participation in common interests, in development, which means security for us all, and for generations to come.

Thank you.

Dialogue With LaRouche

Freeman: Earlier today, someone who actually clearly understands something about Lyn and about the way that Lyn functions, made a comment describing the actions of the LaRouche movement, and of Lyn in particular. And it's a very apt metaphor: What he said, is, "Some people who are involved in the game of politics, spend their entire lives trying to move mountains." He said, "Your boss is a little bit different." He said, "He's a realist. He looks at a mountain, and he says, 'I can't move that damned mountain.'" He said, "And he turns around, and instead, he moves the Earth under the mountain."

Why the Hostility Against Russia?

The first question, Lyn, is on the question of recent events in Russia, and it comes from someone who was recently over there. He says: "Lyn, many people in policy-making positions have, I think, misunderstood recent developments in Russia, as being explicitly anti-American, when in fact, my experience is that they are anything but that. It is true that Mr. Putin, in his address to his nation, delivered a clear message to those who have taken hostile action against the interests of Russia. But it seems to me that he also left the door wide open for collaboration between our two nations on many common interests, some of which you addressed in your remarks. Even in his declaration, that Russia would no longer abide by the CSCE [Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe] agreement, when the U.S. chooses not to. He also said that Russia was willing to consider a new approach to disarmament that both countries might find more relevant to the current world situation. I'm concerned about the perception of what Mr. Putin is doing. And I'm also concerned, because clearly there are individuals and institutions in the United States, who are taking actions, which by any measurement, can be deemed to be hostile to the Russian nation.

"I'd like you to comment on this, and also to comment on who it is who is taking those hostile actions, and why."

LaRouche: The United States achieved its freedom in a struggle which began in 1763, when a new policy of government emerged in England. This change occurred in February of 1763, in what was called the Peace of Paris. Now, the Peace of Paris was the result of an effort, orchestrated by a group centered in the British East India Company, of what was known as the Seven Years War. And the Seven Years War was a consequence of an earlier war, which was organized out of England, largely, and the Netherlands, against the French monarchy, through the complicity of a pig who was called Louis XIV. Who qualified as a pig: the way his bowel habits in the palace were an example of this, in the Versailles Palace, where he had no place to defecate, so he would do it in public, in front of his admiring subjects. This shows very bad taste.

Anyway: So, what happened is, the British had played a

game—or the Anglo-Dutch Liberal faction, which is associated with the Anglo-Dutch East India Company, had played a game—of winning wars the way Persia won a war against Athens, by getting Athens to destroy itself in the Peloponnesian War. The way Britain has repeatedly won wars against Europe, and to some degree the United States, by getting the Europeans to fight wars against themselves. The Seven Years War, for example, was set up by Britain, to get everybody in Europe, on the Continent, conducting a war against Prussia, Frederick the Great's Prussia. So, the British helped finance Prussia, in defending itself against wars against it by France, Russia, Austria-Hungary, and so forth. And since Frederick of Prussia was not exactly incompetent, he came out fairly well in the process.

But the Seven Years War was of this type: That the powers of Europe destroyed themselves by mutual warfare, orchestrated by the British, in which the British participated to some degree. They took over India, they took over Canada, and some other places, and established their superiority in naval power. So therefore, they won the war! The minute the British had won the war, which they had won partly with support from the Americans in North America, they turned against the people of what became the United States, with repressive measures to shut down technology, shut down industry, shut down large sections of agriculture and so forth. So, they established an empire: not the empire of the British monarchy, but the empire of the Anglo-Dutch East India Company.

The same thing happened later, in the Napoleonic Wars. France had been an ally of the United States in the American Revolution. A number of other countries in Europe had been sympathizers and partners of the United States, in launching the American Revolution and its successes. How'd the British play that? Well, first of all, the British controlled a Freemasonic faction in France and elsewhere, called the Martinist Freemasonry. And so, they orchestrated, from London, out of what had been created in 1782 as the British Foreign Office, they had set up a secret committee, which is like the dirty-tricks department of the British Foreign Office, headed by our dear friend [Jeremy Bentham]; who then directed the French Revolution! The Duke of Orleans was a British agent. Jacques Necker, his banker friend, was a British agent. The Siege of the Bastille was orchestrated by Philippe Égalité, on behalf of the candidacy for Prime Minister of France of Necker! The French Revolution was orchestrated by people like Danton and Marat, who were agents run out of London! Trained in London, and run out of London, and deployed into France as terrorist agents! The Robespierre faction was largely controlled by the same Freemasonic operation.

Napoleon Bonaparte, who had been an agent of Maximilien Robespierre, was picked by the Martinist Freemasonry, and given a new personality, modeled upon the Grand Inquisitor of Spain. And Napoleon, then, with a new personality, became the warfare agent, who despoiled all of Continental

Europe in the Napoleonic Wars, which were not wars, in the sense of ordinary wars: They were looting wars! Napoleon and his forces were out stealing! They tried to steal every place. The British played this! As typified by the Spanish war, which was a British trap for Napoleon.

So, what happened is, the character of Europe was changed by the British orchestration of wars in Europe, a model of which is the Persian Model, used to induce Athens, through the Cult of Delphi, through Sophistry, to destroy itself in the Peloponnesian War—and Athens never came back, as a result of that war.

What has been done to the United States in the Indo-China War of the 1960s, what is being done in Southwest Asia today, is the same thing: The British—because it was the Prime Minister of Britain, Tony Blair, who led in defining the lies, used by Cheney and others, and Cheney's practically an agent of Tony Blair, or the people who own Tony Blair—to get the United States into the Southwest Asia War. Which we had no business having! And keeping us there!—orchestrated from London.

The intent has been, at the same time, *to destroy the United States economy!* And we *have* been destroyed! We've been destroyed at the greatest rate under Bush. Our industries are gone! *We lost our automobile industry, which is the heart of our industry!* We are losing our agriculture, to ethanol! We're losing everything. We're an impoverished nation: all for the greater glory of Britain. And along comes this creep from the Council on Foreign Relations [Benn Steil] and proposes this new thing to destroy the United States. To uproot from this planet, anything that smells like Franklin Roosevelt, George Washington, or Abraham Lincoln.

So, when you're looking at this problem, that's what you have to understand. And we, as Americans, have to become patriotic again, not butt-kissers for the British. We got too many of those guys. When you're kissing a British butt, it's hard to see the world around you!

And that's what the problem is: The British are determined to induce us to destroy ourselves! That's not every Brit, but the relevant circles, the financier circles. And therefore, what do they intend us to do? They intend to create a state of war with the United States on one side, and Russia, China, and India on the other. And also at the same time, playing China, India, and Russia against each other.

So, Russia, which is aware of this—but some people in Iran are not, and they played some mistaken games as a result of that—says, “All right, we have no issue with the United States, no existential issue with the United States, as such. Why don't we cooperate with them?” Putin, since the beginning of when he was President of Russia, has said that repeatedly: It is Russia's policy to enter into cooperation with the United States, for the purpose of dealing with this world situation.

To end the danger of general warfare, by establishing



Russian Presidential Press and Information Office

Russian President Vladimir Putin has repeatedly emphasized his desire for cooperation with the United States, and would be ready to enter into a four-nation cooperative alliance with the U.S.A., India, and China. But he needs a partner in Washington who shares that perspective. Here, Putin appears with Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, in New Delhi on Jan. 25, 2007.

agreement on common interests of respectively *sovereign nation-states*: no globalization; common interests among respectively sovereign nation-states; no shoving anything down somebody's throat. And to find those issues on which our interests coincide, or are complementary; and thus, to establish long-term agreements, which means 25- to 50-year agreements, largely centered on economic programs, investment in common economic programs or mutual economic programs, to help the other nations, through cooperation, in developing; equitable agreements. And therefore, to tie the economic and other interests of the respective nations so much into one another, that they will not lightly start picking fights with each other, because they have a strong common interest in not having the fight, and therefore, they will resort to other methods to solve their differences, rather than warfare.

That's what every intelligent person who understands history in the world, understands today. We have passed the time, where we have to consider warfare as a *desirable instrument of policy*, for creating power over other nations, or other peoples. *That idea has to go, permanently!* Wars to defend yourself against an attack, to defend yourself against some predator, that's one thing. *But no wars for the purpose of an extension of an interest in gaining power!* Or maintaining power.

Every intelligent statesman in the world understands that. What we have, is we have the British interest that understands that: And *they understand that*—and I'll explain what the British interest is, because that has to be understood, too—because the British interest is in maintaining *an empire!* And

you can not maintain an empire, and their empire is not an old type of empire, it's a financial empire! It's a financier empire, not a flag empire. It's to control the world monetary-financial system, to have systems of bankers who are like suckers, predators, who are out sucking the blood of nations; and to maintain the right of the bloodsuckers to suck blood: That's the British Empire!

And if you have sovereign nation-states, which are powerful as groups of states, and they can say, "You can't suck our blood," the British Empire is dead! If you say, "We have to have a financial-monetary system which is equitable in terms of the interests of nations," the British Empire is dead. So therefore, it's the British Empire, which is actually the Anglo-Dutch Liberal empire—which includes Felix Rohatyn, which includes George Shultz, and so forth, as agents of this treasonous creature—that is the enemy.

The world, insofar as nation-states are aware of the importance of sovereignty, and the importance of peaceful cooperation among the nations, is in opposition to this. But by playing nations against each other, as the British played in the Seven Years War, or the Napoleonic Wars, or otherwise: They play one nation against the other, and thereby undermine and destroy national sovereignty, and the perception of national sovereignty, by this mutual warfare.

Therefore, warfare of that form, is the enemy of civilization. And those of us who understand that, understand that we must force the issue of intelligent cooperation, of the type among sovereign nation-states.

So therefore, if you don't understand the British are the enemy, you have a great deal of difficulty in understanding what the problem is. And if you think the British are our allies against some other country, you're a damned fool! Sometimes the British will come up with an idea which is a good idea, and it's worth supporting. Okay, on that basis, we'll deal with it. But on the idea of preserving a financier type of Venetian-style empire, like that of the period of the Crusades, which is what the British Empire is—that we don't tolerate. And therefore, there's where the problem lies.

The problem is the Anglophiles: Do you realize how much Anglophile sentimentality there is in the United States? Especially among the upper 20% of family-income brackets? What soft-headed suckers for a British lie they are? They like every-thing British—or British, as the case may be.

So that's where the problem lies. And the answer to that, is simply to proceed to make clear, as I'm attempting to make clear today, and by other means, *what the interest of the United States is now.* And let's fight for our *interest* as a

nation, and find partners who desire to cooperate with us, in fulfilling that interest. Which is also their interest. And I tell you, if you have 1.4 billion Chinese, over a billion Indians, a lot of other Asian countries' populations, sane people in Europe, the forces in South and Central America which are tied to us, and the people of the United States agreed on this, I think we can win that. And I think we can rally people to support one another against this British plot.

But if you don't do that, if you're soft on the British, you don't have a single chance of doing that.

I have British relatives, you know, I have lots of them. But the best of them came over here.

Youth Campaigning for Office

Freeman: Okay, the next question is on a slightly different topic. It says: "Lyn, your movement really put itself on the map in the 1980s, when thousands of ordinary citizens sought office as LaRouche Democrats. This past weekend, as I learned from the website, two members of the LaRouche Youth Movement, who I'd like to say represent a layer of young people who are anything but ordinary, sought and won positions in the California State Democratic Party, which is by far, the largest Democratic organization in the U.S.

"I'm wondering if this means that you are about to revisit the tactic of the '80s, but this time with a bit of a twist. My own political instincts, which are still worth a few bucks in this town, tell me that running a large number of qualified young people for public office might be the single most effective intervention that anybody can make in the upcoming Democratic Presidential campaign. That's my two cents, and I'd like to know what you think about it."

LaRouche: Well, the key to this, is, we have campaigns which depend too much on money, that money buys campaigns, rather than campaigns financing people who are working at them.

We're running a show type of campaigning, which is very expensive—you know, you raise money from whoever you raise money from, to buy advertising, mass advertising, which stinks, usually; where you're advised to shape your advertising by experts, so that it really won't address any issues.

For example: Look at each of the Presidential campaigns. Look at them now. Not *one of them* has said anything important. That is, they've said things that touch upon issues, so-called, or perception issues. But, they don't say, how're you going to get it. For example, Hillary said, "Well, when I go into office in 2009, I'll deal with the war in Iraq! I'll pull our troops out."

What's that? That's not dealing with the issue. How do you get them out, *now*? And as some people said: How many dead do you want between now and then? And we just had the highest rate of death of U.S. troops in any month in the recent period reported. How long do you want that to go on, in a war which you can not win? Because you're looking to defeat the enemy: And sometimes, somebody will turn around

and say, "We have met the enemy, and he is ourselves." That's what this is.

So therefore, we go to the financial angels, who usually are not angels but quite the contrary, and we ask them to contribute large sums of money as donations for campaigns. The money then goes to professionals and into advertising agencies, which specialize in this, and they run the politics. They brainwash the candidate. "Here's what you have to do. Look at this constituent, look at this one—you gotta do this, you gotta do this." Well, wait a minute, buddy! How about a new idea?! How about a new idea that is responsive to reality? Why do you want a slogan, instead of an idea? Why don't you address something? Because the campaigns are not addressed to the issues of the people. Now if the people are involved in a campaign, as we used to have clubhouse methods of campaigning in the United States, which is what we were doing in the 1980s essentially—that was really clubhouse politics, it wasn't big advertising campaigns. It was clubhouse politics. Ordinary citizens of this or that talent or background, were participating in running, and they were doing the campaigning. They were doing the policy work. They were relating themselves to the realities of life of the people they were addressing. And we had a great effect, relatively; we had more result, per dollar, than any other campaign! So we were getting more for less—why? Because we were doing the right thing.

So, yes, you're right, the issue is mass campaigning. Here's what we've got: We've got the Democratic Party base. The great part of the traditional Democratic Party base, which is farmers, working people, so forth, and some professionals—that part is easily accessed by us. We don't have any problem with that. We also have Republicans, who are nominal Republicans now, who share more of that view. As a matter of fact, many Republicans were once Reagan Democrats. And there's a reason for that. So, we really don't have a problem there. We have people who are not in political parties, but who are politically conscious, but just withdrawn from trust in any political party, or turned away from these parties because of corruption.

So therefore, if you organize on the mass base and show some action on issues, relevant, yes, you can build a mass movement. For example, the Cheney issue, the impeaching of Cheney is a mass issue. You probably have one of the biggest bases of support in politics right now, for the impeachment of Cheney. If you look at the impeachment of Cheney—look at the military question: How many families have been affected, in what degree, by the frictional effects of not only the war in Iraq on them, but the fact is, that this chintzy government we have, which spends money for all kinds of things, does not take care of its soldiers. It doesn't provide them with what they need. It doesn't take care of them when they're injured. It tries to chisel them out of their rights, as veterans, to cure the things they've suffered, from being soldiers; brutalizing their families. Is that good policy?



EIRNS/Philip Ulanowsky

LaRouche Democrats in a September 1983 campaign on Capitol Hill for the Strategic Defense Initiative, to end the threat of nuclear war. Real “clubhouse” politics, LaRouche stressed, means you involve citizens in the issues of grand politics, educating them so that they understand the cause of their problems, and how to fix them. “That, to me, is real politics.”

Therefore, people who understand that, will think about: Hey, these guys, they thought they were working for the country! You send them over there—you *lied to get them in that war!* They died! You liar! You killed them with your damned lies! You sent them over there without protection, you wanted to save money, because you wanted to give it to Cheney, Cheney’s friends, for Halliburton. You looted the United States to pay off Halliburton and other similar firms! We got sick, we were injured, we came back; we went to the hospital, we couldn’t get care! We’re veterans, we’re injured, we can’t get health care to deal with the problems.

Our families are suffering. You sent us over there—you lose money, because we can’t get enough to support our families when we are over there fighting these wars!

We weren’t trained for this kind of war! We’re state guard, we’re National Guardsmen, we’re Reservists, we’re not trained for this! You sent us over there, without being trained for the job! And we got killed, and our families suffered, and we lost our house, we lost this, we lost that. . . *because of YOU!*

And you say, we’ve got to be patriotic, and suffer for the continuation of this war?

Think of how many parts of the country are affected, directly or indirectly by this kind of pattern: of a war, fought too long, that should not have begun.

Then think of all the other issues: the health-care issue, the pensions issue; think about what happened to the state of Michigan, the state of Ohio, the state of Indiana, alone, as a result of the *failure of the Congress to support me!*—on the issue of the emergency action on the auto industry: To convert

part of the auto industry that isn’t being used, and convert it to save it! For what we do need, which is infrastructure development: rivers, all kinds of things, that need the kind of high-technology engineering capability, that was buried in the auto industry. Which is now thrown into waste or the garbage dump.

And this affects the communities! It affects the people of the United States! Where they live, in gut issues of their personal lives. What you have to do, is connect the *gut* issues, that they feel and experience in their personal life, and show them the connection to policy-making on a national or world level. Then they can respond.

They don’t respond, because they don’t know *how* to respond: They say, “What the hell are we going to do? Is there anything we can do about this? Is this just going to keep going, on and on and on, when we’ll never be able to do anything about it?” You’ve got to show them a connection. Where’s the hot button, where do you go? What’s the button you push? How do you understand this stuff? What do you do to fix it? And that’s the problem.

So therefore, yes, you have to engage the people for two reasons: First of all, you need a popular base, otherwise, you can’t really win elections in an honest way. Secondly, if you don’t bring people in the population in depth into fighting out these issues, they will never understand these issues. Most of our people out there *don’t understand* what the issues are. They don’t understand what the cause of these problems is. They don’t know where the handle is, that you can pull to fix it.

When you get them involved in political campaigns on the base level, and you bring grand politics, on the national

and international level, down to the base level, then, the people who are participating in the campaigns, become the vehicle by which you educate the population around them.

And that, to me, is real politics.

Video Games and the Blacksburg Shooting

Freeman: . . . Lyn, we have a number of questions that were submitted on the mass shooting at Blacksburg that took place a couple of weeks ago. This question is actually from the staff director of the Congressional Women's Caucus, but I'm taking some liberties with it, because we've gotten a number of questions on this. She says: "Mr. LaRouche, many people have responded to the tragedy at Blacksburg with calls for stronger gun laws. While I think we can all agree that individuals with a history of mental health problems should not have access to weapons, I have trouble seeing how strengthening such laws would have prevented the Blacksburg tragedy. I've seen members of your organization around town, sporting signs blaming Dick Cheney," she said, "which I don't quite understand. I also have looked at your remarks, although I admit that I have not looked at them in depth, regarding that tragedy, and video games. I noticed that you have now called to make those video games illegal."

She said, "I have some thoughts on that, and I'd like your view." She said, "Baby Boomers were the lab rats in a social experiment to examine the effects of hallucinogenic drugs when used on a broad scale. I personally believe that the entire nation is still suffering the damage of those experiments. I think that if you're actually serious about making these games illegal, you are probably in for the political fight of your life."

She says, "On the one hand, the sums of money involved are enormous. Second, if what you're saying is correct, there is also an explicit political agenda involved in the promotion of these games. And finally, many young people are, if not addicted to these games, passionately committed to their right to play them. It seems to me that the only way such a campaign could succeed, and the only way to wean our young people from these games is, if you reach out and convince young people that, in fact, they are—once again—being used as lab rats by people who they would otherwise perceive as their enemies. I'm not addressing this to you as a neat trick or spin, I happen to think that it is the actual character of this, but I was wondering if you would discuss the entire question a little bit more."

LaRouche: You have two issues here, which converge;



EIRNS/Wesley Irwin

A questioner said that if LaRouche is serious about making video games illegal, "you are probably in for the political fight of your life." First of all, enormous sums of money are involved. Second, "many young people are, if not addicted to these games, passionately committed to their right to play them."

two crucial issues of strategic policy. This is not a local social issue; this is a strategic issue. Going back into the 1970s, as a byproduct of the rush of euphoria around some of the Nixon Administration, you had the presentation as by Huntington, in a book called *The Soldier and the State*, of a policy which was not original to him, but which was something he made a book about, which was already in the works. The intention was at that point, a military policy which became associated with Cheney as of 1989, when Cheney was Secretary of Defense, of this reform in military affairs, which was actually the idea which has been in progress ever since, and Felix Rohatyn is one of the promoters of this, along with George Shultz, to give you some idea of who's behind it, and why some Democrats don't like to talk about it. Because they get money from George Shultz, or from Felix Rohatyn.

So, the policy was to eliminate the military of governments, and to take the logistical aspect of support of military affairs, and turn it over to private interests, such as *Halliburton*, as in Iraq. The greatest expense is not for the military as such; it's for Halliburton and similar companies, who get bonanzas, and high rates and so forth, for doing military jobs.

But the idea was to eliminate the military as a governmental function, a traditional form of military as a governmental function, and to replace it with something like the worst phase of the Roman legions. And the Roman legions, once the Roman Empire was established, were nothing but assassination squads, and extermination squads, like the Nazi SS, later. The SS-type troops.

Now, there was a scientific question that came in this, already in this period: How do you condition a human being to become a stone killer? Who can kill and kill and kill, and not see the face of the human being as human when they shoot, as this guy down there in Blacksburg. Well, they developed it, and the technique was originally developed for the U.S. military, for a special military training program, for special infantry, and *then* was spilled out for private entertainment by youth. It was also used to train police officers—

For example, you had a guy in the Bronx, came out of his house, a perfectly respectable citizen of African-American designation [Amadou Diallo]. He came out of his house, and was surrounded by cops, and they asked for some identification. He reached for his hip pocket to get his wallet, and they put 41 bullets into him. He had no weapon, and he was not guilty of anything. Now, this was the result of the kind of training given to police officers, of a special type, so that they shoot that way; they empty their gun. One of the key weapons for this, of course, is the Glock, which has a high magazine capacity. So, you come in, and it was used down here by this Cho [Seung Hui]. Bang! Bang! Bang! Bang! Bang! And about a 50% kill ratio. Systematically, a brainwashed zombie.

Now, the technique that's used, was developed especially from 2000 on. In 2000, you had a crisis in the so-called tech industry, of Microsoft and so forth. They were in danger, because the flood of money, the wall of money which was being poured into the Y2K project stopped, and so all these computer companies were in trouble on their growth perspectives, because the flood of money that had gone in earlier to the Y2K project was stopped. Now, they suddenly discovered that these games, these killer games, were a good alternative source of profit. And the shape of the development of the computer industry technology since that time, has depended increasingly, on development of computer technologies for killer games. Killer games are one of the biggest sources of income of the computer industry, the growth income of the computer industry. Which is why a Democratic supporter and funder, like Microsoft, is one of the biggest backers of one of the most dangerous and deadly of these games. This is where the computer industry gets its money!

So now you have a combination of your trained masses of the population, as ready to go into the military to become a new kind of killer, as specified in *The Soldier and the State* by Huntington, from the 1970s, and you've got them on the street. You've got millions of young men who are trained killers, some of whom never touched a weapon. You have cases of—a boy in one case, for example, a young boy, not yet in his teens, who picked up a pistol for the first time, and shot with deadly precision, and killed. He had never pulled a trigger before, but he had pulled the trigger on a video game. And that's the way this thing works.

Yes, this guy Cho, he did some training on a target range, but his basic training and personality was destroyed, as it was,

by a video game! And it was a Microsoft video game, chiefly.

So, therefore, the two things converge. On the one side you had the initial thrust which was simply *The Soldier and the State*, to eliminate the regular military of soldiers with a conscience, who are the instrument of society, to produce SS-type killers of soldiers *without conscience*, like the SS who killed the Jews and others in the concentration camps—same mentality. How do you mass produce this? It's not so easy; human beings do not like to kill human beings. Snipers do not like to be a sniper after the first time they do it. The revulsion, the reaction is strong. How do you brainwash them so they become a zombie who can kill and kill and kill and kill without feeling? A so-called Mafia killer. How do you produce a Mafia-killer type, who kills on order, and never has any compunction, and likes to add a fillip to it, as you do with these games. Like the cop-killing game—behead the cops after you kill them. You had a case like this just recently; three cops were killed as a result of a guy playing that game.

So, on the one hand, it's the idea of the reform of military affairs—eliminate the military, *privatize* the military—like the SS, the Nazi SS—and then recruit to this new kind of military, by reaching out in this police training, and into the civilian population generally, to get young people of military-recruitment age, and train them in the killer techniques, which mean that they can march from the game into the legions out there killing people in various parts of the world, without really shifting gears.

Now, do we think this is a crime? *The promotion of this kind of operation with these intentions is itself a crime against humanity; it's a Nuremberg crime!* And people should be given their Nuremberg indictment notices now, who participate in doing this.

This also tells us something about the society in which we live. It tells us a great deal about Cheney, because Cheney has been the key instrument in this. Not only Cheney, but Felix Rohatyn. Felix Rohatyn, the Middlebury monster, from Middlebury, Vermont. A center of racism; *a traditional center of racism in the United States*, in Vermont. And a center of fascism in Vermont. And Felix Rohatyn, who is a graduate of that place, but also some other things more Satanic. Felix Rohatyn is the key *sponsor* of this program in the private sector. He's a fascist! He comes trained by the same people who were behind Hitler in Europe, from France. So, this tells you that in our country, we have a Nazi SS type in power, and Cheney is simply a symptom of that. George Shultz is a symptom of that. The United States putting Pinochet into power in Chile, and backing the Operation Condor, Nazi-like murders in the Southern Cone is an expression of that. So therefore, we have to recognize this is not a social problem, which has to be treated as a social problem, like the drug problem. This is a *crime against humanity*, and those who participate in the crime should be notified: "This is a crime against humanity, and we have the following information about you. Do you want to quit?"



EIRNS/Dan Sturman

White House photo/Joyce Boghosian

George Shultz, Felix Rohatyn, and Dick Cheney are key instruments in bringing fascism to America—the fascism of which video games are an instrument for brainwashing the population. “It’s a crime against humanity!” said LaRouche.

A Moratorium on Home Foreclosures

Freeman: The next question is from a senior Democratic staff director on the House side—her committee is directly in a position to deal with some of these questions—and she says: “Lyn, given the scale of the crisis in the mortgage and mortgage-backed securities markets, and the numbers of foreclosures that we can expect, I know that you’ve said that no state efforts to stop foreclosures will work; I understand though, that you have called for a moratorium on foreclosures. My question is, how exactly would this work? And also, what would the response of the financial community to such a proposal be?”

LaRouche: Well, the response of the financial community is not too important, because we are at a point, as I’ve indicated today in my principal remarks earlier, that the financial system in its present form is finished. It has been thoroughly criminalized, in many of its respects, at least morally criminalized, and otherwise. Therefore, the opinion of the financial community, except for giving information which may be useful for our purposes, is no longer of much interest. We have to put the entire financial community in receivership. That means, that we don’t shut things down; we may shut some things down—gambling casinos, of course, will be immediately shut down; immediately. The gambling industry; shut down. That will help a lot, and it will also help to give a jolt to some people to stop being prostitutes, because if you gamble, you’re a prostitute. A certain guy from New York may not like that—Donald Trump may not like me for that, but I don’t think he likes me anyway, so it’s no loss. I would say, “You’re fired, Donald. No, you’re fired. I’m saying it to

you now, Donald, directly, you’re fired. Your time has gone.”

Now, what are we going to have to do? You have to do a financial reorganization. Now, what do you want to do? You don’t want any instability, any social instability; that’s number one. You say, “Okay, you occupy a house, right? The foreclosure time has come. What happens? You stay there.” “What about the budget?” “Well, we’re going to put it all to reorganization. We’ll list it as one of the houses which may have some asset value in it.” We’re going to look at all the cases. We’re going to shut down the mortgage industry, essentially, in its present form. We’re also going to put the banking system into receivership. What does that mean? If we don’t put it into receivership, the banks are going to go under. The banks of the United States do not control the United States. The Cayman Islands, the British Empire’s Cayman Islands, are the dominant factor in the hedge funds, and the hedge funds are the dominant factor presently, in the U.S. banking system. The hedge funds virtually *own* the banking system, either by debt relationships or otherwise. So, therefore, what we want to do is keep the banks *alive*, because that’s where the normal course of industry and so forth, and people are involved, and communities. So, we’re going to freeze it. What do we do?

The measure we have to take is to declare the Federal Reserve System in bankruptcy, in government receivership in bankruptcy. Now, the Constitution provides the means for this. If it’s bankrupt, then the authority of the U.S. government, in respect to our currency and banking, comes into play. So, the Federal Reserve System, as a system which has been mismanaged, especially by the most recent chairman, “Green-



EIRNS/Starr Valenti

A financial reorganization would shut down the gambling industry right away, which Donald Trump may not like, but never mind. "I would say, 'You're fired, Donald. No, you're fired. I'm saying it to you now, Donald, directly, you're fired. Your time has gone.' " Shown here, Trump's Taj Mahal Casino in Atlantic City, N.J.

spin," that thing is put in receivership; because it made a mess of things, and the place is bankrupt. So, therefore, if the banking system of the United States is bankrupt, then the Federal government is the only agency which has the authority to deal with that. So, the Federal government puts the banking system into receivership. How? By putting the Federal Reserve System into receivership. Now, what you do is, you tell the bankers you don't shoot, who didn't commit a crime, you say, "You stay there!" You say, "Freeze this! Everything is now under government supervision."

Our concern is that things that have to happen immediately through banking will happen. That financing of this, and financing of that, and so forth, the credit system—that will be there; that will be guaranteed by the government. But we'll manage it, we'll reorganize it; we're going to *write down*, eventually, a lot of this debt. We're going to cancel a lot of this debt. We're going to cancel entire categories of debt, which are nothing but gambling debts. We're going to have a banking system, which the American people and the industries and the states need, so they can continue to do the healthy business that they normally do, in a normal way. We simply say, "You may be bankrupt"—we did this in the 1930s, on a lesser scale, but it's the same principle. "You're bankrupt, but you sit there, because you're there to *serve the community* on behalf of the United States and its people. You stay on the job, and you do the things that you should do. And the things that you can't do, you won't do; and you won't make these disbursements, because we're going to have to investigate this thing and decide who gets paid and who doesn't, and how much." As you do in any bankruptcy proceeding, a constructive bankruptcy proceeding, you're going to decide who gets paid, and who doesn't. And there are going to be a lot of

trillions of dollars that are not going to be paid, *ever!* Because a lot of this was fake.

So, we're going to decide what was true, and what was fake. And what is true will be honored as truthful value should be honored, and claims should be honored. And what was fake, is fake. That's it! And that's the way you approach it, because we can't have people, we can't have massive evictions. We can't have the destruction of most lives; we can't turn people into lice or rats, running across the country looking for something to eat. You can't have the destruction of local communities. You can't have it. This moral question is outstanding. You've got to say, you thought you had bought into the United States, you thought you were part of our laws, part of our way of life. You are! And that's what is going to stay.

Some other things are going to change. And what should be repaid, will be eventually repaid. So, we'll just freeze things until we can sort it out. And in the meantime, life will go on. The money you need on credit, and deserve, you will get. The house you live in, you keep. If you are an honest person, and you have not done anything wrong, you are not going to be penalized. We need you; we need you in the community. We need you to have a secure family life. We don't want your children to go crazy; get drunk, do drugs, all this stuff.

So, you have to think of human values. Don't think of so-called rules made by some people. The fundamental principle of the U.S. Constitution, is expressed in the Preamble of the Constitution. That is the moral law of the United States, which is the highest law of the United States, the highest law of the Constitution. Every other feature of the Constitution is subordinate to that principle. The same principle is expressed in the Declaration of Independence, although with less elaborate effectiveness. Leibniz's concept is presented *against* John Locke. Remember, the U.S. Constitution, from the beginning, was a refutation and rejection of John Locke. Slavery was based on John Locke; that was the law of slavery, that was the law of the Confederacy. So, we don't accept slavery, but we do accept the fact that the government is the one that is responsible to ensure the continuation of the General Welfare for *ourselves* and *our posterity*. That's the fundamental law that commands the U.S. government, constitutionally. And we find ways within the structure of the Constitution otherwise to realize that objective. We have bankruptcy? Okay. The law of the General Welfare, what was called in ancient Greek *agapē*, takes over.

Cheney and Gore—Partners in Crime?

Sky Shields: The next question was received over the Internet. It's from a Mr. Derek, and it reads: "First of all, I'd like to extend congratulations to Quincy O'Neal, and Wynneal Inocentes for their victories here in California. I'd also like to thank you, Lyn, for your wonderful young people,



EIRNS

“Al Gore” and “Dick Cheney” at the Democratic Party Convention in San Diego, April 27, 2007. What common ground do the two of them share? They’re both fascists, and they both stink.

who took control of this convention, and showed us all the way to impeachment. There was not a single person in attendance who could deny that it was in fact the LaRouche Youth that set the tone for the entire weekend, and directly forced those of us in the party leadership to put the removal of Dick Cheney on the table. My question is as follows: While I was at the convention, I noticed two jubilant figures frolicking about the halls and creating quite a stir. When I got close enough, I realized that these two boisterous friends were Dick Cheney and Al Gore. This was a stroke of genius on the part of your young people, and it left hundreds of onlookers at the convention completely confused and fascinated. For those who don’t remember what Al Gore is, and what he stood for, would you care to enlighten us on how he and Dick Cheney might find any common ground? Thanks. Derek.”

LaRouche: Well, they’re both fascists. Essentially, it’s true, that Al Gore—and I try to get it out of the people—did you ever hear this song, this country song from Tennessee about the company store [“Sixteen Tons”]? Now, who owned the company store? Who owned the company that ran the company store, which was made notorious by this song? The company store? Al Gore, personally. Al Gore is, essentially, a fascist. And he comes from the Tennessee swamps by pedigree. He is also a confirmed racist; he’s done things which he is guilty of as hell. In Africa, he’s a racist; he’s a killer racist in Africa. He’s also listed as a Democrat; so are many leading members of the Ku Klux Klan, and he comes from that particular pedigree. I don’t know if it’s mint juleps or something else.

I was involved in the training of troops in Texas during

World War II for a time, and we had people from all over the country—from the swamps of Brooklyn and the slums of Tennessee—to train, and I can tell you, they were a bit of a problem. They’re crooked as hell. And I got to know the type. Recently, a couple of years ago, I was travelling through an area of northern Alabama into northern Mississippi, and I ran into police officers and others, and I looked at their faces. I recognized them as the same types that I had recognized as hard-core racists from my days at Camp Barkley, Texas in 1944, where we tried to train such types. We tried to toilet-train them, among other things. It’s true.

And Al Gore is perfectly of that type. He’s got the record; he is that. He got it honestly from his father, and this is the problem.

Cheney is the same thing. Cheney is the lineman they wouldn’t let him climb the pole. He’s too incompetent to be trusted up a pole. A fat slob, a football hero of his high school, who qualified as a bum, who was picked up out of the gutter by his wife, who is known for her bad taste, and eventually crawled his way into a position of great wealth in Halliburton, as a thug. He has no brains, he’s a thug; no particular intelligence, but he’s a thug, he’s an enforcer. And he’s used as an instrument, as a part of the package together with poor George Bush, who can not be blamed for anything, because I don’t know that he even knows who he is. And that’s the kind of situation. This guy is no damn good. And anyone who has been in politics in the United States as a whole, as I have been, who’s had the chance to meet different kinds of people in our country, our fair land, from different parts, and has gotten to know the various types that exist. You walk in and you smell

this thing, and you know what you're dealing with. I can not understand how *anyone* can be dumb enough not to know what Al Gore is after a fairly short exposure to some samples of his behavior.

A Casino Economy

Shields: This is another question received via e-mail. This is from Sue Daniels, the financial secretary-treasurer of the Smith County Federation of Labor, and the former vice president of the Texas AFL-CIO, from Frankston, Texas. Her question is: "Lyn, I am perplexed. Why is the stock market going higher and higher each day, breaking records, while all our industry and standard of living is going to Hell at the same time? We are losing hundreds of thousands of good, high-paying jobs, foreclosures are skyrocketing, the world is going to Hell in a hand basket, and the Dow Jones is breaking records each day. What do *you* think about this situation?"

LaRouche: Well, you should recognize, being in labor, that employment in industries and agriculture has declined, and that casinos are on the rise. The stock market, U.S. stock market, is not a reflection of the economy; it's a casino. And it's run up, and it's run down. Right now, the casino is being controlled from London, not from New York. The way it works now, is that the dominant financial interest in the world today, is centered in London, not in necessarily the City of London itself, but in the British Empire. For example, the largest hedge-fund operation in the world today, is run out of the Cayman Islands. The Cayman Islands is the center controlled directly by the British monarchy.

You take the case of Spain. You have two banks, the Bank of Bilbao, and Santander, which are the biggest controllers, not only of the real estate bubble in Spain itself, which is now blowing up, but also are the biggest looters of South America, especially Brazil, Argentina, and so forth; those countries. It's a looter. And this is around the world. Hedge funds today and the finance associated with them, control the world. The stock market of the United States is nothing but a joke. It's an ancillary of this casino. It's a subject of the hedge funds; it is *not* a representative of corporate production, productive corporations or of banking inside the United States.

The banks of the United States themselves are the bodies which are being sucked dry by the hedge funds. The hedge funds are eating up the industries of the world, running away and leaving them like empty husks. And the hedge funds are going to go down. *But* in the meantime, the Queen of England, with these bunch of bloodsuckers called hedge funds, running out of little boxes instead of even offices in the Cayman Islands, is controlling the world, or most of it. And so therefore, what happens is, the British are now hovering on a decision, and the decision is whether or not to collapse the U.S. economy and U.S. dollar. So therefore, for the moment, in order to prop up the U.S. dollar, which is already ready to collapse totally, they prop up the stock market, not by value, but by

speculation, by bids. It's not real. It's like betting in a gambling casino. That's what the hedge funds are; it's betting in a kind of gambling casino. The world has been turned from a production economy to a gambling casino economy.

What did they do? They looted the auto industry. They looted it! Did they buy it, did they put something into it, to buy it, that was corresponding to the value of the industry? No, they looted it, they stole it! They parked the money, the profit from the stealing, in this place, then that place. They leverage the apparent value of stocks, which don't have that value; if you try to close out on them, and try to find out what their value is, they evaporate. So the whole thing is highly artificial.

But the key thing now is that the British have not yet decided to sink the U.S. dollar. And therefore, they prop it up, politically, temporarily, and try to manipulate the U.S. public by saying, "Oh the stock market's going up! The stock market's going up!" It's like watching a roulette wheel. "The stock market's going up!"

Can We Still Save the Auto Industry?

Freeman: Okay, the next question, Lyn, comes from Michael Balls, who is from Saginaw, Mich. He's on the executive board of UAW Local 699, from the CAP [Community Action Program] program there. He's also on the board of directors of the Wanigas Federal Credit Union, and he's also a part of Big Brothers of Saginaw and Bay counties. He says, "Mr. LaRouche, I have several related questions for you. One is, do you have a plan for the United States to do something, even now at this late date, that can salvage the auto industry? I'm in Saginaw and we are an auto town, and we're really hurting. Toyota is taking over, GM is losing market share, and we're losing jobs. For every auto worker in the United States who's put out of work, five additional jobs are lost. Now, Delphi is demanding that all auto jobs be downgraded from \$26 an hour to \$14 an hour, and this will further drive down living standards here. The housing market is dying, not only here, but all over the state of Michigan.

Furthermore, people who have no hope have the tendency to turn to dope and to liquor. So we've seen young people, and others as well, more involved than ever with drugs and suffering from problems of hopelessness and low self-esteem. They feel that the future has been taken away from them. I've been a long-time member of Big Brothers in the county, and I have to admit that I am at a total loss as to what to tell these young people who I mentor. What is your message for them?"

LaRouche: Well, first of all, we've got to demonstrate—as I think we tried to demonstrate in California recently—that there is a power turning loose and building up in the United States, which gives hope. This is particularly necessary after the shameless behavior of the Congress, particularly the Senate, with respect to my proposals for dealing with the auto industry crisis, from the beginning of 2005. Here we were

involved in the fight to save Social Security, which was conducted successfully. But then, on the second issue, which I raised in February of that year, on this auto industry threat of shutting down, they did nothing. Less than nothing. They didn't want to interfere with the hedge funds. And this was international, not just national.

Now, what I proposed at the time, as you may recall, was that it was obvious that the auto industry was overbuilt, as an auto industry. There had been a lot of fakery to maintain the charade of growth in it, but it wasn't there, because it wasn't in the economy, and there was too much dependency on the automobiles in the United States anyway, particularly with the way we were getting congestion—

Take the whole area of Loudoun County here in Virginia. It was insane! I warned that in 1983-'84 that what they were doing was insane. You're developing a situation where you have housing, housing, housing, housing, housing speculation. How do you support the housing? You make people travel from West Virginia to the Washington, D.C. area to work every day, back and forth; you get housing congestion, you try to maintain facilities to support the housing area, you have no local industries, no places of employment locally, no development whatsoever. You're putting up shacks where they're putting tacks in that aren't even aimed properly—the whole thing may peel down and go down on you—they're going up to \$700,000 average now; they will come down to maybe \$200,000 or less. The bankruptcy rate is in there, it's all over the place.

So, what we've done is, we've had an insane structural approach to the United States, based on speculation as in housing, while destroying agriculture and industry. In other words, the way you run an economy is, as you see in the state of Michigan, when it was functioning, despite the auto industry dominance. You had areas where communities were self-sustaining. And you could travel a short distance of less than half an hour each day to and from work, and from your functions, or you had ways of public transportation you could get around without an automobile, and you had a self-sustaining profitable economy, locally. And you would check-board a state with local economies which were self-sustaining, and then you would put in there large economies which would have a relationship to these local economies. And generally, you would divide the thing into divisions, where you would move the divisions one after the other because if you got too much congestion, then you find you've got a different kind of loss of economy. So to have economy, you don't take an area and say, let's make this a housing development area for the whole county, transforming an agricultural county into this thing with no sewage system in it to speak of. That's what they did. And now expecting it to save itself.

Now what's happened is, the housing level comes down from the \$700,000 bracket per unit, is aiming down towards the \$200,000 level, where it will probably bottom out, but then who's going to pay the taxes? Because the tax-revenue

base is based on the real estate speculation and the habitation, it's not based on sources of income. And there will be no income to maintain the tax-revenue base, in the state or in the county. You will have a panic disintegration.

So my proposal was very simple in anticipating this nonsense going on. What do you do? Well, simply, you look at this productive capacity which is already here. You've got communities, you've got people in them who are skilled. The community is somewhat balanced. It has schools, all these kinds of facilities. You have a state which regionally is balanced. Stay where you are! Don't move! Live where you live! Work where you work!

What do you do? You take the industries which are producing automobiles or components of them, and you say, what else can you produce? If we're producing too many automobiles to sustain this industry, what else do we produce? What about some water systems? The whole Ohio/Mississippi River is not developed. The whole system is breaking down. Who can make the things that fix that industry? Well, the automobile industry, machine-tool sector, can design anything for that or a great number of other things. Who can design new mass-transit systems, and build them? The automobile industry, machine-tool capacity. All industries could be developed that way. How about some nuclear power plants? Oh, the same industry can make most of the components for that too. So therefore, we have, at present, great needs for products which are not automobiles; we have people who are employed where they are. We want to keep them employed at that skill, at that present social standard of living, at least, and give them new product to make which they can make rather quickly. A good set of design engineers, assembled in that industry, can produce almost anything, within a year. It'd take them about a year to go to the drawing boards and make a new product that works, from design.

So therefore, why do we let that thing go down? Well, because—you now have to get at the cause of the problem. The cause of the problem was not inherent in some process, some lawful process within the communities. It was inherent in what was going on in Washington! There was a decision to deindustrialize the United States. There was a decision to ship the auto industry out of the United States, into other countries, and to eliminate, even when you *do* produce automobiles in the United States, don't let them be produced by U.S. corporations. They have to be produced by foreign corporations, *in* the United States, not U.S. corporations. So, you fire U.S. people, or you downgrade them to one-third of the income they were getting, to work for a foreign corporation, because they're begging for jobs and they'll take the pay cut. That's what they did to us.

So the problem here is essentially a perception of national interests and justice, in the sense of caring about our people, in the sense of what the alternatives are that exist to deal with the problem which they wouldn't deal with, because Felix Rohatyn wouldn't allow them. I know in particular, Felix

Rohatyn campaigned, in the Spring of 2004-2005, against me on this issue. His argument was, we don't want another Franklin Roosevelt ever again! These are Franklin Roosevelt methods, that's what he's proposing, and you get every now and then, some guy comes up, a *crank* like Franklin Roosevelt, a crisis comes that makes a mess like a stupid government, like this government, and the danger is that someone like *him*, who is potentially a new Franklin Roosevelt, will come in and do the same kind of thing that Franklin Roosevelt did. And that campaign against me, by him and by others, was on that basis, And he's a fascist! Well, naturally, him being a fascist and me being me—we don't get along too well!

But, that's the problem. This was not a lawful problem, which developed autonomously, synthetically, whatever, from inside the United States. It was a problem that was brought in by international interests, which were determined to destroy the United States, and they're destroying it by stripping it of our industries, of our agriculture, and our basic economic infrastructure.

It's being done deliberately! We are being murdered as a nation! And therefore, we stand up on our hind legs and say—but to stand on your hind legs, you've got to specify the alternative to what they're doing to you. My alternative is, go back to the same thing. While many of these people are still where they were, working, living, let us simply have the government step in with a credit program; let us have an infrastructure-building program. Let us take our requirement for a national transportation system, not rail but something better than rail—which we can do. Let's deal with the problem of a shortage of power. Let's deal with the problem that we can't get safe drinking water out of a faucet in most parts of the country anymore! Take care of the problem that we don't have enough fresh water anyway in most parts of the country to deal with the needs in that area. Take care of many other problems which we can take care of, by launching the industries which will pay for themselves over the cycle of their life. Put our people back to work for the missions which our people are capable of doing. Rebuild this country as what it was before these swine started to destroy it, especially from Nixon on. We have been destroyed, deliberately, by a financier, a foreign-based financier interest, beginning with the Nixon Administration itself, and what followed. And that has become our tradition. Why don't we just assert ourselves and say, screw you! We are going to have our country back again.

Why Is Sudan Under Such Attack?

Freeman: Lyn, I'm going to move away from some domestic questions, and entertain some questions that have been submitted by people here in the audience from other parts of the world.

This is a question from someone associated with a local consulting operation called Executive Research Associates, and the question is, "Mr. LaRouche, why is the Washington leadership, both Democrat and Republican, so hell-bent on

destroying the nation of Sudan?"

LaRouche: There was once a fat man called Lord Kitchener. And in 1898, he took an army of Egyptians down, to get revenge for defeat of a British interest. There was a fellow called "Chinese Gordon," who had been the local honcho and general jerk in that area, and the local constituencies had assembled themselves, and they had killed Chinese Gordon, and I had the privilege one day of standing in a building, which was the entry-way of a building, with stairs going both ways; and going up one wall, on one stairwell, was a plaque, and the plaque commemorated the place where the local inhabitants of the place had shot the hell out of Chinese Gordon. That was also the building where George H.W. Bush slept one time, when he was Vice President, or President of Vice, or whatever that was.

So, I know Sudan fairly well. Sudan is geographically the largest country in Africa. It is largely arid country, but it is also an integral part of the entire Nile system, which runs officially from what is called Lake Victoria (which is like giving the name of a urinal to a large lake), and runs up—there's the White Nile, which joins the Blue Nile, and becomes the Nile generally, which goes all the way to the sea. And this is the area of an important water agreement between Egypt and Sudan and some other countries, particularly Ethiopia, in that area. It's an area which the British have managed, from below Victoria, Tanzania and so forth, all the way up on the eastern side of Africa. It's an extension of the operation of the British Africa operation from South Africa before. It is also of geopolitical significance in the sense of controlling all of Africa, and also part of the control of the whole Southwest Asia complex.

It has potential. Its main problem is water. There's a lot of water there, in the southern part of the base of the Nile area, which could be managed. Also, of course, with modern nuclear power, fission power, we can generate a marginal increment of water in areas of agriculture, and any significant increment of the water supply in Sudan in certain areas would result actually in a very large improvement in the conditions of life of the whole area. Because it has a certain potential, and when you add one element that's missing in a marginal potential, that turns the whole area which is desert, into something which is productive. And that's the case there.

We have people from Sudan, and adjoining areas, who are experts in that area and know exactly how and what to do, given the resources. All it needs is this one boost, and it will pull it over the top and it can begin to go upward rather than down.

And the problems there, are largely, since the beginning, since Kitchener's time, what Kitchener did—or the British did under Kitchener—they put one local tribe in the South, and these are not really tribes in the normal sense. What happened is you had people who were driven out of adjoining parts of Africa, would flee into a swamp area where they were fleeing from getting killed, and they formed associations, like



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Lyndon and Helga LaRouche in Khartoum, Sudan, in 1996, in front of the Presidential Palace, with Dr. Shingeti of the Office of the President. The Sudanese have a plaque commemorating the spot where local inhabitants shot “Chinese Gordon,” the British honcho there at the end of the 19th Century.

gangs, which are called tribes. So the British, in their occupation of the area, after doing the obscenity of naming the lake of the area Victoria—I mean, what a thing to do to a lake—but they managed the area, by taking this area of these little people, so-called, in this area of southern Sudan, and they played one against the other, and against the Sudan as a whole. That’s been their policy ever since 1898 under Kitchener. At one time, it was the Dinka tribe that was the controller of all of Sudan. Then they overthrew the Dinka tribe, which still stayed there, and got another tribe in. Then they went with various kinds of operations which were ethnic types of operations of control and management and conflict. Managed conflict, one of the tricks of colonialism.

So, in this process, you got an agreement. George Bush, when he became President, promised Sudan that things were going to be much better in Sudan under George W. Bush than they had been under Clinton. I warned my friends in Sudan at the time—I had a meeting there in January of 2001—and I warned them when they said, no, things are going to be better with the Republicans under Bush now. We have guarantees. I said, don’t be suckers! They’re going to destroy your country. Guess what’s happened to Sudan since January 2001? They’ve almost destroyed the country. U.S. operations. The reason they hated Clinton was not because of Bill Clinton, but because of—guess who? The Vice President, Gore. Remember, Gore was the guy, when Clinton was in trouble during this impeachment period, who organized the bombing of a pharmaceutical plant, the only pharmaceutical plant in Sudan. Gore also, in terms of Central Africa, around Lake Victoria, Uganda and so forth, together with Susan Rice and

so forth, they were among the worst pigs in the kinds of operations they ran in Africa and against the adjoining countries. Horrible massacres in that area were organized by interests which included Gore, as well as George H.W. Bush, who took out a gold mine out of this operation in Zaire. That kind of thing.

So the game is that! You take an issue like this part of Africa, and you have to admit that Gore as Vice President was a criminal on Africa policy. He’s a criminal today! His whole program, this thing he’s pushing on Global Warming, targets Africa for genocide! But many American Democrats say they like Gore’s program, which I can’t find much different between Gore and Hitler, actually, except Hitler was probably smarter. That’s all. Maybe that’s the less dangerous thing.

But anyway, this is the problem. This is a fake, a British operation. When I was there the last time, in January 2001, I saw the British agents and I saw the operation.

I was there; it was on the ground. I know these people. I saw it! This is the way it works! So, if I’m in a position of political power in this country, those problems are going to go away, because I know where the body’s buried.

Can Africa Really Have Nuclear Power

Freeman: Okay, I’m going to take another question on Africa, and then we’re going to come back to some questions regarding the United States. Lyn, this is a question that’s submitted by a representative from Tanzania. He says, “Mr. LaRouche, I’m from the eastern part of Africa, from Tanzania, and my questions is, how would it be possible to use nuclear power, when all over Africa, there is an international effort to ban the use of nuclear power, using the argument that it can be used for weapons of mass destruction?”

LaRouche: Well, first of all, all the people lie, you know. It’s not relevant. You see, Africa has been so looted, and the death rates are so high, and the death rates tend to be concentrated not in the poorest areas, but concentrated to a large degree, as in HIV, concentrated in areas of semi-urban populations of the people with the greatest skill. There are some famous cases of this thing. Therefore, the problem that you have, is Africa lacks the essential infrastructure needed to begin to rebuild these countries or to build them up—they’ve been destroyed a number of times—and to decolonize the whole area. In fact, take the case of Tanzania, or take the case of—you could go through a whole bunch of these things, they all come up the same. The problem is, what we should do is, the basic thing where Africa needs aid, is not being taught how to knit, or how to dig a dry

well. What Africa needs from other countries, from the United States and others, is largely, basic economic infrastructure.

For example, Africa has the largest agricultural producing area, but the bugs and other problems get in the way. The net food product is short. If you dealt with some of these problems, you would find the food production would be higher, the net food production, because most of the food that is grown is destroyed before it gets to market! By bugs and things like that, and rot. So therefore, if you had some degree of infrastructure to assist people in an area to deal with these problems—which we know how to deal with, we know how to put something in plastic and gas it and so forth to get the bugs out. We know how to do that. There are people who know that, but they have to have the ability, the means, the local industries, which provide this assistance to agriculture, locally.

They don't have mass transportation. Without efficient mass transportation—they don't need automobiles, they need railroads, they need water management—some places need water—but all of the areas need water management. You've got problems with these lakes. You've got things in the lakes that kill, that are dangerous, diseases and so forth. You've got to give them the means to organize a solution themselves. Because people don't organize well, and develop, by *being developed*. You don't give orders and instructions and handbooks and tell people how to develop. What you have to give people is the power to develop themselves!

So what you do is you take on the things that they can't do for themselves, like basic economic infrastructure. You assist them with that, and then you have created the basis where they, in net effect, can do something for themselves. And it's their development, especially their self-development, which guarantees their future.

You don't take an ignorant population and say, "Oh, you've got this thing. It's all yours, great fun, do this, do that, do this." You don't do that. Because you haven't given them the self-development powers to deal with the problem in the way needed. So you give them the infrastructure and let local governments struggle to educate and develop the people, and in the process of developing and educating their own people, they become able to govern themselves better. If you give them the infrastructure, which gives them the "leg up" to develop—like water systems, power systems, and things like that—that's what they need. They don't need advice on how to knit! They need facilities in getting the kind of power they need, the kind of mass transportation they need, the hospitals and medical facilities they need as institutions. That's what they need. Technological assistance centers that they need. But the essential thing in development, is self-development of the people, and you have to make the distinction between what you have to put *in* to make self-development work, and self-development itself. But in the long run, it will be self-development that will bring them out of the mess, not develop-

ment delivered by the World Bank. And that's the way to approach it.

An Organizing Problem

Freeman: Next question is from one of the LYM leaders here in Washington, who wants to ask a question from the mike. Wes?

Wesley Irwin: Hi, Lyn. So, I have a certain question regarding the conceptual approach to take when organizing around the strategic collaboration that has to occur between the United States, and Russia, China, and India. One of the ideas that I've been trying to develop in my mind is this Riemannian-Vernadskian sort of conception, that the conceptual basis for that sort of long-term collaboration has got to be along the lines of the unique capability of man to transform the geological characteristics on this planet, and hopefully surrounding planets, for generations into the future. And that that common characteristic has got to be what situates any sort of discussion on economic policy at this point amongst these groupings. But there are a number of different ways to approach it, and there's been a discussion amongst the LYM about what *is* the best way to approach this organizing around this sort of cooperation that we know has to happen.

But there's another problem that comes up—it's very acute in the Congress, and I'm sure it's also in the general population—but you run into leading policy-makers, particularly Democrats, who will respond ferociously, violently—they'll grow fangs, claws, when you dare to tell them that their conception of economics is wrong, and that it's the cause of what is the downfall of our nation. Usually the way this comes up, is what they'll say is, well, you know, we can't stop globalization. And so, the best thing that we can do, since there's all this money floating around out there, they say—they don't say where, but it's floating around out *there*—and so the best thing that we can do is to go out and get that money! And once we get the money, then we can channel it into the social programs that are going to help the people. Then we can rebuild the Katrina disaster area, then we can get everyone health care, then we can do this and that. And of course, the emotion that they have towards the general welfare in that regard is good, but the whole basis, the whole geometry in their mind with which they're approaching this issue of economics, if continued, is going to destroy the United States.

LaRouche: You're talking about a Baby Boomer, aren't you? That gives it away, you're describing the Baby-Boomer mentality. Because the point is, the Baby Boomers as I've described them again and again, they exist, they're still around. This pestilence still exists, it is not yet the dodo. It may be becoming the dodo of the 22nd Century, but right now it's around in the 21st Century. It's a residue of the worst aspects of the 20th Century.

The point is, the Baby-Boomer generation is a dodo, it is an egocentric who can't make eggs. It's a generation with no future, in short. The problem is that we bred, as I've laid out,

between 1945 at the end of the war, after the death of Franklin Roosevelt, and 1956, before the February 1957 Recession, we bred a generation of little kiddies, born between 1945 and 1956, whose parents belonged to the so-called white-collar side of the population, as opposed to blue-collar, and they were largely associated with the idea of the defense or related industries. And they were considered, because of the security arrangements, and because of the educational program which was introduced, and social-conditioning program, they were especially conditioned. They were conditioned with the idea that they were an elite. The parents got the idea of being an elite. "We are now in the defense industry, we have good security clearances, we can get important jobs in defense-related industries, and we are sending our children to good schools, we're living in good communities, we have a special way of living, we know how to behave ourselves so as not to get into trouble to spoil what we're doing."

And they raised their little kiddies. And this became known as the white-collar, organization-man generation of the 1950s. A lot of books were written about it. I was there. I know all about it. Been there. I diagnosed it then. All right. So they were optimistic! "We are the kings of the planet. We are coming. We are going. Our kids are going to *be* something. You can see it coming down the pike, yeah!" Then, in February of 1957, as I had warned some of these jerks from my consulting practice, the bottom dropped out. The auto industry, the white-goods industry, dropped dead. People who had been in corporations getting \$40,000 a year as prospective division managers were laid off and couldn't get \$10,000, couldn't get \$5,000. So suddenly, the parents of what we call the Baby-Boomer generation today, of the white-collar generation, not the blue collar but the white collar, suddenly went from ecstasy—"We are it! We are the power! We are going to make it!"—suddenly they got "uhhhhh," DE-PRESSED!

And so the Baby-Boomer phenomenon, while the education corruption still went on, the parents' generation of the Baby Boomers, they were not so damned arrogant any more. Because they lived through a recession, which was a fairly deep recession for them, from February of 1957 into 1961. That's why you define the Baby-Boomer generation as the generation of people who were born between the death of Roosevelt and the 1957 Recession, because they were subject to a mass social effect in that compartment of the social stratum, which went through this specific experience, not only of being brainwashed in the schools by crazy methods of education, but they were also infected by their parents' radiation of the "We are wonderful, unlike these unfortunate creeps out there!" So now they became the arrogant generation, whereas the parents were not so content, were a little less euphoric, more down to Earth.

And you saw that in '68. In '68, you would see the people who represented the Baby-Boomer hard core were really arro-

gant bastards, whereas their younger brothers and sisters were a little more cautious about things. They weren't infected with this euphoria. You saw the same thing with the Baby Boomers themselves in the United States, between 1963 and 2000. From 1963 until 2000, the Baby Boomers, with the election of the first Baby-Boomer President, Bill Clinton, thought they had arrived. "This was now the *Golden Generation*, unlike any other generation. It was the *wonderful* generation. All other ideas and cultures were *wrong*. We had now come into our own." And this generation, under Alan Greenspan, put out oodles and oodles of phony money for the housing industry and new areas, and also for the Y2K bubble, the computer industry.

And this generation, they wandered around from 1993, until the late Spring of 2000, in a state of ecstasy. "We are the *wonderful* generation," echoing their parents between 1945 and 1956. So again, the children reflected the same piece of insanity which their parents had had over 20-30 years before. And suddenly, in 2000, it collapsed. And the Baby Boomer, since that time, has been vengeful, hateful, and depressed, and said, "We want our money." Everything is money. Because that's what they believed from 1993 to 1999, 2000. "We won! We are the Baby Boomers. We have a Baby-Boomer President. We are now getting a new Baby-Boomer President, George W. Bush. He's also a Baby Boomer, don't you know?" So, the Baby Boomers think they're running the country. They control the Senate. They are a very powerful factor in the House. They dominate most of the business and related institutions in the country, to the extent they still exist, and they have this sense of lost euphoria. They thought everything was wonderful. They had it made, just like their parents between 1945 into 1956, had it made! It was taken away from them! They had won the brass ring. They had been on the merry-go-round and they got the brass ring. "I got the brass ring! I'm entitled to this free ride on the next turn." And the free ride wasn't coming, and so now they were resentful against the fact that the free ride had been taken away from them, and they wanted the free ride back!

And that's what you're looking at! So therefore, how do you deal with this? Well, you say, what do you call such a generation, in history? It's called a "lost generation." Otherwise called a de-generation. What it signifies is that, in such a period as now, you have to go to a younger generation which is not infected with this type of disease, because the characteristic of the Baby-Boomer generation is, "We are the Wonderfuls! There was nothing like us before we came, and there will be nothing like us after we're gone. We are a moment, a miracle in history. Nothing like us before. Nothing like us afterwards. We are in Heaven. *Why aren't we getting the respect we deserve?*"

This is the problem. So, what do you do, if that's the case? What do you do with such nuts? What you do is, you go to a younger generation. See, some of us are not of that persuasion.

Some people who are younger than I am, in the Baby-Boomer generation, are also not of that persuasion. They don't believe in this crap. They believe that there's a better way of living. That we should return to some values that we had before in this country, and should build on that. But they feel that they're a minority in the Baby-Boomer ranks. So what do they do? They say, okay, who do we go to, as allies, to deal with this Baby-Boomer problem? You go to the generation of young adults, between 18 and 35 years of age, principally, and you say, "You guys are going to take over, aren't you? Aren't you going to take over as you grow older, and develop your skills? Why don't you concentrate on preparing to take over, and in the meantime, why don't you practice it, while you're learning?"

Then you have a force in society where you simply have to make a shift and say, recognize that the Baby-Boomer generation, as a generation, is a lost generation. It's a failure, and therefore, say okay, we can have the Baby-Boomer generation around, as long as they're not giving the orders. You know, they're feeble-minded people, Struldbruggs, and so forth. As long as they're not giving the orders, we can tolerate them. We can find useful work for them, but we're not going to let them destroy the society in which we live, and destroy our future.

And that's what happened in California this past weekend, is the injection of young people—here you have a mass of younger people, Democratic Party, the lower 80%, so-called, they're involved and represented in the convention. They want something. They want Cheney out. The leadership of the Democratic Party says, "You can't throw Cheney out, we're not going to do it." We intervene, with a young movement which intervenes through its representatives in this situation. We blow the lid off it, and suddenly the cork is off and the forces come out. And so the will of the people—as I said earlier today—the will of the people expresses itself as the leading force. And the Baby-Boomer generation said, "Yes-sir!" Reluctantly, "Yessir."

And that's what has to be understood. You have to lead the younger generation, 18-35, you must let them lead as the force which is the spearhead of policy change. *Pull the Baby Boomers after them.* Don't sit around waiting for the Baby Boomers to lead, because they'll lead you into the ditch. You say to the Baby Boomer, "Look Mom, did you ever hear about drunken drivers? Well, what do you do when there's a drunken driver behind the wheel? You tell them to move over and let me take over. You're a Baby Boomer. That's like a drunken driver."

Freeman: Well, ladies and gentlemen, as is often the case with these events, we've kind of run out of time, although we've not run out of questions. I will say that among the questions that are remaining here, that have been submitted by people in the audience as well as by people around the

country, the overwhelming, truly overwhelming number of questions that have been submitted, are questions that in one sense or another Lyn has already answered, but which do address the question of the impeachment of Dick Cheney, and they are really a clear reflection of the impatience of the American people, and of their leaders—of labor leaders, of local elected officials and others—to see that process get under way.

The other subject—there seems to be a big disagreement on among some of the questioners—is the question of Alberto Gonzales, and while many of the questioners admit that removing Gonzales from office probably won't accomplish much, they want to do it anyway—I think it is largely a question of frustration. Finally, we have an overwhelming number of messages that have come in, that don't have questions attached to them at all, but are simply notes of congratulations, not only on the events in California, but above all else, notes of congratulations on the recent transformation of the LaRouche PAC website. People have written in to indicate that the website has become just an indispensable part of their daily activity, both in terms of keeping themselves updated, and of actually their being able to brief their friends. And since many of the people who have written in are themselves constituent and political leaders, it's a sizeable task that they've taken upon themselves.

There are a few questions that I will give Lyn to take with him, that he will probably answer in writing, as time permits. Other than that, I'd just like to address our audience in saying that, in fact, I think that the effectiveness of LaRouche PAC and, very specifically, of Lyn's Youth Movement, has really been reflected in the events of the past couple of weeks, and most notably in the events of the last weekend. I think that we have entered a different geometry, and I think that really, in the immediate period ahead, not only in Washington but across the nation, anything is possible. One of the statements that Ms. Inocentes made in her address to the Filipino caucus in California, was she said, take my youth's vigor and use it to get things moving. And I think that the LYM has exhibited that they are willing to do that. And some people still have the presence of mind to respond by letting them do that. It costs money. I know that Baby Boomers have lost a lot of money recently, but they still have some, and this is definitely the time to invest it in this youth movement and in the future, by contributing to LPAC.

Other than that, I want to really thank Lyn for taking the time today. I know that he has an extraordinarily demanding schedule, and I think that today's remarks were extremely important for people here in Washington and for people all over the world who are listening. So I'd ask you to join me in thanking him, and ask him if he has anything he wants to say in closing. Do you have anything you want to say?

LaRouche: I can say one thing. Thank you. And have fun. Always, have fun!

LAROCHE PAC REPORT

End-Game Forecasts

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

April 28, 2007

The axiomatic incompetence of today's usual methods in statistical modes of economic forecasting, is inherent in that type of method itself. This will show itself with undeniable force, as an immediate threat of absolute breakdown of an actual economic system, whenever the underlying physical-economic cycle is permitted to approach closely what is best described as a Riemannian boundary condition, as now.

This presents two leading questions, which I pose to economists today. 1.) How are these boundary conditions defined? 2.) What is the kind of effect of postponing attention to the fact, that those systems which I denounce here, were not only incompetent throughout the span of the relevant economic cycle, but that great, even irreparable ultimate damage may result, as now, from the use of today's commonly used professional forecasting methods, even if the effects of the boundary conditions may not yet be acknowledged as having been reached?

* * *

Today's world as a whole has entered the terminal phase of what threatens to be not a mere world depression, but what has been classed in relevant earlier times as a "new dark age," such as that in Europe during the middle to late Fourteenth Century. Exactly when the breakdown of the present world society would occur, is, as usual, uncertain, except to say that we must assume that the threatened collapse, if it occurs, must be expected soon, or even sooner than that.

I am not predicting such a collapse; I am committed to attempt to prevent it, even at this late stage in the game, when such a collapse is, as it is sometimes said, "just around the corner." Therefore, my principal duty here is to present a

relevant description of the root of the problem; what we must uproot, very soon, and, having said that much, point to the measures we must take to prevent the threatened new dark age from taking over the planet.

In this circumstance, looking, at the moment at the present case of our U.S. economy itself, the use of the typical, popular misinterpretation of the term "free will," a misuse of that term which is habitual among those who are certifiably Liberals, should be expelled from the technical terminology of political-economy. Any major decision affecting any economy at large, or any pattern of local decision-making within even the relatively microscopic aspects of the economic process as a whole, has scientifically lawful consequences. Poor judgment on either of those levels, can have what are, ultimately, potentially catastrophic effects for the economy considered as a whole. Once that kind of misjudgment has been adopted, the fool who makes that judgment, such as even the leadership of an entire nation, as in the U.S.A. today, is no longer free to avoid the consequences of his own potentially fatal *hubris*.

Therefore, sometimes, as when the choice made is a policy decision of the national government, or of a large enterprise, or even by a Federal state, the wrong choice made can generate relatively irreversible, bad effects for that nation, or even for much, or even all of the world outside it. However, the cumulative effect of an emerging pattern among numerous individuals' decisions, when those decisions have been made under the influence of a defective popular assumption, as during the recent three decades, can be as disastrous for the national economy as a whole, as a particular single major failure of judgment by the Federal government or some very large private enterprises.

Notably, the pattern of decisions, as individual decisions



EIRNS/Christopher Lewis

We are at that “future point” now, reaping the lawful consequences of “post-industrial” policy decisions from small-time local decisions to larger decisions of government over the past three decades, LaRouche writes.

of government, or of large private enterprises, as we should have recognized this happening since U.S. governmental budgetary decisions of approximately 1967-1968, can virtually doom a national economy to more or less catastrophic economic effects, effects of a type which would erupt, as is already happening now, at some point down the line, within a generation or more to come. This is especially notable in respect to the actual cascade of innovative, and massively destructive follies of the 1969-1981 interval. Similarly, to state the same case in another guise, habits adopted among populous categories of seemingly ordinary private households and enterprises, can, like a youthful adoption of the habit of heavy smoking of tobacco products, or of other recreational “substances,” act as the latter effects were spread widely since the middle through late 1960s, and beyond. The result could also be a devastating, longer-term consequence, as a mass effect, at some future point.

The particularly troublesome fact, is that the connection between an explicit, or efficiently implied policy-decision by a society, is bounded by what should be recognized as forms of long-term investments in capital of one sort or another, as in production, in basic economic infrastructure, or the development of the mind of the individual, from birth into adulthood. Society and its history tend to be dominated, even in the medium to long term, by cycles measured in half, or an entire span from birth to maturity of the members of a new generation, or even two or more such generations. In part, this reflects the cycle of development of an individual from conception to youthful adulthood, to such an effect that each

generation, as a generation, and in terms of the effect of the decisions made by that generation, tends to imprint its special mark on the history of that society as a whole.

For example, the members of my grandparents’ generation were born during the 1860s, and the greater part of my ancestry is traced, in North America, to the first half of the Seventeenth Century. The accumulation of crucially distinctive characteristics of the half-millennium span of modern European civilization, are traced in the development of ideas, policies, and tendencies of practice in the first half of the Fifteenth Century. It is only to the degree that the contemporary individual has reexperienced the evolutionary cultural history leading into his present existence in terms of a personal consciousness of family connections to the evolution of culture during those successive centuries, that we may gain the means to begin to understand what lies within ourselves, what shapes the way in which our present society, and our family traditions, and our individual selves, react to the circumstances in which we find our nation and ourselves today.

1. Incompetent Economists

If you can remember the day before yesterday, you probably suspect, or even know, rightly, as I do, that the usually leading economic forecaster of today is not to be trusted with your future. There are various reasons why virtually all of today’s usually consulted economic forecasters fail most of

the time, especially in matters of medium- to long-range forecasts. However, whether each is better or worse than another, there is one big mistake that virtually all of them share.

What they do wrong, can be identified in relatively few words:

Today, there are chiefly two reasons for the usually incompetent forecasting and related analysis by nearly all among presently prominent governmental and other economists. The first reason, is their choice of an incompetent kind of statistical mathematics used for forecasting. The second reason, is that they usually measure the wrong class of chosen evidence.

The first of those two sources of the bungling by all of the usual leading statistical forecasters of recent decades, is that their method is essentially a statistical extrapolation of a type such as that of Descartes, which Gottfried Leibniz exposed as universally incompetent. Most economists today have no manifest comprehension of the way in which long-term trends in economies are generated, or of how economies work generally over intervals no more distant than a few relatively short steps of decades, years, or, sometimes, even months, into the future.

The second of the sources of the errors, is that most economists, and related types of specialists in modern European history, have assumed that national economies are primarily expressions of the function of money.

However, a qualification must be added to that. Leading policy-shapers, inside and outside of government of the recent quarter century in Europe and North America, are far more incompetent than the usual economists of the 1930s through the 1960s. The difference is, that there has been a shift, over the recent period of about four decades, from a notion of economy as primarily a physical economy, to a pathetic misconception of an economy as a post-industrial economy. Where the earlier economist measured prices and income chiefly in terms of real physical values, our economists today see an economy as either what is essentially a so-called "post-industrial" one, or what they believe must be transformed into one.

All scientifically competent forms of medium- to long-term economic forecasting today, will be based on the same type of methods associated with the discoveries by one among the greatest mathematical physicists in modern history, Bernhard Riemann. All incompetent, but professional qualities of forecasts, rely on intrinsically incompetent, so-called mechanical-statistical methods, derived from modernized versions of the axiomatic methods associated with the René Descartes who was already exposed as a fraud by Leibniz at the close of the Seventeenth Century.

That said, as a matter of opening this chapter of this report, I set the stage for the discussion with some remarks on the peculiarities of the leading current dialogues among those who reflect the consensus among notable witch-doctors of our present times.

The 'Wall Street Journal,' for Example

Before returning to the just stated crucial issues of physical science on which all competent economics doctrine and practice were premised, let us devote the remainder of this chapter to examining the present financial-economic situation as it might be more or less fairly described by leading relevant officials and professionals today.

As we saw back during August-September 1998, the *Wall Street Journal* at its peak, doesn't really count. Actually, with money itself now plunging lower than toilet paper, Wall Street couldn't really count, even if it tried. In any case, the U.S. economy is not really being run from Wall Street any more; it is being run, currently, from the world's imperial hedge-fund capitals, from which today's modern Draculas, such as the bloodsuckers of the British monarchy's Cayman Islands, are flying in to suck the juices out of our leading banks and crucially important industries, here, today. At my latest report received, the strategic question on the plate in London, is still, "Shall we bankrupt the U.S. dollar now, or a bit later?"

Lately, things are turning very nasty!

We could still change things for the better, if we really tried. Dumping Vice-President Dick Cheney now, would be a good start, if we can find some members of Congress with the guts to do it.

Survival of our nation, and also the world at large, means giving up the drivel which passes still, currently, for teaching of what is misnamed "economics" in most of today's relevant university classrooms and kindred neo-conservative bordellos, such as the Mont Pelerin Society and American Enterprise Institute. However, that is not sufficient. Negative measures against the morally criminal effects of Mont Pelerin and kindred policies, are necessary; but, the heart of my subject-matter here, is that something positive, and also feasible, must be introduced to replace, entirely, what could never work for good.

In times of extremes of existential political-economic crises, as the present moment, the hysterical folk usually cling to the delusion, as now, that those intentions which have been adopted by governments, or some other expression of what passes for authoritative opinion, will determine the outcome of a current period of history, as if "inevitably." Utterances such as: "We have decided"; "It is inevitable that. . ."; "It has been decided by authorities whose views I share"; "History teaches us"; and so on, are familiar echoes from the last gasps of old regimes which are about to be overthrown, conquerors about to be demolished, and powers and cultures soon to be obliterated from the pages of continuing history by their own hands. Such are the usual follies of economic forecasters of the type whose work I have observed closely over most of over five decades.

Therefore, we must ask: *What is the proper alternative for those among today's customarily deranged modes of thinking?*



The flag of the Cayman Islands, home of the British monarch's hedge fund Draculas, which is "flying in to suck the juices out of our leading banks and crucially important industries here, today."



It would seem that almost every adult, and others, too, will express, with or without prompting, a more or less strong, but scientifically absurd opinion respecting economics; but, as I have emphasized at the opening of this chapter, only a tiny few among these talkers, including professors conducting their careers in that field, actually knows anything significant concerning that topical area of policy-shaping. Babble, babble, babble, where and how they might choose, on the subject, the economic process, nevertheless, moves on, seemingly in disregard of all that academic and kindred babble.

Then, the gathering of such babblers, like hens in a yard after the rooster has returned to his chosen perch, seize that opportunity to babble again, about that, too. At that point, the spectators are drawn from miles around, to come to the fence surrounding the chicken coop, to hear the expert opinion on these proceedings from the exhausted Professor Rooster himself.¹

In fact, since the dwindling, almost vanishing numbers of the so-called "blue collar" farmer and manufacturing operative, the remaining part of the population, now become the overwhelming majority, has lost virtually all sense of reality respecting national economy, to that point of virtual insanity, that it believes that organized gambling, in the financial markets, or the casinos, is a principal contribution to the nation's economic output. For the white-collar masses of today, economy is essentially a matter of getting money, instead of actually earning it. "Don't you see how hard the croupiers work?! Don't you realize how important it can be to work in such an occupation?! Haven't you learned how to swindle, or even simply steal, fair and square?! Don't you ever listen to Donald Trump?!"

Look Back to Our Roots

That problem of today's world can be seen more clearly, if we compare some relevant highlights of our nation's economic history.

1. There are two ways to serve a hen, or those who consider themselves qualified students of economics: one by the rooster, the other by the cook.

Take the contrasting happier example of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, until the calamities imposed upon it from England in 1688-1689. Take the example of the Saugus Iron Works' success. During these happier times, before 1688, the Colony conceived the happy idea of creating "scrip," a kind of promissory note which could be exchanged, like money, only within the Colony, and that according to the adopted rules. The Colony prospered, until the disastrous change imposed from London, in 1688-1689, which shut down much of that prosperous Colony's envied successes, for

lack of its invaluable former system of public credit, and introduced a period of relative ruin to follow this change.

To follow up on that crucial part of our history, turn to the successive writings of Cotton Mather and his follower, the internationally renowned scientist Benjamin Franklin, who was the key figure. Franklin had led in introducing an early Manchester-style form of industry, based on canals as inland waterways, and the promotion of the use of coal, to England itself. Both Mather and Franklin had emphasized the proper use of a paper currency, thus pioneering the design of that system of state credit, as opposed to monetarism, which became the hallmark of the superiority of the constitutional American System of political-economy of Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton and President George Washington, over the usury-based systems prevalent in England and other parts of Europe.

Unfortunately, with the French Revolution and the ruin of Europe by the Napoleonic Wars, the newly founded U.S. Constitutional republic was soon isolated, and chiefly menaced from abroad. The Vienna Congress world of Castlereagh, Wellington of "Peterloo," and Metternich reigned. Andrew Jackson launched crimes against humanity against the Cherokee nation, to clear the way for the spread of slavery, to produce British cotton, in the territories in which wealth, freedom, and access to knowledge, of the literate nation of the Cherokees were looted. The Cherokees were largely murdered, in one way or another, by Andrew Jackson, who was rewarded for this by his employment as U.S. President, a reward organized largely by Aaron Burr's Manhattan successor, Martin van Buren. It was van Buren, who, with Jackson's aid, destroyed the public credit of the U.S.A., in favor of the swindle, called a land-bank scheme, which virtually bankrupted our nation in the Panic of 1837.

Despite that, under former President John Quincy Adams' one-time collaborator Abraham Lincoln, the U.S. first emerged as a world power, one continental nation, as Adams had prescribed, from north to south, and ocean to ocean, united by vigorous internal economic development in between those bounds. No longer could any foreign empire conquer, or divide us by force; we could be destroyed only by the



Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site

This drawing by Charles H. Overly, depicts the successful Massachusetts Bay Colony's Saugus Iron Works as it would have looked in 1650. Shown are the (1) Ironworks House, (2) Grist mill, (3) blacksmith forge, (4) slag pile, (5) blast furnace, (6) dock, (7) warehouse, (8) forge, (9) charcoal storage house, (10) Great Pond (main water supply), (11) canal to ironworks, (12) holding pond, (13) rolling and slitting mill, (14) blacksmith shop, and (15) Saugus River.

corruption which was supplied to us in great abundance from, chiefly, our English-speaking, imperial adversaries in Europe. That corruption from Europe, especially from the British Empire, was, therefore, promptly and persistently supplied.

It was in that sense, that Franklin, Washington, Hamilton, John Quincy Adams, Abraham Lincoln, and Franklin Roosevelt, led in providing our republic those instruments of greatness expressed in the Declaration of Independence; the Federal Constitution with the unique spark of genius of its fundamental law, the Preamble; our unique American economic system for design of political-economy; our unification as a continental nation; and, our leading role in mustering the bold economic recovery of 1933-1945, which enabled us to lead the way in destroying the menace of Hitler, and to define the potential for a new great order of affairs among perfectly sovereign nation-states, which we have yet to bring into actuality still today.

It is in that image of the bare bones of our unique quality of historical existence, as a republic in the commonwealth tradition, that we may define the proper outlines of the only durably competent system of political-economy which the world as a whole would not simply copy, but whose principles it must consider, a system which is to be examined as offering a model clinical expression of the principles which must order a new system of global cooperation among a world of sovereign nation-state republics, as Franklin Roosevelt had intended this, freeing the planet from imperialism and colonialism, had he not died when he did.

The principles of that American System of political-econ-

omy, if served, provide the basis for establishing and maintaining an economy which need never fall into a depression of its own making. Only "outside factors," such as hostile acts of nature, or foreign powers, could bring on an economic crisis as such. However, a sound economy can never be designed to operate on "autopilot." *No economy will survive, free of self-inflicted disasters, unless it develops through adoption of scientific and technological improvements, based on the continuing discovery and use of new physical principles.* No form of economy which ever existed, which operated on the basis of a virtual policy of "zero technological growth," could avoid a self-inflicted, catastrophic collapse, or ever has, in the known history of mankind to date.

No other factor, but obstruction, or even banning of what are defined physically as capital-intensive modes of realizing scientific and technological stagnation, could promote, as "globalization" does, the desired, morbid effect produced by the intellectual and moral degenerates who oppose a permanent commitment to science-intensive, capital-intensive economic progress. This means that we must maintain a constant emphasis on increasing the level of "energy-flux density," per capita, and per square kilometer, through the territory of the national economy as a whole.

I have emphasized repeatedly, in the past, that our republic was created, largely, by emigration from Europe, by Europeans whose intention was to bring the best ideas of modern Europe into a new continent, where the essential European principles of a truly republican republic could be planted at a relatively safe distance from the evils of an oligarchical legacy which still polluted Europe itself.



Library of Congress

Benjamin Franklin, promoted a science-driven industrial policy and the use of a paper currency for state credit, "which became the hallmark of the superiority of the constitutional American System of political-economy . . . over the usury-based systems prevalent in England and other parts of Europe." Here, Franklin's portrait in the U.S. Capitol.

So, from the beginning, *the American System of political-economy, as defined by Benjamin Franklin, among others*, presumed continuing emphasis on the acquisition and use of newly discovered universal physical principles, and of improved technologies correlated with emphasis on fundamental scientific progress. Thus, today, there is no happy future for mankind anywhere on this planet, without an immediate emphasis on massive expansion of nuclear-fission as a source of power, and a massive commitment to the development of applicable technologies of thermonuclear fusion.

The Cultural-Paradigm Shift

In recent decades, especially since 1968, the U.S.A. had been made extraordinarily vulnerable to the risks of such kinds of long-term effects, a vulnerability which was caused, chiefly, by the specific effects associated with the rise of the so-called "white collar" Baby-Boomers as a growing influence within the transformations occurring within the culture

of an evolving adult society.

For an example of that fact: In many nations, it is often difficult to find a local Catholic priest younger than sixty or more years of age; this is chiefly an expression of the cultural influence of the "white collar" tradition specific to the 68er generation. The present rampage of the "Global Warming" swindle is a prominent clue to the specific form of cultural and moral decadence rampant in the "white collar" roots and fruits of the 68er revolution. The often violent cleavage of the "white collar" stratum of "68ers," from "blue collar" strata of the same age, as shown dramatically in 1968, is of special evidentiary significance on this account.

The so-called "white collar" stratum of our "Baby Boomer" generation, as typified by the 1945-1956 interval of the "white collar" class, has lost a commitment to posterity which distinguishes the immortal soul of the true human being from the feral beast. The bonds which should tie successive generations in the expressed immortality of an eternal mission, have been severed by the radically quasi-Nietzschean, Sophist existentialism of such as the European Congress for Cultural Freedom's Horkheimer, Adorno, and Arendt, and the circles around Margaret Mead's Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation's "information theory" cult.

Thus, we have experienced the "white collar" social castes which, by and large, distinguish that Baby-Boomer generation from its "blue collar" contemporaries, a caste whose influence is reflected in the actual long-term effects of the influence of the "white-collar 68ers," over the 1968-2007 interval. These effects have tended to prompt the culprits, the Baby Boomers themselves, to resort to sweeping and destructive, draconian measures of social control, such as today's lunatic, so-called "environmentalist" measures of globalization, and, thus, into methods of political tyranny employed, ironically, tragically, as "corrective" measures of control of individual behavior, as by "environmentalist" measures which generate long-ranging ruinous effects as bad in their own way, as those of the pro-eugenics Hitler regime earlier. Often, even usually, this draconian reaction to long-term consequences of patterns in cumulative local, short-term behavior, is a reaction of a type which has little or nothing to do with the causes of the problem, but is simply the tyrannical enforcement of some antic delusion, as, presently, by many among our Baby-Boomer stratum itself.

Customs which are intrinsically irrational, from a functional standpoint, have been often enforced by the approximation of fascist, or other oligarchical forms of tyrannies called a "consensus"—or "consensus" in Hitler-era German, *Gleichschaltung*.

History is full of examples of this type of populist folly; nonetheless, the history of the catastrophic situation in the U.S.A. and in western and central Europe today, has special historical features, features which have no general precedent in the history of the development and use of the English language in North America since 1620.

This recurring type of today's problem has already had a presently relevant, specific root and relevant expression, centuries ago, in the history of the form of the so-called "Philosophical Liberalism" which came to dominate most of the internal history of globally extended European civilization, especially the English-speaking world, since, already, about the time of the inauguration of England's King James I, but especially since the death of Queen Anne, and in the triumph of the British East India Company's Lord Shelburne in the aftermath of the February 1763 Peace of Paris.

The special, radically positivist, so-called "existentialist" type of the Sophistry, which was imposed, as virtually from birth, on the members of the U.S. "white collar" class born between 1945 and 1956, has functioned as a unique subset of, a specific distinction of what is otherwise an expression of the longer wave of modern European philosophical Liberalism.² It has been, chiefly, the special impact of the "Baby Boomer" phenomenon, which has produced the presently on-rushing, immediate threat of the descent of the planet as a whole into a general breakdown-crisis of not only the present world economy, but of any form of civilized existence, over a generation or more to come.

Liberalism as a Disease

The root of this specific cultural influence which has built the present kind of global catastrophe into the present Trans-Atlantic and world systems, combined, is the form of what is called modern Liberalism, built into modern Trans-Atlantic civilization by the influence of the Venetian reformer Paolo Sarpi. This Sarpi reform had produced the specific kind of axiomatically irrational habits of practice which came to be

2. The post-war "Baby Boomer" syndrome passed through two distinct initial phases. The first phase, 1945-1956, is best described as "the triumphalist phase," the phase of the euphoric delusion that "our type is on the road to endless triumphs" over other "classes" in our own nation, and over the world at large. This phase, of the "Organization Man," coincides with the emergence of what President Eisenhower was to describe, at the close of his second term, as the initial phase of the "military-industrial complex." In the meantime, over the 1957-1961 interval, a deep recession had demoralized the typical parental households of the "Baby Boomers." There was a recurrence of that cyclical-like, manic-depressive cultural pattern during the span of the Clinton Administration, when Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan's wildly lunatic financing of the combined housing and Y2K "bubbles," prompted a wild-eyed, "we are wonderful" euphoria among the Baby Boomers, who had now taken over power in government from the hands of their parents' generation. This was followed by the wave of cultural pessimism, echoing somewhat the 1957-1961 interval of pessimism among the generation of the typical parents of the Baby Boomers themselves. It was the politics of the disastrous 2004 Gore-Lieberman election-campaign, not the mystical power of the menopause, which prompted, and thus made possible the 2000-2007 pattern to date. For me, working in circumstances and professional functions which afforded me special advantages at that time, I can attest that the reactions to the delusions of 1993-1999, and the shift from 2000 on, parallel almost exactly that of the parents of the Baby Boomers with similar experience during and following the 1957-1961 interval. One wonders: Is it possible for Baby Boomers to actually think for themselves?



EIRNS/James Rea

The environmentalists' "corrective" measures, such as those proposed by demonstrators like these, would "generate long-ranging ruinous effects as bad in their own way, as those of the pro-eugenics Hitler regime earlier," LaRouche writes.

associated with the development of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal world-outlook and practices, which are to be traced to such Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century followers of Sarpi and his lackey Galileo Galilei, as Thomas Hobbes, René Descartes, John Locke, Bernard Mandeville, François Quesnay, David Hume, and the circles of Jeremy Bentham's British Foreign Office and the Haileybury School. The emergence of the British East India Company as a quasi-imperialist power, with the February 1763 Peace of Paris, and the subsequent formal establishment of the British Empire under Queen Victoria and Prince Edward Albert, have bred the characteristic features of Anglo-Dutch Liberal dogma into the presently ruinous habits which, once again, have come to dominate the monetary and economic policy-shaping of the world as a whole.

To understand any system of social practice, you must first recognize what pass for its underlying, often seemingly hidden, axiomatic characteristics, its systemic characteristics. You must recognize what controls the way of thinking and reacting which usually unsuspecting peoples and their governments treat, as "simply natural" and "inevitable."



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Caesar crossing the Rubicon in 49 B.C., an imperial act of war. Throughout the span of history, LaRouche writes, the traditional adversary of mankind has been the “oligarchical model” of the Achaemenid, Roman, Byzantine, ultramontane, and British imperial systems,” up to today’s fascist promoters of “globalization.”

What kills great nations and cultures, is what they refuse to recognize about themselves: the control over their minds and hands that they tend to accept as being virtually inevitable.

So, the effects of that Anglo-Dutch Liberal system, and the history of its evolution, constitute the practical subject-matter which must be considered, to understand the systemic origins and outcomes of the existentially crisis-stricken, present world economic system, the system whose onrushing, self-inflicted breakdown menaces the entire planet today.

To prevent the globally existential disaster swooping down upon us all at this juncture, we must understand the need to uproot this *classically tragic* systemic aspect of modern history while we might still do that. There are two classes of evidence which must be considered. We must focus upon the specific, ideology-driven, inherently destructive practice of

philosophical liberalism, as defined in practice by the effect of the dogmas of Venice’s Paolo Sarpi, to the present day. We must, secondly, also focus upon the deeper root of the circumstances, the so-called “oligarchical principle,” which the influence of Sarpi’s Liberalism expresses in its own special way, still, in recent times.

The effect of the Anglo-Dutch Liberalism spawned by Venice’s Paolo Sarpi, has thus brought the world as a whole to the present juncture, at which the present world monetary-financial system must be placed in bankruptcy by a concert of leading and other national powers. Essentially, since the lunatic accumulation of fictitious debt generated under the usually incoherently babbling former chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve System, Alan Greenspan, is presently unpayable on its own terms, a general reorganization-in-bankruptcy of the world’s monetary-financial system must be effected, more or less immediately, to prevent a chain-reaction of consequences which would lead quickly, into a planet-wide, prolonged new dark age.

The present U.S. dollar, however tattered it is, must be the instrument around which the needed forms of sudden and radical reforms of the presently worthless world financial order must be brought into a sustainable form of order. The instant at which the U.S. dollar ceased to function as a reserve currency of the world, the world as a whole would now be plunged, as if instantly, into a prolonged, genocidal new dark age.

At this time of monstrous world crisis, an urgently needed, general reform could not be launched, without bringing in the keystone nations of Russia, China, India, and others, with the government of the U.S.A., as a rallying point for the sane nations of the world, in placing the presently, hopelessly bankrupt world financial-monetary system under control, and instituting relevant kinds of long-term treaty-agreements, with maturities of between a quarter- to a half-century, of a single, world, fixed-exchange monetary system operating at a base-rate of between 1-2% simple interest on long-term national and treaty-based international credit.

There are obvious objections to such a proposal. Were the objectors successful, then, simply, civilization as we know it would not survive. World population levels would drop rapidly by a margin of billions, in the planetary new dark age which would be ensured, under present global conditions, by any successful attempt to prevent the early institution of the type of reform I have just indicated here.

The May-June issue of *Foreign Affairs* presents a directly contrary proposal, in British ideologue Benn Steil’s “The End of National Currency,” in which he, as a notably decadent expression of the tradition of typical imperialists in the same genre as Britain’s Margaret Thatcher and Tony Blair, proposes a world system composed of three parallel semi-global currencies.

That proposal is, in functional terms, clinically insane; but, for Steil, it is a proposal conceived in desperation, out of

fear in London, in the Cayman Islands, and also on what is called Wall Street, that the United States might return to the memory of the success of the recovery under President Franklin Roosevelt. On that issue, the London-Wall Street gang in whose service Steil writes, is grabbing at straws, grabbing for anything which might be used to destroy the prospect that a United States caught in a sudden deep depression, might rally around the memory of Franklin Roosevelt's leadership. This time, they would prefer, still today, something like Hitler to FDR.

You can bank, quite literally, on what I have just said; it is the only kind of bank which could survive the state of general ripeness for a chain-reaction blow-out of the entire world system we have reached, more or less exactly, at this present moment. Saving civilization from a presently looming threat of a planetary new dark age, requires a pattern of measures which should remind us of U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt's stroke of planetary genius during the 1930s, but on a broader base. The means to conquer the danger, exist, provided the will to do so is provided in timely fashion.

In this setting, it should be obvious, that the immediate ouster of the impeachable Vice-President Cheney must occur, if we wish to have a U.S. government under our present Constitution, come January 2009. We must act now, in time to prevent what could be, within months or a bit later, not a new world depression, but a general, chain-reaction form of breakdown crisis of the present world economic system, and the disintegration of the present governments existing around the world still today.

2. The Role of Dynamics

You may say, that what I propose can not be done. You are terribly mistaken. It must be done, and it would be done by any sane group of people, in and around our own government, who were competent enough, sane enough, to recognize the immediate dangers of the accelerating, general economic breakdown-crisis which is already in an advanced stage of progress around the world during these present months.

To that end, the following economic factors must be considered. These factors are expressed in, principally, two categories: 1.) the physical, non-monetary characteristics of the economy, such as national economies as wholes. 2.) The sane, properly subordinated functions of the role of money, and its generation, in the circulation of goods and services.

We must also recognize in the fascist regimes which were brought into being during the 1920s and 1930s, an echo of the so-called "Asian Model," the so-called "oligarchical model," which served as the foundation for the shaping of the Roman Empire, Byzantium, the ultramontane system under Venetian financier-oligarchical tyranny, and the modern British Empire. We must recognize Italian, German,

Spanish, and other fascist tyrannies from the 1920s and 1930s as reflections of the continuing tradition of the imperial "oligarchical model" of the Achaemenid, Roman, Byzantine, *ultramontane*, and British imperial systems. It had been chiefly the British Empire which, with its confederates in the U.S.A. and elsewhere, had brought Mussolini and Hitler to power. The same "malthusian" impulse, the same danger to humanity, is expressed by the plots of the haters of President Franklin Roosevelt, launched in service of so-called "globalization" today.

The adoption and installation of reforms premised on weighing those considerations, the proposal presented in this chapter of the report, requires attention to a crucial, longer-term, historical factor: Who, exactly, is the enemy of mankind in this time, the traditional adversary of mankind throughout the known span of ancient, medieval, and modern European civilization? The kernel of that history will be the subject of the following chapter.

However, more immediately: The only intrinsically sane form of modern money economy presently available, is one based on a credit-system, whose prototype is expressed as the protectionist form of generation and circulation of money which is implicit in the design of the U.S. Federal Constitution, as in that fundamental law of that Constitution which is expressed in its Preamble. This is, and must be our constitutional system, our economic order, rather than an intrinsically usurious, intrinsically ruinous monetary system of the Anglo-Dutch Liberal, or Venetian type. This reflects the principle underlying the successful use of scrip in the relevant period of the Seventeenth-Century Massachusetts Bay Colony.

I shall return to the subject of the credit-system in a few moments. However, to prepare the way for that subject, we must first consider the crucial principle of physical science which underlies any competent approach to a modern economy.

The Riemannian Principle

Any competent treatment of the subject of a modern economy, must proceed from modern science's insights into the essential difference between man and beast. That is to emphasize, that the difference between man and beast is the potential of the human mind to do what no animal can do: that is, to effect a discovery of a universal principle, as of physical science, through whose willful employment the human species is enabled to increase the potential relative population-density of the human species, as no form of animal life could do.

This issue is celebrated in history and art, by the defense of Prometheus by Aeschylus, as in *Prometheus Bound*, the power of mankind to discover the use of fire (e.g., nuclear-fission power) to increase the power of the human species to exist, per capita and per square kilometer. In modern European civilization, this is generalized by Academician V.I. Vernadsky's discovery of the principle of the *Noösphere* as a



IAEA/Petr Pavlicek

The control room of the experimental high-temperature gas-cooled reactor at Tsinghua University in China. This fourth-generation fission reactor typifies the growth potential of the physical economy: It has a higher energy-flux density per capita and per square kilometer than the more primitive energy sources.

principle of Riemannian physics. This coincides with Albert Einstein's situating of the essential feature of modern European science as the process, as seen by Einstein, which unites the development of the foundations of a generalized modern science by Johannes Kepler, and the development of a true anti-Euclidean, dynamic physical geometry by Bernhard Riemann.

The paradigm of Einstein's expressed view on this point, is the notion of a universe as self-bounded as a finite universe by universal physical principles such as the harmonic determination of the role of universal gravitation. This is the same concept of a finite and self-bounded universe, already clearly implicit in the work of the Pythagoreans and other circles of Socrates and Plato. This is the notion which defines an anti-Euclidean physical geometry of an anti-entropic universe, as opposed to the Sophist doctrine of an intrinsically entropic Euclidean-like space-time, such as the astronomical scheme of Claudius Ptolemy.

In a Riemannian physical hypergeometry, as implicitly in the universe of the Pythagoreans and Plato, no aprioristic conception of definitions, axioms, and postulates are permitted. The universe is self-bounded by discoverable universal physical principles, such as Kepler's harmonically defined principle of universal gravitation. The grasp of this distinction between a Riemannian and a Euclidean geometry, is the most direct, relatively simplest, yet sound basis for understanding the intrinsic incompetence of all attempts to reduce

the task of economic forecasting to mechanistic-statistical models.

For example, in animal life, the potential of the species of beast is determined, relative to the existing conditions of life of that species, by its biological characteristics as a phenomenon of Vernadsky's Riemannian *Biosphere*. This consideration exists for mankind, but is subordinated to another consideration absent from the beasts, the power of the individual human mind to generate an ontologically efficient willful principle of the human mind, one corresponding to the discovery of a true universal physical principle, as typified by the Promethean notion of man's willful use of fire to provide the human species a power to exist beyond that of any beast.

Thus, the human species is advantaged by the power to discover such usable principles. However, at the same time, the possible human condition is bounded by the limits for growth and development represented by a limited number of such discovered principles. This bounding is associated not only with a kind of "outer limit" by which the scope of human expansion and advancement is implicitly bounded, but also with the power of man to make new discoveries of principle which expand the potential for size of population, and also increase of its standard of existence per capita and per square kilometer.

So, the quasi-Cartesian methods of attempted forecasting which are, implicitly, in general use as the ontological basis

for statistical forecasting today, presume that the future is bounded in a way coherent with the reductionist, mechanistic-statistical methods of statistical forward projection. In reality, the bounding of economic processes are not competently represented by reductionist mathematical methods, but implicitly follow the method of Kepler's follower Gottfried Leibniz, as this method is extended into the generalization of principle provided by a Riemannian physical hypergeometry in which no *a priori* definitions, axioms, or postulates are tolerated. Competent forecasting is not a matter of statistical extrapolation, but of the curvature expressed as a boundary, reflecting the boundary which the extension of a current process will encounter.

Thus, in competent methods of forecasting, such as my own, what is forecasted is not the extrapolation of a course of direction, but the effect of the rate of increasing convergence on a boundary condition defined (in Vernadsky's language) by the present state of the Riemannian *Noösphere*.

The outcome of these Riemannian considerations is that the true rate of economic growth in an economy, is not monetary, but physical. To achieve a state corresponding to a seemingly linear expansion of output and human per-capita standard of living, there must be a corresponding rate of scientific and technological progress through realized employment of the benefits of discovered universal physical principles.

For example, the readily used rough measurement of the mode in which such growth of potential occurs, is typified by the notion of an upward shift of "*energy-flux density*" *per capita and per square kilometer, per second*. This means moving from simple solar radiation, radiated to the Earth's surface, to burning of, in succession, brush and cut wood, charcoal, coal, natural gas, petroleum, nuclear fission, thermonuclear fusion, and so on. "Soft energy" is preferred only by a self-endangered species made up of silly people with "soft heads" (possibly as described in a lost chapter from Jonathan Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*. One of the best uses of sunlight, is the devotion of large rations of sunlight to the growth of forests by aid of large doses of carbon-dioxide consumed by plant-life, such that the increase of carbon-dioxide consumed thus, will, as all sane and sentient beings know from experience, nicely lower the temperature of the relevant environment.

Just as the development of the Biosphere, decreases the percentile of the Earth's mass devoted to non-living processes, so the increasing of the human population and its standard of living, increases the ratio of the mass of the *Noösphere* to the mass of the Biosphere. This is an anti-entropic process; in fact, the universe, to the extent we know it, is essentially the expression of domination by an anti-entropic process. The driver of the progress of the human condition, is those aspects of the uniquely human mental processes associated with both fundamental progress in realized scientific progress, and similar advances in Classical modes of artistic composition. Those determining processes are Riemannian.

Why Money?

In every truly civilized culture, it is recognized that the attribution of intrinsic value to forms of money, is implicitly an expression of evil. One of the recognized names for this evil is "usury." While the custom of charging "interest" for certain uses of money is an available means for conducting a legitimate practice, the notion that money itself "earns" added value for society, is a form of barbarism which should not be permitted in an actually civilized form of culture. The legitimate function of money is not productive, but administrative, as provided by the U.S. Federal Constitution when that Constitution is followed according to the intent rooted in the fundamental law of the U.S.A., the Preamble of the U.S. Federal Constitution.

The proper, essential function of money must be limited to the implicit conditions of the U.S. Federal Constitution. Money should exist as a form of public credit, regulated in circulation and other, both private and public use, in a manner, and to a purpose as implicitly created and regulated by sovereign government, rather than existing as a private interest as such.

The problems implicitly posed by the modern ideas concerning the nature and role of money, are reflected in the measures, regulating a gold reserve, taken by the U.S.A. under the Administration of President Franklin Roosevelt, and, otherwise, on the initiative of the U.S.A. under his Administration. It should be recalled that those provisions were introduced by the U.S.A. as reflections on both the imperial tyranny of the British Gold Standard, which had collapsed in 1931, and our recollection of the evil represented by the imperial role of the British Gold Standard while it had existed. To maintain a "hard currency," a monetary gold reserve must be protected in that role, from the implications of the use of the same gold as an ordinary commodity. Hence, the crucial importance of the distinction between a Gold Standard and a Gold-Reserve Standard.

There can be little clarity on the subject of monetary standards, for as long as the idea of a "free trade" system is tolerated, as opposed to the notion of a "fair trade" system of production for market and for production of goods exchanged in trade. The essential value of product issued for trade, lies in a credible notion of the fair cost of production, rather than the market of traded goods.

To come to the crucial point: Money is properly created as a form of credit uttered by a sovereign nation-state government. Its principal function lies in the intention to promote real capital formation within the economy, and beyond. This function is typified by the use of such U.S. Federal Credit for a large portion, or even the entirety invested in the creation of a capital investment in productive processes, or essential basic economic infrastructure.

The experience of the U.S.A. in the economy of World War II should be considered on this account.

The U.S. created a vast mass of Federal public debt, in

producing the material needed for the conduct of the war, both on behalf of the U.S.A., and its allies in that war. The intent had been, under President Franklin Roosevelt, as Roosevelt had forewarned Winston Churchill in Morocco, to redeem much of that debt, at the close of hostilities, by converting the capital invested in facilities needed for war production, for the production of productive capacities for both domestic and foreign needs. The Truman Administration's scrapping the Roosevelt post-war development perspective, at the urging of the British Empire and other imperial powers, created a major problem for the post-war internal U.S. economy.

The physical-economic principle at issue here, is that credit uttered for promotion of technologically progressive modes of capital-intensive development of essential infrastructure and production, will gain the advantage of technology-driven gains in productivity, thus increasing the national output by a greater amount than that represented by the investment in combined capital improvements and funding of production within a climate of scientific and technological progress. Military production, by comparison, is economically waste.

The use of public credit in a "fair trade," "protectionist" form of economy, is the promotion of full productive employment by increasing the ratio of new, more advanced modes of production and product designs, relative to technologically older modes. The use of large-scale, long-life capital improvements in basic economic infrastructure, is an indispensable contribution to increase the rate of improvement in national productivity per capita and per square kilometer of total national territory.

This objective can be fostered only by emphasis on the role of Federal and other capital budgets, rather than restricting investment to current account.

Thus, that which had been the "future point" to which I have referred in these prefatory remarks, is, on all those accounts, where the U.S.A., and also the world at large, stand at this moment.

To restate the point, in the category of what passes for a "democracy," the cumulative impact of small-time local decisions, even masses of merely personal, individual decisions, such as votes cast in elections, or abstentions from voting over a generation, or longer, may tend to produce some of the most disastrous effects which will be suffered by that society as a whole, a generation or more later.

Those are not merely possibilities; all of that which I have just described, is what has actually happened.

3. Satan as Zeus: The Oligarchs

Since the rise of what we recognize today as the ancient Greek civilization of about 700 B.C. and onward, European civilization, in particular, has been the victim of the vicious practices of what are known interchangeably as "imperial-



This Greek vase painting from around 500 B.C. depicts Prometheus (left) condemned by the Olympian Zeus to be bound on a desolate rock, where each day an eagle eats his liver. Prometheus' crime was to bring the gift of fire (and hence industry) to man, so that man would no longer be a slave. At right is Atlas, Prometheus' brother, who was also punished by Zeus, and condemned to hold up the sky.

ism" and "the oligarchical model." Aeschylus refers to the heart of that problem in *Prometheus Bound*. What is credibly regarded by historians as "imperialism," is otherwise known by such names from ancient times as "the Persian Model," "The Asian Model," or, simply, the generic term, "the oligarchical model." The Olympian Zeus of Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound* typifies the essence of "the oligarchical model."

The essential distinction of the oligarchical model, as *Prometheus Bound* expresses this, is the ban on passing powers of scientific progress to that larger part of the population, the subject population, which the reigning oligarchy treated as human cattle, forbidding such human cattle from gaining access to that scientific knowledge, such as the use of fire, which distinguishes the life of free human beings from the conditions of life of captive cattle. The practice of stupefying the portion of humanity selected for the fate of human cattle, is what is expressed by the murder of U.S. Negro slaves who had learned to read and write, and the continuing preference of oligarchical layers in the U.S. itself for maintaining the relative illiteracy of the freed slaves, in opposition to the policies of Frederick Douglass. This was the basis for the doctrine of the British Malthusians, and our contemporary eugenics advocates, such as the so-called "environmentalists" drawn from the ranks of our 68ers. This is the truth behind the doctrine radiated from the circles of the British monarchy today, the Olympian cult called by such names as "globalization" and "Global Warming" today, the same policy, then called the "eugenics" of Adolf Hitler and his program of genocide against Jews and Slavic populations, during his reign.

Fed Issues 'Fair Warning' Of Huge Hedge-Fund Crisis

by Nancy Spannaus

The New York Federal Reserve Bank released a report about hedge funds on May 2, which warned sharply against “concentrations of risk” matching the situation in 1998 before the big LTCM hedge fund blew up, nearly taking down the international monetary system with it. That LTCM crisis led President Bill Clinton to propose an international conference to create a “new financial architecture,” but no real steps were taken. Instead, a “wall of money” policy was adopted, that built up even further the unsustainable financial bubbles, that are now about to pop.

U.S. Democratic Party statesman and economist Lyndon LaRouche remarked, after reading this latest report: “Fair warning has been delivered.”

Now, says the New York Fed report, “Recent high correlations among hedge fund returns could suggest concentrations of risk comparable to those preceding the hedge fund crisis of 1998.” The reference to “correlations,” in plainer English, means that the great majority of hedge funds are all making the same bets, investing in the same futures, buying the same kinds of debt, etc., so that a sudden eruption of financial losses would strike them all internationally, simultaneously, as in the Russian bond-default crisis, which struck down LTCM and many others in October 1998. Moreover, the hedge funds are making these investments with tremendous proportions of borrowed funds. “Similar trading strategies” and leveraged debt “heighten risk when funds have to close out comparable positions in response to a common shock,” warns the New York Fed report, written by its capital markets economist Tobias Adrian.

British financial news sources such as Reuters and the *Financial Times* have stressed the New York Fed’s warning; but, U.S. financial wires did not do so. Ominously, the U.S. financial media chose to play down the Fed’s warning, be-

cause the New York Fed report said that different causes were operating on the hedge funds’ speculations now. MSNBC’s “Fed Says Hedge Fund Risk Is Less” was a typical, rose-colored headline in American media, trying to blunt the seriousness of the Fed’s warning.

Larger Schemes Afoot

The Fed’s warning comes at a time when the U.S. media is being swept away with euphoria over the new stratospheric heights of the stock market—even as the depth and extent of the collapse of the real estate market and automobile industry are growing dramatically. Mortgage-backed securities markets are experiencing deep losses. That some leading circles know that the blowout is inevitable, however, is demonstrated by an article in the May/June 2007 edition of the New York Council on Foreign Relations’ journal, *Foreign Affairs*.

In that issue, the CFR has published a call for the end of sovereign nation-state control over currency. In a signed article by Benn Steil, Director of International Economics at the CFR, titled “The End of National Currency,” the Council, in effect, endorses the end of economic sovereignty and demands the total capitulation of all nations, rich and poor, to unbridled globalization.

Briefed on the Steil policy statement, LaRouche denounced it as dangerous folly, and described Steil’s proposal for a “trilateral” division of a one-world monetary dictatorship as an attempt to revive the “Persian Model” of a global empire, divided among regional powers. In the original Persian imperial model, there was a division between an eastern and western empire. Now, LaRouche warned, the CFR is promoting a “trilateral” division of the world, along precisely the Persian Model of imperial oligarchical rule. LaRouche drew the parallel to the Persian campaign to destroy Athens



Benn Steil's article in the latest issue of Foreign Affairs, published by the Council on Foreign Relations, calls for an end to national sovereignty over currencies. Lyndon LaRouche denounced this as dangerous folly, and an attempt to revive the Persian Imperial Model.

at the close of the Peloponnesian Wars and the present schemes, and also pointed to the parallels with the Venetian model of a private financier oligarchy ruling the world through control over debt and commerce.

Steil's Plan

In his *Foreign Affairs* essay, Steil argued that the solution to currency crises "is not to return to a mythical past of monetary sovereignty, with governments controlling local interest and exchange rates in blissful ignorance of the rest of the world. Governments must let go of the fatal notion that nationhood requires them to make and control the money used in their territory. National currencies and global markets simply do not mix; together they make a deadly brew of currency crises and geopolitical tension and create ready pretexts for damaging protectionism. In order to globalize safely, countries should abandon monetary nationalism and abolish unwanted currencies, the source of much of today's instability."

If there was any doubt that Steil was calling for a new form of super-imperial domination in a post-Westphalia, post-sovereign nation-state utopian world, he made that point clear, by citing the late 19th-Century period, leading into the First World War, as the high point of earlier globalization—precisely the period when the British Empire was at its apex. "The lessons of gold-based globalization in the nineteenth century simply must be relearned," Steil wrote, "Since economic development outside the process of globalization is no longer possible, countries should abandon monetary nationalism. Governments should replace national currencies with the dollar or the euro, or, in the case of Asia, collaborate to produce a new multinational currency over a comparably large and economically diversified area. . . . Most of the world's smaller and poorer countries would clearly be best off unilaterally adopting the dollar or the euro, which would enable

their safe and rapid integration into global financial markets. Latin American countries should dollarize; eastern European countries and Turkey, euroize."

The fact that implementation of Steil's proposal would lead to a new feudalism, should be obvious. Whereas now, many poorer governments are deprived of the ability to issue credit to build themselves out of poverty, Steil's scenario would result in *all* countries losing that capability. A supranational authority would determine whether currency could be issued, and thus hold life-or-death power over the living conditions of populations. At a time when the financial oligarchy is confronted with many leading nations *leaving* the international financial institutions, and deciding to embark on great infrastructural projects on their own, it is clear that the global bankers are trying to put the brakes on this process, and reassert their own power.

Who Is Benn Steil?

Steil is a long-standing British operative with the assignment of inducing America to destroy itself.

In his *Foreign Affairs* article, "The End of National Currency," Steil ends by admonishing that were America, and other nations, to fail to heed his warnings, the financier oligarchy's "market may privatize money on its own." Steil, who was a Lloyds of London Tercentenary Research Fellow at Nuffield College, Oxford, joined Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA), also known as Chatham House, its elite policy-making body, in 1992, and was made director of the RIIA's International Economics Program. Then, in December 1998, Steil was transferred to New York's CFR, at the time that London intensified its effort to kill President Clinton's plan for a new "international financial architecture."

At the same time, it is the British-American Project for Successor Generations (BAP), of which Steil is now a Fellow, that has played a key Trojan Horse role against the United States. Sir Charles Villiers, from a high-ranking British family with Venetian roots, founded the BAP in 1985, and staffed it with crucial people. According to a Nov. 6, 2004 *London Guardian* article, headlined, "Friends in High Places," when Tony Blair was elected Prime Minister of Britain in 1997, he drew many of his cabinet ministers from the BAP, including Baroness Elizabeth Symons, who entered the Foreign Office, and then became head of Defense Procurement; Jonathan Powell, Blair's Chief of Staff; Peter Mandelson, a Blair intimate, who is now European Union Trade Commissioner; and others. Currently, one of BAP's sponsors is Lord Peter Carrington, former NATO Secretary General, and very high-ranking member of the House of Windsor's Order of the Garter.

Steil, who is a co-founder of the investment firm Efficient Frontiers LLC, which handles accounts of "high-worth individuals," has authored the books *Financial Statecraft* (2006) and *Building a Transatlantic Securities Market* (2002), which promote globalization.

Appeal for Bering Link Directed to G-8 Summit

The communiqué below was issued April 25, 2007 as an “Appeal from the participants of the international conference on an Intercontinental Eurasia-America Transport Link via the Bering Strait, to the heads of state and governments of Russia, the U.S.A., Canada, South Korea, Japan, China, and the EU member-states.” Along with the Appeal, the participants at the April Moscow conference sent a draft Memorandum of Cooperation, proposing that those nations endorse the project and consider financing feasibility studies for the Bering Strait project at the June 6-8, 2007 G-8 summit in Heiligendamm, Germany. The studies, they say, could be completed by 2010. (Subheads have been added by EIR.)

The idea of creation of a global land transportation system connecting four out of six continents (Eurasia, North and South America, and Africa) has occupied the minds of mankind for centuries.

The issues of economic growth and global energy security, strengthening political and trade ties, containing and preventing wars and civil conflicts, and cultural interaction are directly related to the global community’s ability to clear the hurdles in the way of solving global problems and ensuring constructive cooperation in all spheres of the world economy.

Today, on the agenda, are expansion and diversification of trade ties between countries, combining their energy, transport, and information resources for developing uncultivated territories and exploiting their natural resources. Now is the time to pay most serious attention to projects aimed at peace and creation; it’s time to revisit humankind’s great ideas.

Continuing Great Projects

The past 150 years were marked by numerous ambitious projects. These are the 9,000-kilometer-long Trans-Siberian Railroad, the Transcontinental Railroad in the U.S.A., the tunnel between the Japanese islands of Honshu and Hokkaido, the Great Belt Fixed Link in Denmark, the Eurotunnel, and many others.

The 21st Century will see the construction of tunnels underneath the Straits of Gibraltar and the Bosphorus, a tunnel under the Yangtze River, tunnels between the Russian mainland, Sakhalin, and Japan, and a tunnel between Newfoundland and Labrador Peninsula in Canada.

The construction of the intercontinental link uniting Eurasia and America, Intercontinental Link (ICL)-World Link,



FORUM International

Former Alaskan Governor Walter Hickel addressed the conference in Moscow on April 25, on cooperative infrastructure development as the best avenue to peace among nations.

could become a crucial contribution to the creation of the Global Transportation System (GTS) as it pulls together global experience in implementing international projects.

Today, the main deterrent to a multimodal GTS and the actual linking of the two continents is the absence of a connection between Eurasia’s and America’s transportation and energy systems.

In order to overcome this hurdle, it is necessary to build 6,000 kilometers of railroad from Yakutsk, Russia to the North American railway network via Magadan, Chukotka, the Bering Strait, and Alaska incorporated in a single corridor with a power transmission line and fiber-optic lines.

The project’s feasibility has raised no doubts among the international engineering community.

The necessary target investment in the project is estimated at \$65 billion. Providing financing for the project as of 2008 would ensure that the feasibility study is completed by 2010. The approximate cost of the feasibility study, including all necessary research and an ecological assessment, is estimated at \$120 million and may be divided among the countries participating in the project. A major portion of the Russian share of joint financing will be disbursed under the program for development of the Russian railway transportation system, which was approved at a government meeting held on April 10, 2007.

Economic efficiency of the project is ensured by large volumes of cargo to be shipped (400-500 billion tons/kilometers per year), synergies between hydro- and tidal-power generation systems, and the effects of competitive exploitation of the plentiful natural resources in the area covered by the ICL-World Link.

However, the project’s geopolitical significance appears to be even greater, as it unites continents and creates condi-



FORUM International

Maxim Bystrov, deputy head of Russia's Federal Agency for the Management of Special Economic Zones, addresses the Moscow conference. The Russian government is giving enthusiastic support to the Bering Strait railroad bridge-tunnel project.

tions for multifaceted and fruitful cooperation among the peoples of many countries.

In just 15 to 20 years, the new multimodal transport artery will change the world. Humankind will gain access to new energy and natural resources. The ICL-World Link will provide access to territories colossal both in physical dimensions and economic potential.

To implement the international research program and coordination of efforts to prepare and realize the project, the international nonprofit organization Interhemispheric Bering Strait Tunnel & Railroad Group (IBSTRG) was created in 1992.

As of today, the basic technical and economic characteristics of the link, and the possibilities and ways of hooking it up to Russia's and America's transport routes, have been defined, and the preliminary analysis of the economic and social effects of the project has been completed.

Creating Economic Potential

We, the participants of the International Conference on an Intercontinental Eurasia-America Link via the Bering Strait, which took place in Moscow on April 24, 2007, having discussed the prerequisites, opportunities and the expected effects of the project, and appreciating:

- the unquestionable economic potential of creating a global transport, energy, and telecommunications system with the key element being a land link between the continents of Eurasia and America;
- the urgency of combining efforts to implement the project;
- the advisability of further research pertaining to the project;
- the necessity for the participants of the project, and members of the political and business communities of all

countries involved, to coordinate their activities,

- hereby put forward this proposal to the governments of Russia, the U.S.A., Canada, Japan, China, Korea, and the EU member states:

1. We propose that the countries assess the merits of the project for building the ICL-World Link, at the level of ministries and agencies responsible for this area, and its inclusion in their respective strategies of economic development on the macroeconomic and industry levels.

2. Provided that the construction of the ICL-World Link is deemed advisable, we propose that the governments appoint their representatives for participation in further elaboration of the project, and discussion of different options of the countries' involvement in construction and operation of the ICL-World Link.

3. We propose that the governments consider the financing of feasibility studies for constructing the ICL-World Link at the highest international level in June 2007 within the framework of the G-8 meeting. We propose that they pass a memorandum outlining the governments' positions on developing the global transportation network, and the feasibility of building the ICL-World Link as a key element of providing intercontinental energy and infrastructural ties.

4. We propose that a working group be created for further elaboration and promotion of the project. We think it advisable for the sources and amount of financing to be defined at this stage.

5. We propose that the governments consider the appointment of the international nonprofit organization IBSTRG as the authorized international project coordinator for the duration of the feasibility study of the ICL-World Link. All participating governments will have representation on the IBSTRG Board of Directors.

Signed:

- Alexander Grigoryevich Granberg, chairman of the Council for Studies of Productive Forces at the [Russian] Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and the Academy of Sciences;
- Viktor Nikolayevich Razbegin, deputy chairman of the Council for Studies of Productive Forces at the [Russian] Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and the Academy of Sciences, vice president of the international corporation IBSTRG;
- George Koumal, president of the international corporation IBSTRG;
- Alexander Yuryevich Sergeyev, member of the managing board, 'HydroOGK company';
- Joseph R. Henry, general counsel of the IBSTRG;
- E. Yamaguchi, president of Aikyo International Consultant Co., Ltd.;
- Louis T. Cerny, railroad consultant, track and bridge specialist;
- Craig Burroughs, chairman of BXB Corporation, director and treasurer of the IBSTRG.



Bering Strait Conference Marked ‘Major Phase Shift’

Hal Cooper, PhD, a Seattle-based transportation consultant, is a longtime advocate for an intercontinental railroad connection across the Bering Strait, and for development corridors—rail, utilities including electric transmission, natural gas, and water, and highways—on key routes in the Americas, and worldwide. He has frequently attended scientific conferences in Russia and other countries on great infrastructure projects. See last week’s EIR for a report on the breakthrough Moscow conference on the Bering Strait tunnel project.

Cooper was interviewed by EIR’s Richard Freeman on May 1.

EIR: Several hundred people gathered in Moscow on April 24, at a conference called “Megaprojects of East Russia—A Transcontinental Eurasia-America Transport Link via the Bering Strait.” This was sponsored by a number of agencies, but participating were the Russian Academy of Sciences’ Council for the Study of Productive Forces, in conjunction with the Russian Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, the Russian Ministry of Transport, and so on, and a number of papers were delivered.

You wrote a paper that appeared in the Sept. 16, 1994 *EIR*, titled “Bering Strait Tunnel and Railway Project Will Boost Pacific Development.” So, you’ve been involved in this thing for a very long time, and in a certain sense, you’ve been on the ground floor. Tell us how you look at the developments right now, with this conference, in light of the progress that’s been made over the two decades that you’ve been working on this.

Cooper: I think what has happened in Moscow is the indicator of a major phase shift in the world. The old-time forces that have been in control in this country and this world for so long, are beginning to be removed, and no small amount of the credit for that happening belongs, of course, to the Lyndon LaRouche organization, in which you and I have both played a part.

And I think that in Russia, they have basically decided to adopt the LaRouche infrastructure development policy, with emphasis on nuclear energy, the emphasis on railroads, the emphasis on economic development and employment creation, which are so contrary to so much of the thinking in the United States today. I think the people in Russia and many of the countries of the world do not have this obsession with

political correctness that we have developed in this country, that has prevented us from being responsive to the need for economic development, and for our own national self-interest throughout the world.

EIR: This railroad will go through the Bering Strait. Tell us something about the physical aspects, both from the Russian side, and the American side, and what’s involved with building this, both the tunnel and the railroads?

Cooper: You’re going to have to actually build about 5,000 to 6,000 miles of railroad to connect everything. And you would be connecting, on the east side of the Lena River, near the city of Yakutsk, in the Sakha Republic. You don’t actually have to go into Yakutsk, but it would be helpful to do that, because it’s the largest city in that region. I was there in 1996.

You would come out through the Magadan region, and through the Koryak region, into the Chukotka region in Russia, and then a place called Egvekinot, which is a gold-mining place. It would be a junction for a future connection of lines going to the west, to Vorkuta, far in the west of Russia, 1,100 miles northeast of Moscow, which was originally laid out under the direction of Josef Stalin, prior to World War II, as well as the line going to the southwest, to Yakutsk, which ultimately would go to China over a 3,000-mile route.

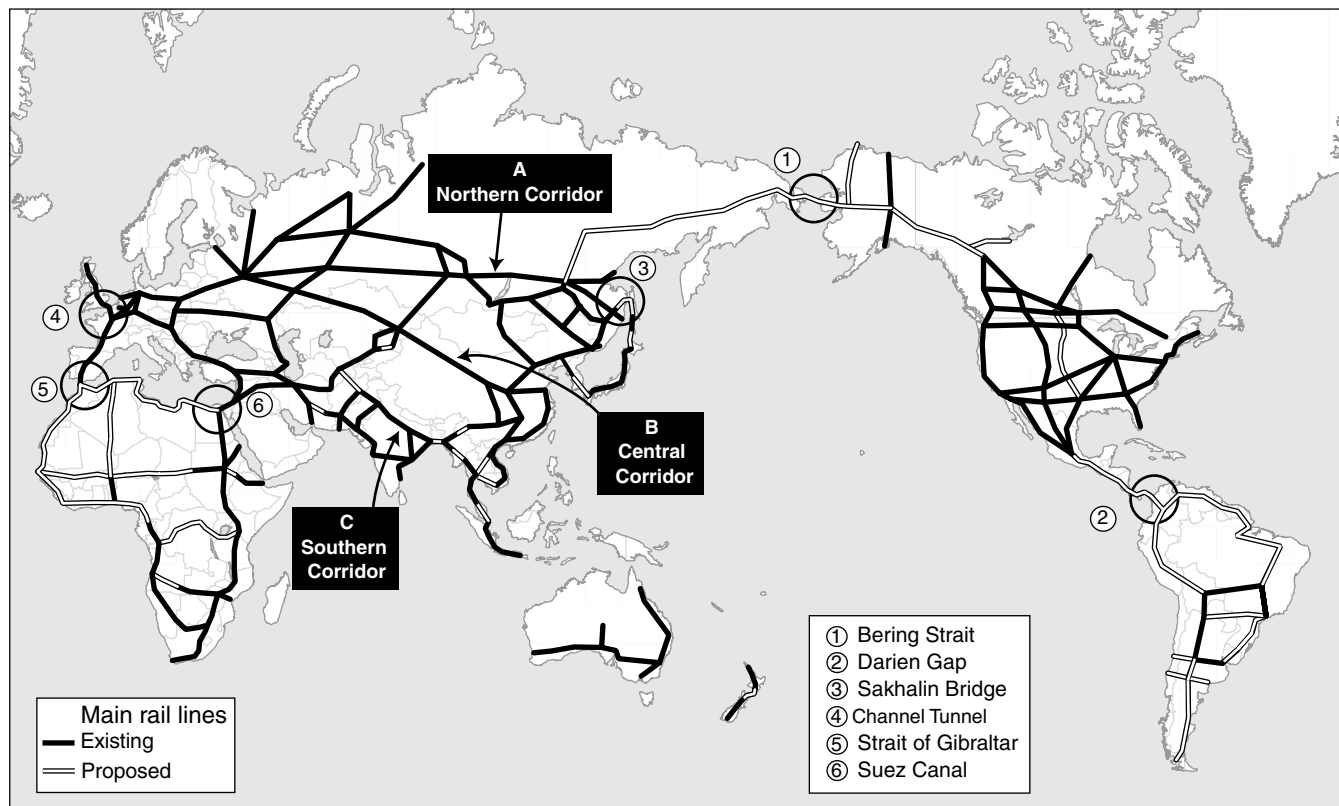
The railroad would then go through the Tenkanyi Mountains in the eastern part of the Chukotka Peninsula, and then go into a tunnel which would be about 65 miles long, west of the town which is called Uelen, right at the edge of the Bering Strait, on the Chukotka side. And then it would go through a tunnel.

EIR: Is this the tunnel that’s going to cross the Bering Strait?

Cooper: Yes, it would go under the Bering Strait. Actually the water there is 180-200 feet deep; it’s relatively stable limestone chalk, there are no major rock fissures or earthquake faults, or anything like that. There are two islands in the middle: There’s Big Diomed Island, which is about two miles by four miles wide (that’s in Russia), and then there’s Little Diomed Island on the U.S. side, which is about three miles away; its about one mile by two miles. It is an inhabited island, there are some native people who live there; whereas on the Russian side, I believe there is only a weather station, military facilities.

FIGURE 1

Proposed World Land-Bridge



EIRNS

Each of the islands is about 20 miles away from the shore. On the U.S. side, you would come to Wales, and then to the edge of the Brooks Mountains, and then through, ultimately, a place called Galena, and you would parallel the north side of the Yukon River, and ultimately cross the Yukon River, and go into Fairbanks.

EIR: In building this, you said you would be excavating the tunnel through limestone. What type of machinery would be used?

Cooper: Just conventional tunnel-boring machines would be used. Actually, the biggest physical problems associated with building the Bering Strait tunnel are not in the tunnel. They are on the east and west sides, because of the mountains, and particularly on the Russian side, because of the steep grade of the mountains. The way to get around this is to build on the north of the Tenkanyi Mountains, near the Arctic coast.

I know an engineer named Ben Angel at the University of Alaska Fairbanks. He did an extensive set of studies on the right-of-way analysis on both sides of the Bering Strait, as part of his master's thesis. It was quite an interesting study, and in fact I make extensive reference to his work in my feasibility study. He went so far as to do an analysis of how

much soil would have to be moved, and how many bridges would need to be made, and how many additional tunnels. And actually the single biggest physical problem with the Bering Strait tunnel is the Tenkanyi Mountains on the west side, because if you try to go right straight through them, you're going to have to build another long tunnel through harder rock, or go around to the north, which sounds like the most reasonable approach—it just makes the line about 20 miles longer. And eventually, you end up at a place called Egvekinot, where you're up on a cliff above a nice bay—I was there in 1997. It's a gold-mining place, and there's a harbor there.

Egvekinot would become a major world trade center if the Bering Strait tunnel were built, and especially if the lines went to the southwest, as well as to the west, which I think, in the future, they will ultimately need to do to both Yakutsk and to Vorkuta.

EIR: Southwest of Russia?

Cooper: Yes, it is what is called in Russia the Near Polar Magistral, or NPM route, and it goes from Vorkuta, which is way, way, far in the west of Russia, in the Komi Republic, about 1,100 miles northeast of Moscow, and then it comes

straight across on the south shore of the Arctic Ocean. And actually in 1997, when I went to Chipoka, I flew in an Aeroflot plane, and it was a beautiful sunny day, and I was able to inspect almost the entire coast, because it was clear. We were flying over the water, so you could see all the land features, and we flew all the way along where the route of this Near Polar Magistral would go.

EIR: I assume the Russians have done significant studies on this?

Cooper: Actually, those studies go back to 1937, 1938, 1939, and 1940. Stalin directed that all those studies be done. They were not necessarily done under the best of conditions, and in fact, one of the original intentions of building those railroads, was to connect all the concentration camps together into the transportation networks.

But, you know, as the efforts came along towards the war, this became part of the planning process, and of course, when Harry Hopkins was sent to Moscow right after Pearl Harbor to meet with [Russian Foreign Minister] V.A. Molotov and other people with Stalin. One of the issues that came up was to determine if it was reasonable to supply Russia from the United States by railroad through the Bering Strait.

EIR: Now, you've mentioned, in a paper that you wrote in 2004, that there is a whole story here, in terms of the Seattle district of the Army Corps of Engineers. Can you tell us about that?

Cooper: I'll discuss the U.S. route later, but first, on the Russian side, Stalin ordered a series of feasibility studies of railroads to be built, including the tunnel to Sakhalin Island, and so forth—a great deal of work was done. And what is being talked about now in these great infrastructure projects that are being proposed, is only a reincarnation of what Stalin had originally proposed back in the 1930s for economic development of the Soviet Union.

Whatever horrible things Stalin did, he was dedicated to upgrading the conditions of the infrastructure and the economy of Russia. You cannot fault him for that.

His way of going about it wasn't right, although his objective, what he was trying to get to, was right. He most certainly did not conduct things in ways that a democratic society would work, or even as Russia does today. You do not hear the Putin Administration or other people touting what Stalin did; but actually those original plans were laid out during Stalin's time.

Now let's go over to the U.S. side.

There had been several attempts, early in the 20th Century, to build a railroad up to Alaska. None of this got terribly far. One came relatively close in 1906, but it didn't actually happen.

But, in early 1942, at the start of the war, there was a need to consider getting to Alaska. And one of the proposals was to build a road—and the traffic would come from Great Falls,

Montana, to Fairbanks. And then it was to go to Nome, and it was to supply Russia.

It really came about because of these meetings between Harry Hopkins, with Molotov and Stalin, and the other people in Moscow during the early to mid part of December 1941.

They came back, and they said: "Yes, we've got to get things moving." So they decided to build what was called the Alcan Highway. It started in Dawson Creek, British Columbia, and it ended up in Fairbanks. There was actually a road from Fairbanks to Delta Junction. There wasn't much after that, but there was a road—basically a dirt road.

That was actually to tie in airfields. And those airfields were built as ferrying points for the planes that were carrying supplies to Russia. The runways were built, originally, to help Britain, but it was ultimately used to serve Russia as well.

The planes would fly with supplies from Great Falls, Montana, and they would go either to Fairbanks or Nome, and Russian pilots would come over—they would be trained in these planes with U.S. people—and then they would fly the planes back with all the supplies, and then they would keep both the supplies and the planes. Then they would come back to get another one. And there were always these shuttles going back and forth between Alaska and Chukotka.

EIR: And this was '41-'42?

Cooper: 1941. And that continued until the end of the war. That was one of the ways in which Russia was supplied from the United States, and it's interesting, that Franklin Roosevelt overruled Winston Churchill to make this happen, because Churchill was adamant that we *not* supply Russia, either through Alaska or anywhere else.

And Roosevelt said, "No, we're going to help Russia. They are our allies, and we're going to help them."

The planes at that time didn't have a very long range—they only flew short distances at relatively low speeds. So it wasn't a real high-speed air service at that time, but it was the best that there was.

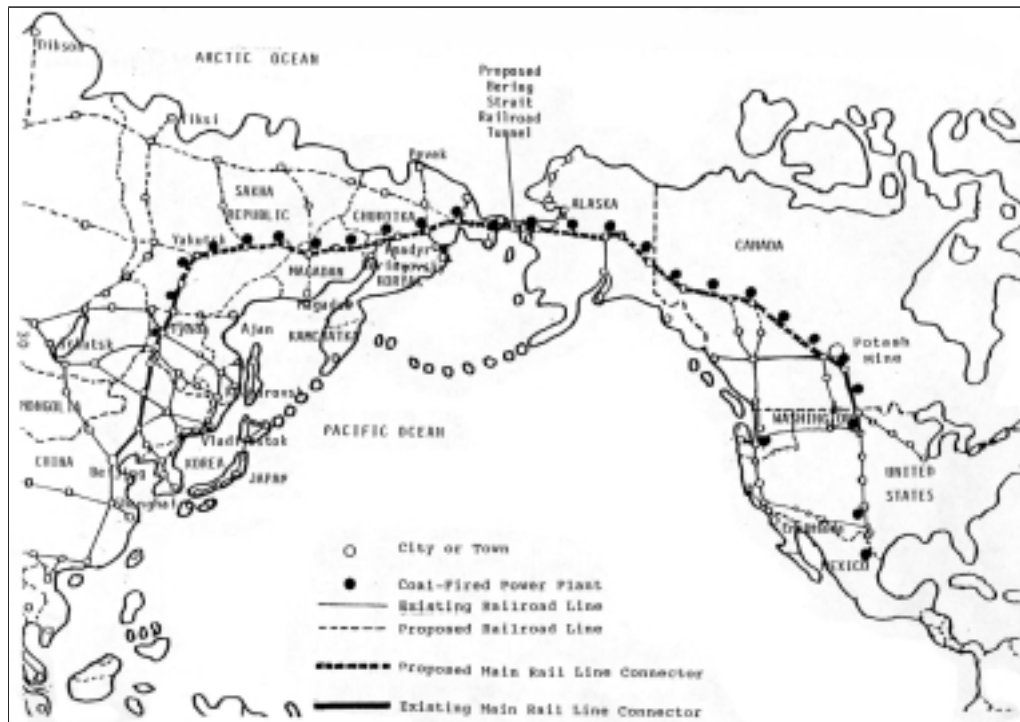
Now, in late 1941, after Harry Hopkins returned from his trip to Moscow, although they had discussed a railroad to Russia, its logistics just weren't going to work for a military purpose, because they needed to do too much too quickly—it would take away from other things.

But what Frederic Delano—Franklin Roosevelt's uncle, who was real wealthy, and I believe he had been an executive of the New York Central Railroad, at one time in his life—went to Franklin, and he said, "Franklin, look, we really need to consider building a railroad up to Alaska." And he said, "We have to be prepared for the possibility of a Japanese attack, and we have to be able to supply Russia." And he said, "That's the best way to get the troops and materials up there. So you need to study it." Franklin said: "All right, Frederic, We'll do it."

And he commissioned a study, and it was done by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Seattle office. And they just

FIGURE 2

Proposed Route for the Intercontinental Railroad Line Corridor Between Asia and North America Across the Bering Strait, Employing Power Plants and Transmission Lines



This sketch map was included in a paper by Hal B.H. Cooper, Jr. (Cooper Consulting Co.) and J. David Broadbent, president of the Canadian Arctic Railway Co. (British Columbia), for presentation to the 70th Anniversary Conference on "Railroad Transportation Developments in Siberia," held at the Siberian State Transport University at Novosibirsk, Nov. 20-28, 2002. The series of coal plant sites are shown to indicate the importance of power for both electrified rail, and regional economic activity along the corridor, which could be powered by nuclear energy for the most advanced development.

marched up into Canada, and got started. They didn't ask for permission; they just showed up. And from January to June of 1942, they did the study. It's a 130-page study—it's actually quite interesting. When you look at the cost numbers then, as compared to today, you'll be astounded. They were looking at \$50,000 a mile, or something like that, to build it. And of course, early in World War II, that was realistic, from the end of the Depression, in terms of construction costs at that time.

They were very concerned about the possibility of a Japanese invasion of Alaska. Well, it happened, actually. The Japanese occupied the Aleutian Islands of Attu and Kiska in mid-1943. That's several hundred miles south of the Bering Strait, where the earthquake fault is, and the volcanos are. It's stable up at the Bering Strait, from a geological standpoint, in contrast to the Aleutian Islands.

Well, Admiral Halsey—this was at the time after Pearl Harbor—was very concerned about the West Coast of the United States and Hawaii, since most of our ships had been sunk. Fortunately the *Enterprise* and the *Yorktown* aircraft carriers weren't, but they were very concerned about another Japanese attack. They had intelligence that it was going to happen. Were the Japanese going to attack Alaska, or were they going to attack Hawaii?

So Halsey took the calculated risk that the Japanese were going to send a small number of ships with troops to the

Aleutian Islands, but their main force was going to get ready to attack Hawaii.

That led to the Battle of Midway, after which there was less interest in the railroad to Alaska.

In the meantime, this proposed railroad actually went by a route from Vancouver to Prince George, through the Rocky Mountain Trench, which is now Williston Lake and a large part of northern British Columbia, so it wouldn't be available for a railroad today—it was then—through the Tintina Trench, and then along part of the route of the Alaska Highway. Actually, there was an oil pipeline over part of that route, that went from Fort Simpson in what is now the Northwest Territories. It went to Skagway, and then up towards Fairbanks, and they could supply oil. This oil was used to supply some of these airfields.

EIR: Coming from Alaska, let's say we cross the Bering Strait through a tunnel, which has been bored—how many tunnels will we have, by the way?

Cooper: At the Bering Strait, only one. It's just one long one with two or three tubes. There are islands in the middle, so you have places to enter it. It's only one tunnel. There are no tunnels to the east of Fairbanks.

There are several tunnels that will be needed east of Nome, Alaska, west of Galena, through the mountains. And that is

probably the most difficult single stretch on the North American continent to build that railroad.

That's because of the terrain: There is a lot of permafrost land, and steep grades for the rail. It's not easy terrain to build in. It's much more difficult than it would be east of Fairbanks, where most of it is relatively flat, except near Dease Lake and east of Watson Lake.

EIR: I understand that you've been looking at how, if you come through Fairbanks, and start heading southeast, there are actually two branches: One would go through Fort Nelson, and all the way to Chicago, and another—

Cooper: That's correct. Let me explain. When you leave Fairbanks, you go down to near the Alaska border to a place called Tok Junction, about 20 miles northwest of Alcan, at the border. And that's right across from Beaver Creek. It's a town of about 800 people. Beaver Creek is in Yukon Territory; Alcan is in Alaska.

The Tanana River runs south of that, and matches the railroad, basically parallel to the Tanana River, which ultimately runs into the Yukon River, which ultimately goes into the Pacific Ocean. And you would parallel the Yukon River for 250 miles, west of Fairbanks, on the north bank of the river. But as you come into Tok Junction, there are two possible routes. One goes right along the Alaska Highway through Beaver Creek, just exactly the way the Alaska Highway goes. The other goes north of the White and Ladue river canyons, and ends up in a place called Carmacks, north of Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory. The Yukon River starts there, flows north, and then comes back south and west again; it is a pretty big river, even as far away as Whitehorse, which is a beautiful place.

But then it would split, and you have one line that can go through the Tintina Trench, through Carmacks, so that it would rejoin that at Watson Lake. The other line would come south along the Alaska Highway, and it could go to Fort Nelson, and then down to Dawson Creek, and east to Edmonton in Alberta.

The other line would go from Whitehorse to a place called Jake's Corner, about 30 miles east of Whitehorse, or southeast, and then it would head southeast through British Columbia, and then ultimately end up just right near Prince George. It would come down at Takla Lake, Chipmunk and Minaret, via Dease Lake, and a lot of these little settlements, and it's mostly forest there.

The extension would come from Dawson Creek, to near Grand Prairie, Alberta, and then come down to a place called Whitecourt, Alberta. I think it's called the Sandy River there—you need a big bridge there, believe it or not, about a mile long. Then you would come down and ultimately you end up at St. Albert, and you're right there in Edmonton, the capital of Alberta.

There's a Canadian National Railroad branch line that actually would just follow along Highway 16 and Highway

11 to Vermillion, and Lloydminster, and Saskatoon, and eventually end up down in Regina. And then you would follow the Canadian Pacific Railroad right into the United States at Portal, North Dakota.

EIR: So basically you've got a rail line in northern British Columbia, but you've got something that's missing between there and Fairbanks?

Cooper: There's a 800-mile-long gap, where there is no railroad; that has to be built, to fill in the missing section, at a minimum.

EIR: A lot of that is in the Yukon Territory, and I know that the Canadian government blows hot and cold on this issue. What do you think is the status right now? Because that rail line covering the gap would have to be built, for this Bering Strait tunnel and rail linkage to work, right?

Cooper: It would be essential, yes.

EIR: What is your estimate now of both sides agreeing—the Alaska legislature on the one hand, and say the Yukon Territory legislature (but they would have to talk to people in Ottawa to make this work? Is that right?

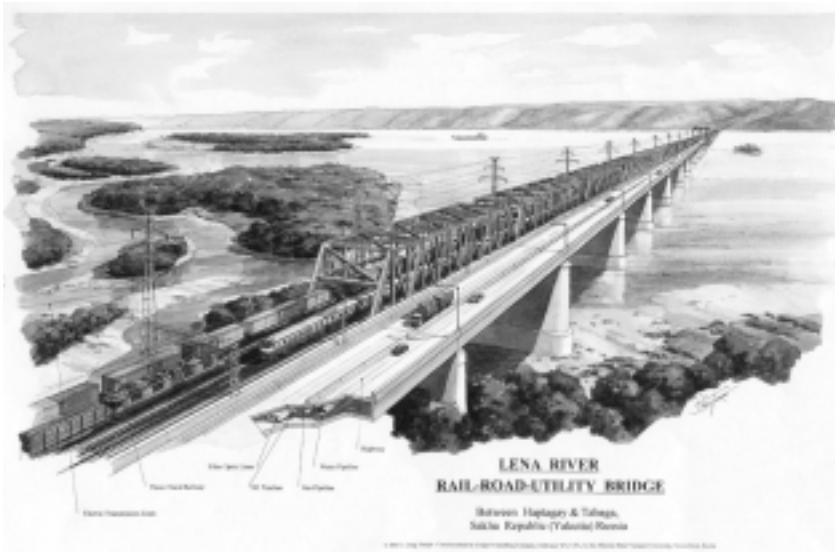
Cooper: Well, they would be likely to give permission. But as you know, I'm working with a private company, the Canadian Arctic Railway. I've actually done a feasibility study for them, and they're looking to finance it.

Private financing is probably the primary vehicle by which this project, at least east of Fairbanks, would be done. It's going to require some government help, whether it's loan guarantees or whatever, but the real big participation of the government is going to have to be west of Fairbanks, because of the difficulty of the terrain, the fact that you're going to have to deal with the native populations.

But there is something that you need to consider—and you know it affects China. You asked about traffic: I'll get into that now: What are you going to haul? Oil, coal, potash, containers, machinery, oil and gas development equipment, all kinds of consumer goods, and passengers. And I think there's going to be a great opportunity, not only for people to travel along there because they had work, but for tourism purposes. You know the Alaska Railroad makes money on its tourism. It has a huge business with that, and now it's going to expand. We could have as many as 3,000 to 5,000 passengers a day, on the railroad.

EIR: Do you have a sense of how many rail cars may be travelling during the course of a year, to bring goods and so forth?

Cooper: You probably wouldn't build it until you had 100 millions tons a year of cargo. But you would get that. How many carloads is that? Well, figure each one is 100 tons—100 million tons would be 10 million carloads. Or 5 to 10 million, probably. A lot of cargo would be hauled.



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The proposed bridge would cross the Lena River near the city of Yakutsk, in Russia's Sakha Republic, creating a rail link that would sweep east to Alaska, and south to China. See Figure 2.

Now you have a gauge problem you've got to deal with, because the Russian gauge is different from the U.S. gauge. China is on the U.S. gauge. I did a lot of studies in containerization as part of this feasibility study, and I would look at bringing traffic from China to the United States by rail, as compared to by ship.

By railroad, the distance is so much shorter with the great circle—it's about 8,500 to 9,000 miles, say, from Xian [in China] to Chicago. By a combination of land and sea transport, the comparable distance is something like 13,000 miles. And then you have land-side harbor problems, both in China and on the West Coast of the United States.

EIR: You've estimated that it would be cheaper to go by rail?

Cooper: Cheaper, than if you go by the conventional land-ship-land containerization. Say if you had the Panama Canal built, and you were going to go to New York, the cost of moving by rail would be a little bit—maybe 1%, 2%, or 3%—more than going by ship. But it would be in 12 days rather than 30. Well, is time worth money in international shipping? You're darn right.

Personally, my feeling is, when the international shipping companies of the world decide that the Bering Strait tunnel needs to get built, it's going to get built. And if you want my opinion, I have the feeling somehow, that this is the background of what is going on in Russia today. I can't prove that, but I believe it. And of course, the most important of these companies is the APMøller Maersk company, from Copenhagen, Denmark, because they're the biggest shipping company. But all the others have a role. You know, if they put containers on the trains in the United States, they could cer-

tainly do it between Russia and the United States, or China and the United States.

EIR: If you went from Xian to the United States, how many days are you looking at, by rail, and how many days are you looking at by ship?

Cooper: Ten versus 30. Actually, if you are going by ship-rail, it's about 20. It's 10 by rail, it's 30 by all water, all shipping. The only thing that's shorter, of course, than going on the all-rail route, is putting the container in a plane, and flying it to the United States, which takes all of one day. But, boy, is the cost up—six or seven times!

EIR: Dmitri Mendeleyev, who of course was a railway builder, and also a great scientist, said that a railroad is like yeast: There is great fermentation, and uplifting of the population. How do you look at that?

Cooper: I think he is 100% correct. You

know, this country was much more tied together when we had railroads. And when people travelled they could see everything on the ground, and they understood. Well, let's look what we do today. We fly from one urban area to another urban area. Do we know what's going on in the areas in between? No. We have no idea. Urban America doesn't have a clue what Rural America is about, does it?

You know, when we had railroads as our predominant transport, back prior to 1920, all these little towns were quite active. Many of them have died off, or are greatly reduced from what they used to be. Of course the railroad companies in this country operate on the point A to point B mentality. We forget everything in between. And if this country returns to a predominantly rail transportation system—which I think in the next ten years it's going to, because of the rise of the price of oil—we're going to have to put an end to point A to point B mentality in the railroad industry. Which means we're probably going to have to go back to a regulated industry, just as the LaRouche movement has been saying.

EIR: One of the things that LaRouche has often stressed, is: When you build rail, you build something in between: you build towns, you build development corridors. When you go by ship, you're not building anything of that sort. And in that context, I know that this rail line, if it were built, would go into Russia, and eventually hook up with the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Would it also go to, say, South Korea, to China? How would that work?

Cooper: Well, let's take China first, because actually, when you come to the Sakha Republic, near Yakutsk (which is where the Russian announcement of where this starting point

would be), it is a huge region of northeastern Russia. It used to be called Yakutia. Yakutsk is the capital—it's almost double the size of Alaska. It's an enormous region. It's the largest political subdivision in Russia. It has a population of 1.1 million. You would just go straight down into the northern part of China. You cross the border at a place called Dzhalinga, and then on the south side of the Amur River is a place called Lianyin. And then you have about a 60-mile gap in China that is not completed—there's no rail line there. And it comes to a place called Zhangling, and then it would join the Chinese rail network.

Some of the studies that I've seen, done in Russia, ignore the fact that you have an enormous traffic potential going from the Sakha Republic to China. But you've got to deal with this gauge question.

EIR: Now you are also familiar with some of the rail-building that the Russians have done in North Korea. How would this work, connecting us to the Koreans?

Cooper: I was very much pleased to see that the LaRouche movement has really been promoting the development of rail. The fastest way for things to change in North Korea, is to get some rail road lines built across it. And to illustrate to me the total idiocy of the Bush Administration's foreign policy, here they are trying to stop rail roads from getting built across the Koreas—that would be the fastest way you'd make things change.

EIR: Let's take the broad sweep. We're now building a rail line that's going to go from the United States, through Canada, through the territories like the Yukon territory, to Alaska, then into Russia. You've got vast expanses of undeveloped parts of this world. And of course, taking these rail lines across the land-bridge, you're going to go into areas like Afghanistan eventually, and sweep all the way into Iran on the southern route, and into Europe. What would this do for the development of those territories?

Cooper: They would just explode. You would put so much additional traffic, and business, and economic activity, it would just far, far exceed anything that exists now. And you would allow many of the resources to be developed, and of course you'd have a much greater level of integration of trade, transport, and commerce, among the different countries.

I've been on the Eurasian Land-Bridge in China to see that. It's a very heavily travelled railroad line, lots and lots of trains. Until two years ago, they were still running steam locomotives. I was over there in 2000, and they were running steam locomotives, in some areas, not in all.

They are beginning to electrify in some routes, and of course, they're doing maglev and high-speed rail, so they are certainly ahead of the United States in what they are doing, as compared to what they're talking about. And it would have an enormous impact on that entire region.

In China, they've been building this to Urumqi in western

China, through the capital of Kazakstan, and then through Tashkent, and down through Ashgabat, and finally across the border into Iran, I guess at a place called Mashhad. But then you've got another gauge problem, because it runs on standard gauge. India, interestingly enough, has five railroad gauges.

EIR: What would you do to standardize gauges?

Cooper: I think you should put everything on the U.S./European standard gauge—just do it. Russia would, of course, be the one that would be the last that would want to do that. You would have to stop everything for a period of time, and move the rails 3.5 inches, which is what the difference in gauges is. When we're building this system, we probably ought to build a standard track and a Russian track, and then figure that eventually we'll convert the Russian track to the standard track.

EIR: How much of this rail would we electrify?

Cooper: All of it. It would need to be, because you're going to have so much traffic on it.

You would start out with diesel, and of course the tunnel would have to be electric to start, anyway. The Russians would make it electric from day one. They've already electrified the trans-Siberian railroad, they're in the process of electrifying more. They don't have this obsession with perpetuating the oil and gas lobby in power, like we do. Even though they are a big oil producer, they want to ship it to other countries rather than use it themselves, so they electrify their railroads instead.

EIR: You say they've electrified the trans-Siberian Railroad. How much. . . .?

Cooper: 6,300 miles. It's all electric, I think, as of three years ago. And of course that's where nuclear power comes in, because it supplies the power. And of course, Russia is now making a major commitment to expansion of nuclear energy, and electrification of their economy, including of their railroads.

EIR: You know, Putin said, the other day, that 30 nuclear power units were built during the entire Soviet period. And then he said, in the next 12 years we need to build 26 nuclear power plants, using the most advanced technology. And of course, that's just for Russia—he plans many for around the world. He has said that he plans to have Russia increase its electrical output by two thirds by the year 2020. How does that sound to you?

Cooper: I think it's what he needs to do, and it's going to happen.

EIR: Now you also did some studies on what it would take to electrify American rail, and as I remember, you began with 26,000 miles and then on to 42,000 miles. Can you say what

the context of that is?

Cooper: The United States, thanks to the control of these financial interests, and the oil and gas companies, and the highway lobby, and all these groups who want to perpetuate the status quo, no matter how much harm it does to the country, in my opinion, they have done everything that they possibly can to make sure that the American public doesn't even think about the fact that we need to electrify railroads. And that mentality has been in place for a long time, but it's been terminally in place since 1980. Carter tried, but he didn't get very far. And that was the last time there was any significant effort at the government level to do anything about it to electrify the railroads.

But the plain, simple fact is, oil is getting too expensive. Our entire transport and energy infrastructure in this country was built around the fact that we had cheap oil. Well, it's no longer cheap. It's not ever going to be cheap again. And we have to make a change. And I think it gets to electrifying the economy, far more beyond what we have now. And of course the missing link is transportation. That has to happen. It needs to happen soon. We have to eliminate our petroleum dependency.

EIR: And that would mean a tremendous amount of nuclear power?

Cooper: Well, it would mean 100,000 megawatts of new electricity, over 20 years. Our generating capacity is 700,000 megawatts now, so that a 15% increase, to 800,000 MW, would satisfy the need to electrify our railroads. Not anything out of the realm of reality.

EIR: Some people have said that we can keep shipping goods, say from Asia, and we can just bring them into the ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles. And those are two big ports. About 25 to 40% of American trade from abroad comes through there—then they just ship them out through the Alameda Corridor. What's your thinking on that?

Cooper: I got a letter from a fellow that I know, who lives in Los Angeles, who tells me that the railroads are now turning traffic away from the Alameda Corridor use because they don't have any more capacity. The biggest problem with that analogy is that you have transportation bottlenecks on the land. . . And of course, two years ago, it was pretty critical in Los Angeles, which is why they had to start bringing the ships up to Seattle in much larger numbers. In fact, they overloaded our port, because they couldn't handle it in Los Angeles.

EIR: And your port is up in Seattle?

Cooper: Yes, Seattle-Tacoma, right. My assessment—and its done in great detail in my study—is that 20% of the trans-Pacific traffic, and the Russians say 6% of the world's commerce, could be going through the Bering Strait tunnel. I don't think that's unreasonable; 200-300 million tons a year looks like a pretty reasonable number.

EIR: So you take it off the ships. . .

Cooper: No, what you can't handle on the ship you bring by train.

EIR: Would you put a port up in the northern part up there, in Alaska, where some of these Asian goods could be shipped to?

Cooper: If you did that, you would do it at Port McKenzie, just southwest of Anchorage. Actually that is discussed in my study. That's a possibility. Prince Rupert is probably equally logical. What's going to happen at Prince Rupert? They're going to bring it up to 2.5 million containers a year, and then it's going to be at capacity.

Every year, we add in trade about the amount of traffic that's handled through the Port of Oakland. That's what we add throughout the world.

A couple of things may change this. Well, if the U.S. dollar falls substantially, we aren't going to import any more goods. It looks like, from what I'm reading from the *EIR* and other sources, that that could be happening. Oil prices are going up. When are we going to get to the point where it is no longer going to be possible to implement the free trade syndrome, because there's not going to be cheap oil available, and without any cheap oil, the free trade movement becomes economically unviable.

We're going back to a manufacturing society because we need to in the United States, as the result of high oil prices.

EIR: In your rough estimate, what would building this do for the U.S. economy?

Cooper: It would require us to retool our economy. You know, the machine tool decline would have to reverse. All the domestic supply industries, and, of course, the need for developing all the resources would go back up again, and all that would have to happen.

EIR: One last thing: You mentioned that you were contacted by Associated Press?

Cooper: Yes, I was interviewed by them last Thursday.

EIR: What did they ask you?

Cooper: A lot of questions, that started out along the line of: "Is this a fantasy?" And "we don't believe it." It's for real. By the time I got done with this guy, he did believe it. And I said: "Russia has a strategic interest. And it is to sell oil and gas, and electricity to the United States. It's in their strategic interest. They want to put us in the same position that western Europe is in."

But we have to realize they are the repository of the resources. And it is in their strategic interest to do this, and that's why they're proposing it. I said, also, they have the financial capability right now to do this. I said, look, if they wanted to finance this, what would they do? They would take some of their gold—can they get \$100 billion of gold? Yes, at \$600 an ounce, they certainly can. That's our collateral.

Now, do we make somewhere between \$6.5 and \$10 billion a year in oil revenues that could be pledged to keep this thing going. Certainly could. I said, if you had 20- or 30-year bonds, at 5 or 6% interest, would this work? Certainly would. And I said, that is the point. And what is your traffic potential? 200 to 300 million tons a year going through. I said look, just to give an example: coal. There's huge amounts of it in northwestern Alaska. Where could you ship it to? China. Yes, some of it would go by boat, but you've got ports that are closed part of the year because of ice, and the port infrastructure is relatively limited; it's all clogged up anyway in China.

I said, why don't you ship some of that really low-sulphur coal from Alaska, and put it by the people who use it in their homes for heating or cooking in China, which lots of people there do. Then you would have high-quality coal, which would be low-sulphur coal, low ash, low volatile content. It would improve air quality, just that alone! And it would be good for freight traffic business. And thus there would be plenty of traffic going west through the Bering Strait tunnel. He said: "Oh." I said, it's something you could do.

EIR: Is the Bering Strait frozen for half the year?

Cooper: Here's my understanding of it, and I flew over it in 2001. I went up to Nome, and the plane went to Kotzebue first, we flew along the Bering Strait in mid-June. South of the line where the Diomed Islands were, from Wales to Uelen it was open water with patches of ice. North of that line, north of the Bering Strait, where the tunnel would be, was covered with ice, with some open water. Now the global warming enthusiasts are saying, the ice is melting in the Arctic Ocean, its melting, and blah, blah, blah. Maybe it is, maybe it isn't. Ice is a factor, and that's why you probably wouldn't want to build a bridge. Not only that, it's where the storms of the world start. The weather is pretty horrible, and you know, they say there's no place like Nome—been there.

I was there for—believe it or not—a summit conference between Alaska and Chukotka in June 2001, as the representative of State Representative Jeannette James.

It was interesting to see, out in the ocean, the water, how the difference in the ice was. But you have to deal with ice, you have to deal with bad weather, you don't want to build a bridge because of the weather. It would be better to build a tunnel where it is 70 degrees, and you're a hundred feet below where the water is.

EIR: So you said the deepest part of the Strait is about 170, 180 feet.

Cooper: 170, 180, 200 feet. Something like that.

EIR: How much would you build the tunnel below the water?

Cooper: About 100 feet.

EIR: So that's not really that deep?

Cooper: No, not really. It's not like Gibraltar, where you've got to go down quite a ways, 1,000 or 2,000 feet, because of the way the shape of the channel is.

EIR: LaRouche has been talking about thinking of the next 50 years, and how you plan projects for the generation, two generations, because many of these great projects have a life-span of that. How long would this project take?

Cooper: the minimum would be 10 years. If you got serious, you could get it built in 10 years. It could be as long as 20 years. Actually, what I think is going to happen is it can be built in increments, you can get started—I noticed my cost projections, if you built just from Yakutsk to Fort Nelson, they were looking at \$65 billion, with a double-track system. And the tunnel cost was about \$15 billion, which is about the same as the cost of the English Channel tunnel—a shorter link, but more complicated.

My assessment was, if you build a double-track tunnel, it's about \$15 billion, but I think you're going to need three tracks, and my estimate is, it's \$25 billion. And my estimate is probably \$75 billion for the same distance, instead of \$65 billion.

EIR: OK, so you're going to have three tracks. Would you have fiber optic cables in there. . .

Cooper: Yes, and electrical utilities. Power plants along the line at 300- to 400-mile increments, or whatever it is. Nuclear, coal, gas, hydro—whatever will work there. The thing is, once you build a power plant, if you build it bigger than what the electric railroad's demands are, you can use all the rest of the electricity for local economic development. Exactly what the LaRouche movement has been advocating.

EIR: In terms of comparing this, say for instance, to the tunnel between France and England, or in Japan, the Sikan tunnel, how would you rate the difficulty?

Cooper: Probably easier than either of those, because of more stable soil, and the fact that it doesn't have to be as deep. You don't have rock fissure problems, as you have in the English Channel, and you're not building in an earthquake fault zone as you are with the tunnel in Japan.

EIR: Former Alaska Governor Walter Hickel was at this April 24 conference, describing such big projects as "the alternative to war." The Russians, historically, were oriented toward American System networks, which helped build the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Do you think the Russians are thinking about such precedents now?

Cooper: My personal belief is that it was Vladimir Putin's intention, from the day he became the President of Russia, on New Year's Eve of 1999, that he wanted to establish a strong relationship with the United States, and even wanted there to be an alliance. That opportunity is still open, and needs to be based around the Bering Strait railroad tunnel project.

Congressmen Admit, U.S. ‘Post-Industrial’ Economy Can’t Build High-Speed Rail

by Mary Jane Freeman

A stark irony confronts the U.S. Congress. Lyndon LaRouche posits that the next 50 years requires an alliance of the United States, China, Russia, and India, vectored on great infrastructure projects, particularly high-speed rail corridors to foster growth. Yet while Congress gives ear to carbon emission blather which demands a further shutdown of U.S. industry, it also finds itself in the ridiculous position of having to bring experts in from Europe and Asia to discuss how to build the high-speed rail networks that America no longer has the industry and know-how to produce. For 30 years, Congress has abandoned the Abraham Lincoln-precedent of railroad building to foster economic growth.

This irony was writ large at an April 19 hearing of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee’s Railroads subcommittee, which brought high-speed rail (HSR) experts from France, Spain, Japan, and China to tell us of their 30 years of success in building HSR networks, and their plans for the 21st Century.

True high-speed rail is defined as trains that travel 150 mph or faster, and are propelled by electricity. In the United States only one route is electrified, and can, but rarely does, travel at 150 mph.

It was two U.S. scientists who first invented the fastest rail transport known to man—magnetic levitation rail technology—yet it was Germany, Japan, and China that mustered the scientists, engineers, business leaders, and government resources to build maglev technology and tracks. Only China has a commercial maglev line, from Shanghai to its airport. A few U.S. maglev projects remain on the drawing boards, but each languishes for want of Federal funding. At the same time, more than 20 U.S. states have active plans for HSR corridor development, but they too lack Federal support.

Rep. James Oberstar (D-Minn.), chairman of the full Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, has reinitiated the debate to bring the country into the 21st Century with high-speed rail-corridor development. This effort comes not a moment too soon. World headlines are featuring national debates and/or announcements of building maglev routes, while Russia hosted an international conference on April 24 to launch a drive to build the crucial link—a tunnel under the Bering Strait—to realize the late-19th-Century dream to build a “railway around the world.” (See last week’s *EIR*.)

The irony is not lost on most people. *New York Times* reporter Paul Finney wrote on April 24, “On overseas trips,

many American business travelers do what is almost unthinkable back home: they take a train. And they board in increasing numbers, as high-speed rail service expands in Europe, China, and Japan.”

‘We Are the Caboose’

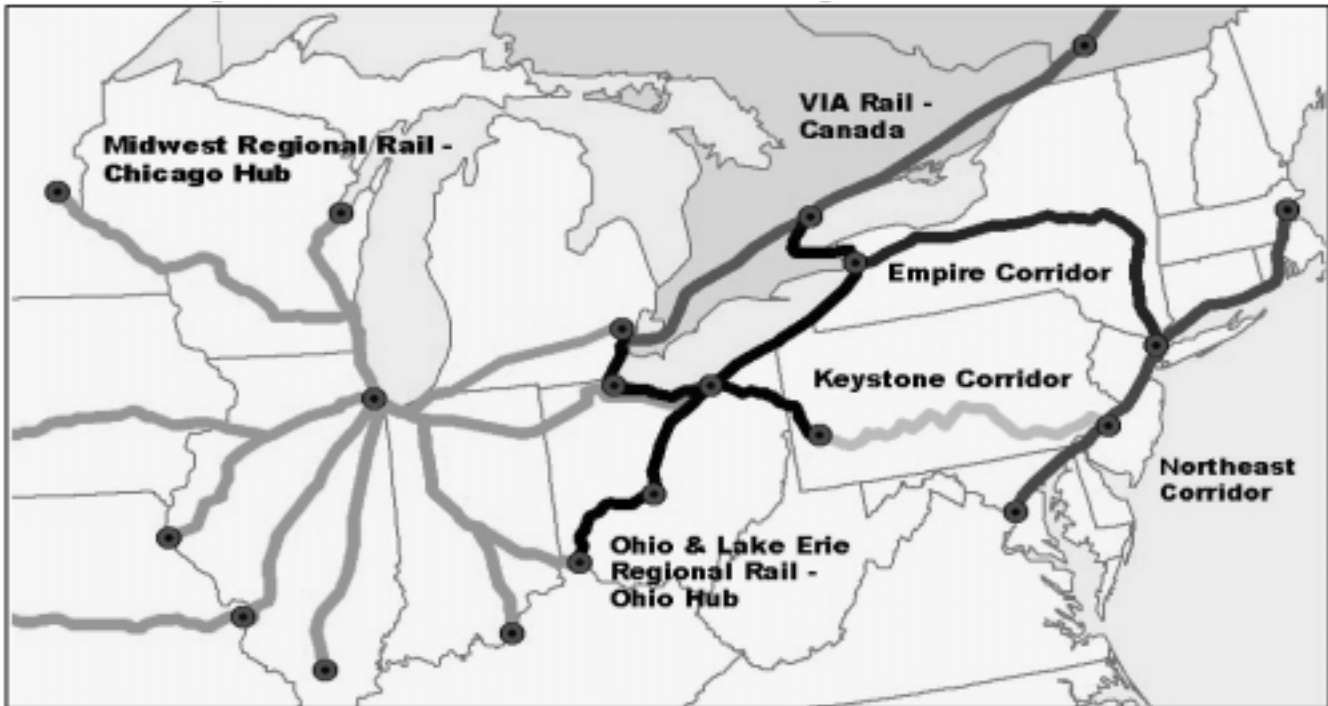
Railroad subcommittee chair Rep. Corrine Brown (D-Fla.) opened the April 19 hearing by stating that the United States, unlike countries in Europe and Asia where HSR is flourishing, has failed to make it a “top priority” and to provide public funds. Brown contrasted Japan’s “bullet trains,” which travel at 186 mph, to America’s only HSR line, Amtrak’s Acela on the Northeast Corridor between Boston and Washington, D.C., which, while able to travel 150 mph, “averages about 82 mph below New York and 66 mph above New York.” Calling on the witnesses to give advice on how to “jump-start” an HSR program here, she said, “We are the caboose” on the high-speed train.

The panel of witnesses who testified at the hearing on “International High-Speed Rail Systems,” presented maps, charts, and graphs showing their progress over the past 30 years, and plans for the next 20. The director of HSR from the Europe-based International Railway Association told the committee that Europe’s HSR began in 1981 with France’s Paris-to-Lyons 300-mile line. Today Europe has 3,034 miles of HSR in operation, and is scheduled to bring on line 1,711 more miles by 2010. The highest travel speed in commercial use is 186 mph on France’s TGV (Train à Grande Vitesse). A TGV official who testified noted that it operates 932 miles of Europe’s HSR network, and continent-wide plans are to nearly double overall HSR track-miles, from 3,034 to 5,000, by 2020. Research and development on new technologies for track, train controls, and train sets are an integral part of each country’s program, the TGV official said, noting the TGV had set a new world record for steel-on-steel trains by traveling 350 mph on April 3.

Other Congressmen shared Brown’s view. Representative Oberstar, said, “We have regressed instead of progressed” in this country, from where we were 50 years ago. “Then, I took a train from Minneapolis to Chicago. Four hundred miles in 400 minutes. That was 50 years ago! You can’t do that today,” as the service doesn’t exist. “In the aftermath of World War II,” he said, France was devastated, as was much of Europe. “Under the Marshall Plan we were produc-

FIGURE 1

Regional Rail Corridors From the Atlantic to the Mississippi



Source: Ohio Department of Transportation.

ing and shipping 1,000 rail locomotives a year to France” and other countries. French President Charles de Gaulle in 1967 called for a study on high-speed rail, as he contemplated rebuilding his nation, Oberstar recounted. When the study came back, nay-sayers claiming it was too expensive, but de Gaulle asked: “Is there any other country that has it?” When told ‘no,’ he said then France would be the first. Oberstar, who has a vast knowledge of rail history, noted France’s high-speed route from Paris to Lyons had 500,000 passengers in 1989, and today it has 5 million.

Rep. Bill Shuster (R-Pa.) was the only one who called for the U.S. to advance its HSR development with magnetically levitated rail. He reported that Pennsylvania’s Keystone Corridor, between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, had just been re-electrified, allowing trains to travel at 110 mph; and in just six months, ridership has grown beyond expectations. But, we need to “jump to maglev. Transrapid has just completed further work on the proposed Pittsburgh maglev project. We are ready to move if there is funding for it.”

The nay-sayer of the day was Transportation Committee Ranking Member Rep. John Mica (R-Fla.), who used his opening statement to denigrate all Amtrak operations, including its Acela service, and argue for British-style privatized rail systems. Mica is already on the hot seat among constituents for Amtrak’s forced cut of its cross-peninsula Jacksonville-to-Dade City service three years ago.

Oberstar also keyed in on the crucial problem: “political will,” as he insisted that we do what we used to do: Invest for the public interest with public funds for the public good. Citing a 2005 European Union study, he told the hearing, “In 2003 alone, France invested \$10.6 billion in its rail system,” while investment was at \$12.4 billion in Germany, and over \$1 billion each in Sweden, Spain, and Denmark.

At a related hearing five days later before a different subcommittee, which discussed the destruction of the U.S. manufacturing base and the fact that we no longer produce rail cars and have only one company making heavy buses, the Minnesota Democrat contrasted U.S. and Chinese investment levels. “China is investing in their future. The country with the highest output of steel” in 1979 was the United States, with 129 million tons of raw steel output. In 2006, “China’s raw steel output was 450 million tons.” China “is investing \$1 trillion” in infrastructure, and it’s time for the U.S. to do the same, Oberstar said. Federal funding has been the limiting factor in states where HSR plans exist.

For example, take a look at the Midwest Regional Rail System (MWRRS) initiative. It is a nine-state, 3,000-mile Chicago-hubbed rail network project for faster, more frequent rail service. The plan will “create 57,450 new jobs, provide just over \$1 billion in extra household income across the nine-state region, and provide \$4.9 billion” in increased property values leading to “joint development potential for the 102

cities,” according to its economic impact study released on April 18. The study also estimates the MWRRS “could generate \$23.1 billion” from various user benefits “during the first 40-years of the project.” The nine states are Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin. (See map.)

These states have put millions of dollars into the project since its inception in 1996, and but for want of Federal funds, large portions of it could have been built by now. The states have upgraded track, equipment, stations, and multi-modal connections in order to ensure train speeds up to 110 mph. While not true high-speed routes, the project is a critical building block for near-term HSR development. These improvements will make the service competitive with air and car travel for trips of 500 miles or less. When completed, the MWRRS will serve 90% of its nine-state population.

The California High-Speed Rail Authority (CaHSR), also set up in 1996, is for true high-speed rail service. CaHSR’s motto is, “Fly California without ever leaving the ground.” It would build a 700-mile north-south rail network to travel at 200-300 mph, modeled on the Japanese bullet train. The \$33 billion, 15-year project expects 68 million passengers by 2020, and expects to reap \$2 for every public dollar spent. It would drastically reduce congestion and travel times between cities, spur economic development, and create over 450,000 permanent jobs. But as with the other state projects, CaHSR, starved for Federal funds and targeted by Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger (R), is exploring a public-private-partnership funding model to attempt to save the project.

Funds for Amtrak

A critical Federal bill, S. 294, passed by unanimous vote on April 25 in the U.S. Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee could help a few of these projects. The Passenger Rail Investment and Improvement Act of 2007, co-sponsored by Senators Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.) and Trent Lott (R-Miss.), reauthorizes funds for Amtrak and provides Federal grants for state rail corridor development over six years. But fundamentally Congress must buck the 30-year paradigm shift into greenie deindustrialization and, instead, adopt an FDR-style great infrastructure paradigm.

LaRouche, speaking on April 7, 2005—at the first signs of Wall Street and City of London bankers’ intentions to bankrupt the U.S. auto industry—proposed just such an alternative, an FDR-modelled retooling for auto: “You want to produce a railway system? Let’s save Amtrak. Let’s go beyond Amtrak. Let’s get the funding back for Amtrak—now, what do we want to do with Amtrak? Just keep it happy? No! We have to rebuild the transportation system of the United States. That means fast-rail in local areas. . . . We have to do it. How are we going to do it? Where are you going to get the locomotives? Where are you going to get the steel? . . . Who can produce locomotives? The General Motors technology people can produce locomotives.”

Interview: Dr. Syun-Ichi Akasofu

Climate Expert: Gore’s Film Is ‘Science Fiction’

LaRouche Youth Movement member Ian Overton interviewed Dr. Syun-Ichi Akasofu, former Director of the International Arctic Research Center, on April 23, 2007. The interview was conducted by telephone. Dr. Akasofu appeared in the British Channel 4-TV documentary, “The Great Global Warming Swindle,” aired March 8. (The video is available at: <http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=4499562022478442170>.)

EIR: Can you describe why the International Arctic Research Center was founded and what its purpose is?

Dr. Akasofu: Okay, the International Arctic Research Center (IARC) of the University of Alaska was established by the government of Japan and the government of the United States, under what is called the U.S.-Japan Common Agenda [for Cooperation in Global Perspective]. The idea is that all the projects under the Common Agenda are those which the research has taught us cannot be worked on by a single country—either the U.S or Japan—alone. So, some of the problems, like global warming, we work on together. That is the spirit of the Common Agenda, and that’s why it’s published. The Act was signed by President Clinton and the Prime Minister of Japan, Hashimoto [in 1993].

EIR: What sort of unique dynamical factors exist in the way that an arctic climate zone, such as Alaska, interacts with human industrial and commercial activities, compared to the actions of man and climate in a temperate or tropical climate zone?

Dr. Akasofu: One of the reasons that IARC is established in Alaska, the University of Alaska, is that we can observe climate change much more prominently than the rest of the world. The arctic is very sensitive to climate change because we have so many kinds of ice—glaciers, sea ice, permafrost—so they are sensitive to a climate change, and they’re changing. So I think it’s the best place to study climate change, much more so than in the tropics.

Okay, your question—of course, we concentrate mostly on science. We begin to work on the adaptation of climate change, and so on and so forth. And so far, we’re concentrating on causes of climate change.

EIR: Many people in Alaska and elsewhere are saying that local and global warming are the result of increased local



Dr. Syun-Ichi Akasofu, the director of the Arctic Research Center in Fairbanks, Alaska, refutes Al Gore and the IPCC's lies that CO₂ emissions are the cause of "global warming."

and global anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, such as carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and so on, because the winters are warmer, permafrost is melting, and so on. I've noticed that newspapers are warning this will cause serious problems for Alaska's economy. And a number of people are becoming quite worried about this. Does the warming in Alaska actually have anything to do with local or global industrial emissions?

Dr. Akasofu: Not locally, of course. The weather is the source of CO₂, and CO₂ spreads very quickly. So, in about two months, it spreads all around the Earth. So any local industrial activity, which we don't have much of in Alaska, is not affecting this. But the more important thing is, we're interested in causes of climate change. And any serious climatologist will agree, there are two components: one is natural components, the other is man-made components. Our main effort here, is to identify natural components. How much [are] natural components [involved] in natural climate change? My point, my position is, that until we identify natural components, and subtract that from present temperature rise, for example, we cannot tell very much, how much the man-made effects will be.

This is my own finding—we can go back to about 1650: All the data, and all the way to the present, we are assembling this, if you look at all the data, there is almost a linear change, a linear increase in temperature, about 0.5° Centigrade, about 1° Fahrenheit, per hundred years. It's continuous all the way to the present. And the IPCC says that over the last 100 years, the temperature increase is about 0.6° C; it's almost comparable. That is to say, temperature has been increasing, from up and down of course, but, as far as we can go back, to about 1700. This has been happening well before the Industrial Revolution, so we have to consider that natural change.

EIR: So, why would you say Alaska is warming?

Dr. Akasofu: We are trying to find out. One idea I have about that, is we have not recovered really from the Little Ice Age. There was a warmer period around 1200, and then, around 1400, a colder period began. And it was cold until about 1800, when it started to recover. Most people assume that period called the Little Ice Age is over, but what I can see, is that temperature has been increasing almost linearly at a constant rate of about 0.5° C, by 100 years, continuously; to the present. So I doubt that much of the increase over the last 100 years the IPCC says, of about 0.6°, is due to the greenhouse effect—that's what they say. Well, they assume. They have not taken the natural component; we don't know what they did!

So, definitely climate change, or temperature, has been rising. Somehow the IPCC decided that the increase in the last 100 years is due to the greenhouse effect; however, a significant part of that would be just due to natural change. So, even if we spend lots of money on suppressing CO₂ release, it wouldn't do any good, because it's a natural change.

But changes are still going on. There are all kinds of ideas as to why this is happening, but we still do not know the cause of this Little Ice Age to begin with, so this is something we have to investigate. Even just in the last 100 years there was a large increase in temperature from 1910 to 1940. It's comparable to the range of increase of about the same as what we have today. That is to say, there was an increase from 1910 to 1940; then temperature began to decrease from 1940 to 1975, when CO₂ began to increase in 1940! Then temperature began to increase again from 1975. And no one can explain the temperature rise from 1910 to 1940, or explain the decrease from 1940 to 1975. My point is, that until we understand the increase from 1910 to 1940, we just cannot say the increase from 1975 to the present is entirely from the greenhouse effect.

EIR: In the IPCC's February 2007 "Summary for Policy Makers" report, an estimate was made that the projected increase in global temperatures through the 21st Century, caused by anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions, will result in—

Dr. Akasofu: That's a hypothesis, okay?

EIR: Right. Well, the hypothesis was, that it will result in a total melting of the Arctic Basin, as well as the ice sheet of Greenland, etc., leading to an ocean level rise of about seven meters. Do you think these projections reflect an accurate modeling of climate change?

Dr. Akasofu: Okay, let me put it this way. The IPCC's report, on page 10, states that, "most of the present temperature increase during the last 100 years, from 1975, is due to a magnified greenhouse effect. But there is no basis for them to say "most," for they have not examined the natural component. So it's an assumption. Then, they say, computer models conforms to that, but that's not true. What's happening is that computers try to simulate the present increase,

but computers can't do that. So it's not confirming anything; their computers are just trying to simulate the initial assumption.

Now also, let me remind you, that even yesterday I saw on television, on global warming, I think on NBC evening news, all the worldwide television shows, when they start talking about global warming, they show the tongues of the glaciers, a big chunk of ice falling into the water. That has nothing to do—*nothing to do*—with global warming. People forget that a glacier is a piece of ice! It has to move! Okay, that's number one. Number two, they say, permafrost is melting, and houses are collapsing. What happens is that, when permafrost is in the area, housing is cheap and the land is cheap. When people build a house directly over the permafrost, and then warm the house in the Wintertime, and the ice underneath melts and the house collapses, that's a man-made effect! It has nothing to do with the greenhouse effect! There are so many mistakes like that.

And of course, they show some of the Spring breakup, in Alaska, or some place. That's nothing new, that happens every year. It's terrible that [there's] so much misunderstanding. One thing is, for example, that ice will disappear by 2040 in the Summertime. Just one researcher got a result like that. But here at IARC, we work with 14 groups, together, and we see that, of the variety of results, some of them show that in the year 2050 there is lots of ice still. So, you know, 2040 is very misleading. Only one extreme case of science, and, unfortunately, the press take that kind of thing because they think it is much more interesting to report. So that's causing some more problems. But we have done good work with the 14 groups around the world, and some of this shows that even in 2100, lots of ice will remain.

Now, I don't know if you know this, but people are trying to say that now Polar bears will be in trouble. So now they are trying to put polar bears up as an endangered species?

EIR: Yeah. [laughs] I read the letter by Mitchell Taylor [Director of Natural Resources; Nunavut, Canada], where he essentially said that all Polar bear groups are thriving except for one, and that has nothing to do with global warming at all.

Dr. Akasofu: And they don't have to live on the ice, you know?

EIR: Yeah!

Dr. Akasofu: We have a report that they're living on land, they're eating grasses. I mean, you know, here maybe a tenderloin, but they don't have to eat tenderloin all the time! [laughs]

I mean, I don't know, this whole thing is very strange. I can't stop it. Everybody's believing Al Gore's movie, which is nothing but science fiction. But people think that that's right though. But we'll see.

EIR: On April 14, Yuri Izrael, the Russian vice chair of the IPCC, wrote in RIA Novosti that, "I think the panic over global warming is totally unjustified. There is no serious threat to the climate. There is no need to dramatize the anthropogenic impact, because the climate has always been subject to change under nature's influence, even when humanity did not even exist." What do you think about that?

Dr. Akasofu: Ahh, I agree with him. Because, you know, this Little Ice Age, and before that, the Medieval Warming, which I understand [was] as normal as now. That's why I'm saying that the satellite data over the last 25 years is not good enough. I call it "instant climatology." You've got to go back and look at all the data. How has the Earth's temperature been changing? My criticism of the IPCC's report is simply that I do not know how 2,500 scientists can agree that the present 100 years is almost entirely due to the greenhouse effect. There is no evidence for that! There is no paper that studies the natural components of the retraction of the present ice. No paper! So they have no basis to say "most"; it's an assumption!

EIR: So why, do you think, then, is there all this talk in political circles about "consensus" regarding man-made global warming when there is clearly a large number of scientists who, in this country, with the 17,800 signers of the Global Warming Petition Project, also within the IPCC organization itself, and around the planet, are arguing against that premise?

Dr. Akasofu: Okay, you have not read my article then, so I'll send it to you. I went back, all the way back to the establishment of the IPCC, and what's happened since then. I'll send that to you. Also, the top level, the very top-level climatologists or meteorologists, they don't join the IPCC, because the IPCC is too political. They stay away. So there's lots of—I don't know if it's the majority or not—but there's lots of silent people there. What I told you, that I wrote something on that, people have to be careful, you could be assassinated. That's where we are now.

EIR: So you think the "consensus" exists because people are more scared for their lives and their careers?

Dr. Akasofu: I think many people, in spite of all that, including Gore, have to change their lifestyle. Many people are still driving SUVs. So there is little conscience about that. Amazingly, in spite of such a cry, no one has done anything on it. You know, some newspaper says Al Gore's energy expenditure is ten times more than for ordinary people. It's called the inconvenient truth.

EIR: Yeah, he has a big swimming pool, and a zinc mine on his property.

Dr. Akasofu: Is that so? [laughs]

EIR: Yep, it's one of the dirtiest zinc mines in the country!

Dr. Akasofu: Oh. Well, no one is doing anything, right? Even some of the environmental groups, I mean they are still driving. Each family has about three or four cars. Nothing is happening. It's a kind of luxurious program!

EIR: Does it seem more likely that a warming of the Arctic areas would harm or help the liveliness of the ecosystem there (including Man as part of the ecosystem)?

Dr. Akasofu: There are always good things and bad things. For Alaskans, what's wrong with having palm trees grow in the Arctic? There's nothing wrong with that! I mean, this is a joke of course, but, warmer is better; that much is sure for anybody. But, seriously, if the permafrost which is present starts to melt, there will be all sorts of problems. So, no matter what, the natural changes are going on. So we have to adapt to that in every possible way. But just suppressing CO₂ doesn't do any good, that's what I'm saying! If we have to spend so much money on greenhouse gas, it's better to spend money on adopting changes.

EIR: As I have been investigating more and more of the available literature on the causes of climate change, I personally have come to think of "weather" or "climate" as more of an effect of different potentials, which are bounded by these longer term geologic, orbital, and celestial phenomena, like the shifting of tectonic plates, or Milankovitch cycles, sunspot activity, or the influx and muting of cosmic rays from other star systems in the Milky Way. And these I've found are bounded by the natural laws of physics, like magnetism, gravitation, and things like that, rather than some sort of self-evident phenomenon of climate, determined primarily by the activities taking place on the crust of the Earth.

So, I would ask, what are your thoughts about this? How much of our overall climate would you attribute to actually on-Earth factors, as compared to off-Earth factors?

Dr. Akasofu: Okay, here I told you that when temperature decreases from 1940 to 1975, there in that time, many scientists said, "A new Ice Age is coming, you better be prepared!" Some of the same scientists now are saying that global warming is coming. If you look at the frequency of years of Earth's changes, in the past, we've had about three or four ice ages. Here, in what we call, an "interglacial period," which usually lasts, if you look at the past data, about 20,000 years. We are perhaps near the end of one, an interglacial. Even elementary school children, if we show the temperature changes over the last 100,000 years, they'll say, eventually a new ice age is coming. Of course, this will be 10,000 years away.

I think a much more important thing, is, this climate change is going on, but it's rather vague. We have so many visitors, television, newspapers, coming to visit Alaska, because they can't find any environmental global warming disasters in the lower '48. So they just ask me, everyday somebody comes: "Where should I go to take a picture?"

So there are natural changes going on, we have to adjust to that. But the big thing compared with that, is the environmental destruction which is much more serious, and happening before your eyes. So I think we'd better take care of that, rather than run screaming about the CO₂ effect. I mean, environmental destruction is terrible.

Another thing you mentioned in the sea-level rise. The most accurate data, which even the IPCC uses, is about 1.7mm per year. About a tenth of one inch. So ten years, is 17 cm, and 100 years is about 170 cm, or about one foot. Furthermore, actually, sea-level rise: the rate has been decreasing, not increasing, despite the melting of the glaciers and all that. So, already the prediction of about three meters and all that, I think we exaggerated. So, the IPCC tried to correct that, and some of the people are screaming about the effects, saying the "IPCC is too conservative"—that the accurate measurement is less than an inch per year.

EIR: I remember that, in Alaska, since the winters can be very cold, there is a law which prohibits shutting off the heating systems in people's homes, even if the family is too poor to pay the bill that month. So, in your view, if the United States were to implement carbon emission reduction policies, such as what the Kyoto Protocol suggests, what would be the effect of that policy, on people who are living with these kinds of economic hardships?

Dr. Akasofu: I think that obviously it depends on where you are. The situation is quite different in Alaska. I understand the producing of so much CO₂ per capita is higher than in other states, but that's natural. They can't freeze to death. So I don't see any problem in that. But, I think the much more important thing is that the environmental destruction is fixed, rather than CO₂ effects.

EIR: Can you say a little bit about your career and how you became interested in this field of study?

Dr. Akasofu: I came to Alaska in 1958 as a student of the aurora. I became a graduate student of the Geophysical Institute. And then, I guess I became the director of the Geophysical Institute, in 1986. And I was the director for 13 years. During that period, I thought that after 1988—I thought that global warming was an interesting science, very important, so I talked to both the Japanese government, the U.S. government, that the Arctic is the best place to study climate change. So I sought to establish an institution which specializes in studying these issues. So it took about ten years to establish IARC, and I have been the director for about, let's see, this institute opened about 1999, and last Jan. 31, I retired, and we have a new director, Larry Hinzman.

Whenever I say something about climate change, they say, "Oh, Dr. Akasofu is an ordinary scientist, but he is not a climatologist." But I worked in climatology for about 20 years, as the director of GI, the Geophysical Institute, so I have some experience.

'A Toy for Hedge Funds'

That's how ABN Amro CEO Rijkman Groenink characterized the assault on The Netherlands' largest bank, which is now "in play."

The battle over the Dutch banking giant ABN Amro is further evidence of the way in which the top levels of the international financial oligarchy are attempting to save their political power by smashing not only nations, but also the power of national oligarchies. The goal is to create global power structures which are immune to efforts by nationalist tendencies to resist the savage austerity measures which are planned. This re-imperialization, sold under the deceptive euphemism "globalization," is not progress, but instead a return to the methods of the British Empire.

We shed no tears for ABN Amro, which traces its dirty history back to the days of the Dutch East India Company, and remains a major component of the Anglo-Dutch predatory financial system. Neither ABN Amro, nor the predators chasing it, are "good guys," and no matter who wins, the public is the loser. Still, even banks like ABN Amro, to the extent that they continue to function as banks amid their speculative excesses, have some usefulness to society, whereas hedge funds do not.

Groenink's comments were made to the Amsterdam Enterprise Chamber, a Dutch business court, in a hearing on a petition from the Dutch investors group VEB to block the sale by ABN Amro of its LaSalle U.S. banking unit to Bank of America. The deal to sell LaSalle was part of the maneuvering by ABN to complete its planned merger with Barclays.

Almost immediately, the British hedge fund TCI demanded that Groenink be fired. In February, TCI had sent a letter to ABN Amro demanding

that it consider breaking itself into parts, claiming that the bank would be worth more broken apart than it was as a whole. TCI owns only a tiny sliver of ABN Amro, and appears to be acting as a stalking horse for more powerful forces. Working with TCI is another British hedge fund, Toscafund, which is chaired by former Royal Bank of Scotland chairman Sir George Mathewson.

Presumably not coincidentally, TCI and Toscafund, and the other hedge funds which own an aggregate 40% of ABN Amro at this point, are supporting the efforts of a group led by the Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS) to break the merger agreement between ABN Amro and British bank Barclays, and take over ABN Amro itself. The other two members of the RBS group are the Dutch-Belgian Fortis and Spain's Banco Santander. Their plan is to buy ABN and split its operations among themselves.

What RBS wants most from the deal is LaSalle, the Chicago-based bank owned by ABN's U.S. unit, ABN Amro North America, the 11th-largest bank company in the U.S. RBS already owns Citizens Financial of Rhode Island, the 10th-largest bank company in the U.S. Adding LaSalle to its holdings would roughly double RBS's presence in the U.S. and provide the basis for further acquisitions.

After Barclays and ABN Amro agreed on a \$90 billion merger deal, the RBS group countered with a \$97 billion bid. In response, ABN cut a deal to sell LaSalle to Bank of America for \$21 billion. Now the RBS group, the VEB, and the hedge funds are trying to break up both the Barclays deal

and the sale of LaSalle to BofA.

How the battle over ABN Amro will settle out is not clear. Barclays may win, the RBS group may win, and perhaps a third bidder group will emerge. Bank of America has stated that it intends to buy LaSalle as agreed, and the British press has already floated rumors that BofA might team up with Britain's HSBC, France's BNP Paribas, and the Dutch ING to make a counterbid for all of ABN Amro.

Were Barclays and ABN Amro to merge, with Bank of America taking LaSalle, the result would be the first \$3-trillion-in-assets bank in world history, and thus, given the state of the global financial system, the most bankrupt bank on the planet. Whatever happens, the battle over ABN Amro is just the latest salvo in a continuing process of consolidating global financial and economic power into an ever smaller number of hands. The dollar amounts involved, however impressive in their size, are mostly irrelevant, since the oligarchs' game is not saving the bubble, but implementing a new financial system to replace it, one even more suited to their depraved law of the jungle worldview.

The unprecedented use of hedge funds as weapons against what were once powerful banks, is an indication of just how far the existing financial system has deteriorated, and just how desperate the various financial groups have become. The end of the old system and the beginning of a new one brings all sorts of nastiness to the fore, opportunities to settle old scores and shift the power arrangements among factions. It is a bloody process.

At the same time, it provides the nation-states with a tremendous opportunity to overturn this entire slime-mold and begin the process of rebuilding the world. It is an opportunity not to be missed.

Do the British Have a Hand In the Turkish Crisis?

by Muriel Mirak-Weissbach and Dino Mjadžević

Is the British government involved in a new Sykes-Picot destabilization of Turkey? That was the question Lyndon LaRouche asked, in the wake of the fast-moving events around Turkey's Presidential election, and the unwarranted May 2 call by British Prime Minister Tony Blair, against an alleged "coup threat" by the military. In fact, it's impossible to understand what's going on in Turkey, LaRouche said, without understanding the history of British destabilization of the region.

Turkey was a target for the Sykes-Picot Treaty of 1916, when the founder of modern Turkey, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, resisted the geopolitical plans which had been drawn up by the French and the British, so that they could divide, conquer, and then dominate Southwest Asia. Turkey was supposed to be a helpless enclave in a region controlled by the imperial powers.

At present, the crisis is on hold, since the Turkish Constitutional Court has ruled the April 27 parliamentary election of a new President illegal, and Prime Minister Recep Erdoğan has called for new elections in June. The breather should be used by the Turks and others to realize the impetus behind the crisis.

The Chronology and the British Role

The turmoil in Turkey occurs in the context of the war in neighboring Iraq. Should an independent Kurdish government be formed, Turkey would likely take military action. Turkey has a large Kurdish population, and an active domestic Kurdish separatist insurgency. So a destabilization of this nature on its borders would constitute a potential threat to the unity and very existence of the Turkish state.

Although this is not what the international press has highlighted, the first signs of a looming crisis appeared when Chief

of Staff Gen. Yasar Buyukanit announced in an April 12 press conference, that Turkey would launch a three-month military campaign against the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK), a Kurdish terrorist group in northern Iraq. "An operation in North Iraq," he said, "is imperative. It requires political will." He added that the planned pinpoint strikes at PKK positions were required to prevent infiltration of terrorists into Turkey, where large-scale fighting had taken place, with significant casualties on both sides. Buyukanit also denied, curiously, that a "group of senior army officers" was plotting to overthrow the Erdogan government.

The following day, April 13, President Ahmet Necdet Sezer, who is due to leave office in May, issued a warning that secularism was endangered. He added that "domestic and foreign forces with a common objective are acting together on this issue, to turn Turkey into an Islamic republic." The President cited attempts to place graduates of religious schools in positions of power, as well as opposition to the ban on women's headscarves, as signs of the "threat." Sezer then praised the military as the "protector and guarantor of the secular Republic," adding that there were attempts, again from "internal and foreign forces," to "erode its credibility and make it inefficient." The only concrete event Sezer referred to in his speech, to motivate his warnings, was the upcoming elections in Parliament for his replacement.

Prime Minister Erdogan had been profiled as the likely candidate. Sezer stressed that the next President "must be neutral from political aspects," and his impartiality must be guaranteed. He stressed that whereas the Prime Minister is a leader of a political party, the President must be an impartial leader of the nation.

On April 14, a mass rally took place in Ankara, with press accounts claiming up to 1.5 million participants, a figure

widely doubted by Turkish sources. The demonstrators were defending the secularist system and protesting the candidacy of Erdogan.

On April 24, Deputy Chief of Staff Gen. Ergin Saygun stated that the next President should be committed to secularism.

On April 27, the first round of the vote for the President took place in Parliament, with Foreign Minister Abdullah Gul the candidate for the AKP (Party of Justice and Development). Erdogan had withdrawn from the candidacy in his favor, in response to protests that he, Erdogan, was “too Islamist.” In Turkey’s first and second round votes, there must be a two-thirds majority; in the third round, a simple majority suffices. There was no two-thirds majority for Gul. In addition, the opposition Republican People’s Party (CHP) charged that the vote was illegal, and appealed to the Constitutional Court to annul the election. The Motherland Party and the True Path Party called for early elections, which Erdogan rejected.

Immediately after the first round vote, a statement was posted on the website of the General Staff, saying, “The Turkish Armed Forces are watching this situation with concern.” The statement said some circles had been “carrying out endless efforts to disturb fundamental values of the Republic of Turkey, especially secularism. . . .” The text spoke of such activities having been carried out “with the permission and within the knowledge of the administrative authorities, etc.” The statement continued: “The problem that emerged in the Presidential election process is focussed on arguments over secularism. . . . It should not be forgotten that the Turkish Armed Forces are a party to those debates and absolute defender of secularism. . . . It will display its attitude and action openly and clearly whenever it is necessary.” The last sentence was read as a threat of military coup.

While Erdogan delivered a speech on April 30, calling for calm and unity, the City of London intervened to call for early elections. This was carried in the online edition of the *Financial Times*, which stressed that democracy must prevail over the military. At the same time, Tony Blair, according to the *Financial Times*, “intervened in Turkey’s internal political crisis by urging the Turkish armed forces to abide by the country’s democratic constitution. In an unusual foray into the domestic affairs of a close ally,” the *Financial Times* went on, “Downing Street issued a statement in which Mr Blair said he was following closely developments in Turkey following the military’s threat on Friday to block the selection of a new president.”

On April 30 and May 1, Turkey’s financial markets took a nosedive. Citigroup issued a report advising investors to sell Turkish stocks, and downgraded the country’s equities from “overweight” to “underweight.” Following the ruling of the Constitutional Court, that the first round vote had been illegal, because there were not two-thirds of the members present (although this is not in the Constitution), Erdogan announced

he would call early elections in late June. He compared the court’s ruling to “a bullet fired at democracy.” He also proposed that the Constitution be amended to allow a direct popular vote for the President.

What’s Next?

Meanwhile, the parliamentary votes for President will continue, in three rounds. If, on the third round, Gul is elected by a simple majority, which is expected, several constitutional issues will emerge: Who is the real President? Which Parliament should vote on a constitutional amendment? And so on.

While the intervention by the City of London and Blair were singular, equally important is what may have happened behind the scenes, inside the military. As the German daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* reported on May 3 (from several Turkish media sources), the dramatic message placed on the General Staff’s website late at night after the first round, was out of profile. The *FAZ* wrote that Chief of Staff Buyukanit “is a rational person, who does not hide in the middle of the dark night, behind the anonymity of the Internet. Who wrote the clumsy declaration and put it on the Internet? Some people moot that the statement was hastily written, because they wanted to preempt moves by younger officers. In 1960, it was young officers who ran a coup.”

If this account is accurate, it indicates that senior officers (those Buyukanit had stated were *not* organizing a putsch) intervened to stop a coup being put together by another, younger group. It is well known that the Turkish military is divided into several factions, including Anglo-Americans, Islamists, and nationalists. Had the coup succeeded, it would have replayed the scenario desired by London: Turkey would have been condemned by the EU, the UN, the White House, and so forth for having violated the rules of democracy, and a full-fledged crisis would have unfolded.

To judge by press accounts in Turkey and abroad, it would seem that yet another confrontation between the secularists and the Islamists were coming to a head, and the specter of another military coup were on the horizon. If so, it would not be the first time. Indeed, three times over the past 50 years, the military has staged coups to take power, and, in 1997, moved to oust Prime Minister Necmettin Erbakan, an Islamist of the party that spawned the AKP.

Meanwhile, the situation in Iraq continues to deteriorate. The PKK terrorists in northern Iraq, it must be remembered, are under the protective cover of the U.S. and U.K. occupying powers, and both Washington and London are supporting Kurdish pretensions to control the oil-rich city of Kirkuk as the capital of “Kurdistan,”—all measures geared to exacerbate tensions, and prompt nationalist military figures to ponder ways of protecting the nation of Turkey.

In short, there are many ways to destabilize a country. The current “secularist vs. Islamist” scenario is only one of those on the drawing boards of the geopolitical heirs to the Sykes-Picot deal.

Bank of the South: Kernel of New System

by Cynthia R. Rush

At a meeting in Quito, Ecuador on May 3, the finance ministers of six South American nations—Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Venezuela—took a historic first step toward creating a new Banco del Sur—Bank of the South—to provide the region with an independent institution to finance the great infrastructural development projects it so desperately needs. In remarks that must have rattled the Anglo-Dutch oligarchs who are nervously monitoring Ibero-American developments, Ecuador’s President Rafael Correa emphasized at the opening of the meeting, according to the official Presidential website, that “We’re not only talking about creating a new financial institution here, but thinking also of a new world financial architecture, based on the logic of cooperation and development, and not on the logic of the market and competition, as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund do.”

While the Finance Ministers were debating these initiatives, American statesman Lyndon LaRouche’s statement in support of the Bank’s creation was already circulating throughout the region, covered prominently in Venezuela and also in Ecuador, where *EIR*’s Ibero-America editor Dennis Small was interviewed at length on May 3 by Patricio Pillajo, host of a popular radio talk show. Pillajo opened his show by reading the beginning of LaRouche’s statement supporting these nations’ “efforts in dealing with this challenge, as well as the recent steps by many of them to break with the International Monetary Fund and its policies.” The show is broadcast to all of Ecuador.

The meeting’s final “Quito Declaration,” laid out a timetable of meetings that will occur over the next seven weeks—in Brazil on May 11 and in Paraguay on May 22—culminating in a late-June Presidents’ summit in Quito where the Bank of the South’s founding document will be signed. Along with the bank, which will finance development projects, the ministers also agreed to study the establishment of a “Fund of the South” to hold the participating nations’ reserves, and be available to aid countries hit by financial crises. They also discussed setting up a single regional currency, and expanding the model developed by Argentina and Brazil, of dumping the dollar and using their own currencies for bilateral trade.

Sovereign Credit Generation Is the Key

In his statement, LaRouche elaborated on the need to break with the IMF, noting that “Argentine President Néstor

Kirchner has taken leadership, both in dumping the IMF and in elaborating the Bank of the South proposal, and there are also interesting things coming out of Ecuador, Venezuela, Bolivia, and elsewhere on these points. Brazil has yet to define itself on the matter,” he said. “The point is,” he continued, “that only an institution which is *controlled by sovereign governments* should be allowed a role in credit generation, and in financing great infrastructure projects. You need to invest in long-term high-technology projects that will produce physical economic benefits over a 25-50 year lifespan, to benefit the whole continent—high-speed rail, water management, nuclear energy, and so on. My associates and I have detailed these proposals over the years and decades. It is now time to act” (emphasis in original).

LaRouche added: “The nations of the region know how to do things better than the IMF and the World Bank. The World Bank should be shut down: its projects are *designed to fail*, and to leave countries saddled with unpayable debt,” LaRouche explained. George Shultz, the man who brought you Chilean Nazi dictator Augusto Pinochet, is a specialist in these operations, LaRouche noted. John Perkins’s book, *Confessions of an Economic Hit Man*, is relevant on this subject.

“The IMF and the World Bank should be thrown off the premises anywhere in Ibero-America where they are still operating,” LaRouche advised. “Their method is to steal. You don’t want a thief in your house, so why would you want the IMF and World Bank in your country?”

Briefed on the successful conclusion of the Quito meeting, LaRouche warned that “nastiness of a genocidal potential is to be anticipated from the international banking circles” who are threatened by this assertion of the right of sovereign nations to economic development. While welcoming the overall results, LaRouche cautioned that the included idea of creating a single or regional currency to settle accounts, is a mistake. It reflects pessimism on the part of these nations about the possibility of actually creating a New Bretton Woods, and in understanding that the entire global system is shot, he said. In the sense that this proposal is an “anti-American impulse,” he added, it’s dangerous.

Kick Out the IMF ‘Gendarme’

As if responding to LaRouche’s remarks on the need to pull the plug on the IMF and World Bank, President Correa told the gathered finance ministers that the two proposed entities represent “a political answer to the International Monetary Fund, which is a disaster for the Third World.” In recent years, he said, the IMF has simply become the “gendarme for the region’s creditors.” Moreover, he continued, “the financial logic applied by multilateral lending agencies has privileged the interests of speculative capital, and hasn’t combatted poverty, as these entities’ principles suggest.”

The Bank of the South, he proposed, would finance re-

gional development projects in such areas as energy and communications, providing a regional answer to the World Bank, which “has been perverted by the logic of the market, and which is, moreover, one of the institutions of the *Washington Consensus* and of neoliberalism that has caused such disaster in our region.”

Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez has already announced that he intends to withdraw from both the IMF and the World Bank, stating on April 30 that Venezuela, and its people, “have no need of those entities. We have no need of a governor or representative there.” Warning that, “we are leaving shortly,” he demanded that both agencies return money owed to Venezuela.

Similarly, Correa recently declared the World Bank representative in Ecuador, Eduardo Sommensato, to be *persona non grata*, effectively expelling him. Declaring on April 27 that, “We are nobody’s colony,” Correa documented the World Bank’s attempted blackmail of Ecuador in 2005, when it withheld an already approved \$100 million credit because it opposed legislation that would have allowed revenue from oil exports to help finance social programs, rather than go toward debt payment to the IMF and World Bank.

Ecuador, Venezuela, and Argentina have all aggressively organized for creating an alternative to the crumbling IMF system. The big problem in firming up plans to establish the Bank of the South has been Brazil, the continent’s economic powerhouse and territorial giant. President Lula da Silva, in typical pragmatic fashion, deluded himself into thinking he can have one foot in the IMF monetarists’ camp, and the other in the integration and development camp—and survive. The decision to create the Fund of the South was a nod to Brazil, which, while unable to reject the Bank of the South outright, consistently argued that it would be better to expand existing financial agencies such as the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) or the Latin American Reserve Fund (FLAR), “first.”

To keep the momentum going, and ensure Brazil’s participation, the ministers decided to adopt the idea of creating two institutions, a bank and a fund, with different functions. This was first floated publicly in *Folha de São Paulo* April 19, by Brazil’s new man on the IMF board, Paulo Nogueira Batista, who posed a way to bridge the differences among governments over how daring the region could be in confronting the world financial powers. In describing the Fund’s function, Correa argued that, “We cannot continue with the absurdity that, on the one hand, we have conditions imposed [on us] for a handful of pesos, a few dollars,” while on the other hand, the region has upwards of \$200 billion in reserves deposited in foreign banks.

And Mexico?

The glaring absence in these excellent developments is Mexico, a nation to which the rest of Ibero-America has looked historically for leadership in the defense of regional

integration, sovereignty, and national interests. After 1982, when President José López Portillo left office, Mexico’s Presidents turned their backs on this tradition, instead allying with the global financial oligarchy and U.S. synarchists of the Bush-Cheney stripe.

In an April 24-26 visit to Mexico, Argentine First Lady and Federal Senator Cristina Fernández de Kirchner invited that nation to once again take up its historic role as a continental leader, and join with its neighbors to the South, in the fight for regional integration and economic development, instead of free trade. Speaking April 24 before the Executive of the Mexican Senate, attended also by the heads of the party caucuses and Foreign Affairs Commission, Sen. Fernández delivered an optimistic message on how Argentina has been able to recover from its economic meltdown of the 1990s, by using the powers inherent in the U.S.-based model of Presidentialism, which both countries share.

This was a crucial conceptual intervention against those Mexican synarchists who are trying to overturn Mexico’s own Presidential system, and replace it with a European-style parliamentary one to ensure the destruction of the nation-state. In its document, “How To Constitute a New Mexico, Preamble for Our Constitution; A New Politics Begins,” the LaRouche Youth Movement in Mexico has identified this fight as the central issue for the survival of Mexico and Ibero-America.

“You know,” Fernández said, “that our Presidency, our Constitution, is a copy of the American Constitution.” Because of the history of the 1976-83 military dictatorship, and the corrupt “democratic” governments that followed it, citizens lost faith in the Presidential system, she said. They lost faith in candidates who promised one thing and did another when they got elected. The institutions became discredited.

But the issue was never the institution itself, she said, but the individuals who occupied the post. Now, after four years of the Kirchner government, and economic policies that she has identified as based on Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal, Argentina is on the road to recovery. Citizens once again have hope, and pride in their accomplishments. As President Kirchner often notes, the country has almost climbed out of Hell, and is at the gates of Purgatory.

Fernandez underscored that both Argentina and Mexico now have a “fantastic opportunity” to strengthen their ties, and to work together to deepen regional integration. “This is part of the reason which has brought me here to Mexico,” she said. Mexico is at one end of the continent and Argentina at the other, “as if these were the two arms of the region.” Those two arms must be extended to embrace the region, she said, deepening the ties that bind these nations historically, economically and politically. While the region suffers from many problems, particularly unjust income distribution, Fernandez said, the conditions today are such that the region can “grow harmoniously.”

Global War on Terror in Somalia Spreads Asymmetric War to Africa

The worst violence in the Somali capital of Mogadishu in the 16 years that Somalia has not had a government, took place during the last two weeks of April. Bodies rotted in the streets for days, as Ethiopian troops, backing the puppet Transitional Federal Government (TFG), which has no legitimacy, brought in more tanks. At the behest of the Bush Administration, and in the name of the Global War on Terror, Ethiopian troops have been propping up the TFG since its late December invasion. On April 24, a truck-bomb blew up inside an Ethiopian military base outside Mogadishu.

Doctors and hospitals are overwhelmed, as the city has been pounded by tanks, mortars, artillery, and car bombs, which have destroyed buildings, killed up to 1,500 people, and driven 350,000 people out of the city. Aid and food supplies have been held up by the TFG. The United Nations reported that more people have been displaced in Somalia in the last two months, than in any other country.

As in Iraq, Dick Cheney's much-vaunted Global War on Terror has turned Somalia into a training ground for extremists from other countries. The asymmetric war that *EIR* warned would follow after the Ethiopian invasion, now threatens to spread to other nations in the region, as well as the rest of Africa.

Professor Ken Menkhaus of Davidson College in Davidson, N.C., a leading U.S. authority on Somalia, has spent time there, has worked as an advisor to the UN, and assisted many U.S. governmental institutions in developing policy recommendations. He is uniquely situated to provide an expert, insider view on developments in Somalia and the Horn of Africa. With this insight, one can see how the conflict will play out in the longer term, if the provocative unilateral confrontational approach of the Bush Administration and Ethiopia, is not replaced with an approach to Somalia based on economic development. —*Douglas DeGroot*

Interview: Dr. Kenneth Menkhaus

Dr. Menkhaus was interviewed on April 24 by Lawrence Freeman.

EIR: You're considered an expert in the field of analysis concerning Somalia. How long have you been studying the area, and what kind of experience have you had in that region?

Menkhaus: I first studied there as a student in 1984, and I've been back almost every year. That included time doing my dissertation research in southern Somalia before the war, serving with Famine Relief during the civil war of 1991-92, and then serving as special political advisor in the Unisom [UN Mission in Somalia] peacekeeping mission, 1993-94.



EIR: Have you ever worked for the U.S. government, or have you been independent?

Menkhaus: I've worked on contract for them from time to time, typically through U.S. AID [Agency for International Development] projects involving

research on conflict and development issues, and so on.

EIR: And I know you are called upon many times to provide testimony and expertise to the U.S. Congress and other conferences in Washington.

Menkhaus: That's true.

EIR: Can you give us a report on conditions on the ground now, the situation with the displaced people, the number of deaths, the conditions in Mogadishu? You told me earlier that this is the worst possible scenario, a "perfect storm" for disaster. Can you fill our readers in on what you mean by that?

Menkhaus: The humanitarian crisis that is being produced by the very heavy fighting in Mogadishu, is the worst humanitarian crisis in Somalia since the 1982 famine. We now have, in a city of roughly 1 million people, an estimated 200,000-300,000 displaced. They're being displaced in a context of ongoing fighting, in a context of heavy rains coming in; the rainy season has begun, and there is flooding in the Shabelle River, where many of them have fled. So disease is rife. We've got outbreaks of cholera and other lethal waterborne diseases. And at the same time, Mogadishu and the surrounding area have been largely off-limits to international relief agencies,



due to a combination of insecurity and policies that are being enforced by the Transitional Federal Government, which are very restrictive, and seem to be designed to impede the flow of food relief to the populations that they are fighting.

EIR: There's no simple cause for what is happening, but there are a lot of factors that are coming together now that are producing this crisis.

Menkhaus: On the humanitarian side, yes, this is the perfect storm: the combination of the rainy season, the war, the displacement, and then the government policy.

EIR: I would say that the situation there has deteriorated back to the level we saw in, say, 1992-94 which was popularly associated with the movie "Blackhawk Down." But certainly, the situation has gotten far, far worse since 2006, prior to the military invasion. What is your view of it?

Menkhaus: Well, you can't even compare the situation in 2006, at least the latter half of 2006, with what's going on there now. In the latter half of 2006, the Islamist movement, which took control of the entire capital and the surrounding areas, was able to impose public order, rule of law, and government services in a way that the population hadn't seen in 16 years. You could walk the street safely day or night, businesses could be open late. This was by far and away the best public security that Mogadishu had seen, and gave the Somali citizens there a lot of hope.

Unfortunately, the Islamist movement turned radical, at least some elements within the Islamist movement turned radical; they helped provoke this war with Ethiopia. And now

we have a situation where the Ethiopian forces appear to be indiscriminately shelling whole neighborhoods. I received a report today which is claiming that one in three homes in northern Mogadishu has been damaged or destroyed.

This is a level of destruction in a very short period of time, that the city has never seen.

EIR: There's a report that somewhere between 200,000 to 300,000 people have left Mogadishu due to the shelling by the Ethiopian forces.

Menkhaus: And it's not just Ethiopia. I think it's important to stress to your readers that all sides are engaged in fairly indiscriminate shelling that is hitting mainly civilians. This is one of the tragedies, and this is raising issues of violations of international humanitarian law, that all parties to this dispute could face in the future.

EIR: Let's go back to 2006. After the failed attempts to support certain of the militia against the Union of Islamic Courts in the Spring and Summer, there was a decision made to provide logistical support, and I believe special forces from the United States and Britain, to the Ethiopian Army, to launch this invasion in late December, under the guise of fighting Islamic terrorism, as part of the global war on terror.

And the idea was that the Ethiopian military would remove itself in early 2007, and the Transitional Federal Government would then take over. But that's not what's turned out, and it does appear that this invasion in December has actually worsened the crisis. What is your view?

Menkhaus: Absolutely. I'd qualify your description of the U.S. role in the actual intervention. The U.S. was actually restraining Ethiopia in the first half of 2006, arguing that there was a good reason to believe that a deal could be brokered between the Transitional Federal Government and the moderate wing of the Islamists. The U.S. was pressing very hard for a diplomatic solution, not a military one.

At some point, in the Fall of 2006, when it was clear that the hardliners from the Islamist movement were driving policy, the U.S. government shifted to a policy of essentially telling Ethiopia, we understand that you have to do what you have to do. That's quite a bit different from subcontracting out the war on terror to a regional state. Ethiopia is not in that sense a client of the United States. It very much pursues its own interest in the region, whether we agree with it or not, and we often don't agree with Ethiopian policy on a range of issues.

In this case, it is true that some U.S. military advisors apparently were on the ground during this offensive. It is not at all clear—the extent of the U.S. involvement is not at all clear at this time. That's going to take some time to discern.

As for the long-term impact: Many of us warned that an Ethiopian offensive would run the risk of a quagmire in Somalia. And we were initially—when Ethiopia scored those initial dramatic victories over the Islamists, and occupied the

capital without a shot being fired then—we were dismissed as alarmists. But in fact, within weeks, a complex insurgency has emerged in Mogadishu, and we've now got a scenario that is actually worse than any of us anticipated. I don't think any of us thought it would get this bad.

EIR: Who, are the Ethiopians actually fighting now? Are they fighting the Union of Islamic Courts? Are they fighting the various clans? And who are the organized groups that are now carrying out this asymmetric warfare against them?

Menkhaus: I used the expression "complex insurgency," to capture the fact that it isn't a single group that is resisting the Ethiopian military presence in Mogadishu. The insurgency includes principally clan militias from the Hawiye clan family, which are strongly opposed both to the Ethiopian presence, and to the Transitional Federal Government, as it's currently constituted—it's a very narrow clan coalition, that does not represent most of the people in Mogadishu. They reject it, and they are determined to prevent it from becoming operational.

In addition to the Hawiye clan militias, you've got some warlord militias, that simply oppose the establishment of any government, and then you've got the regrouping Islamists. I am told that the Hawiye clan is actually trying to keep the hardline Islamists out of the city. They do not want to be perceived as an Islamist insurgency. They want it understood that they are a clan-based resistance movement. Nonetheless, it is clear that some of the Islamists are active, as part of the resistance. You can see it from, for instance, the suicide attack on an Ethiopian military base—that's really a signature of a jihadist tactic, not something that a clan militia, I think, would have done.

EIR: The Transitional Federal Government that is supported by the U.S. government, and other governments outside Somalia: What kind of support does it have inside the country?

Menkhaus: It's got very weak support inside the country. It has very questionable legitimacy. It's considered a very narrow clan coalition. It's considered to be a client, or puppet, of Ethiopia. And so it has faced an uphill battle in convincing Somalis that it should be treated as a legitimate government.

Externally, you're right. External actors have recognized the TFG as the sole legitimate repository of Somali sovereignty. It's the government that we have to work with. Everyone is pressing the Transitional Federal Government to engage in political dialogue, to make itself more inclusive, so that it's acceptable to a broader range of Somalis. The problem is most Somalis have already given up on it. They don't want to legitimize it, they want to end it.

And so, the international policy is at odds with the inclination of most Somalis at this point.

EIR: Returning to the question of asymmetric warfare—I think this was known, or could have been seen in advance. If

you look at the situation in Iraq, after the military part of the campaign was completed, you had Jerry Bremer come in May, and he issued two orders, Executive Orders 1 and 2, which did two things: He called for all Ba'athists to be removed from the government, and he disbanded the army. Some people on the ground said that, "You guaranteed that you're going to have 350,000 enemies immediately." And that seems to me, if not conscious, was an act that led to the asymmetric warfare. It seems to me that the way the invasion was handled—and I think there was evidence of U.S. logistical support, satellite intelligence, and some special forces. And then, that was followed with two gunship attacks. One could foresee, couldn't one, that this would lead to an asymmetric warfare uprising?

Menkhaus: The way that events played out in late December were so unexpected, that I think that any planning, any contingencies, were tossed out the window. No one foresaw that Ethiopia would be able to walk into Mogadishu without a fight. I think most of us thought that Ethiopia wouldn't even try to go into Mogadishu. But because the Council of Islamic Courts dissolved itself, and fled south, that provided this very unexpected scenario.

Once in Mogadishu, you could virtually count on an armed insurgency against Ethiopia, of some kind. And you don't even need to look as far afield as Iraq and Baghdad to anticipate the kind of fighting that would take place. Those of us who served in Unisom still had fresh memories of fighting an unwinnable war against the clan militia of General Aideed in the Summer and Fall of 1993.

EIR: There's a history that goes back, some people say centuries, between the Ethiopians and the Somalis. Using your knowledge of that history, what do you think is the cause of this current crisis, which has now devolved to a new level of catastrophe?

Menkhaus: The two societies and countries do have a long history of animosity. Somali governments have never recognized the border with Ethiopia. They make irredentist claims on Somali-inhabited territory in Ethiopia. They launched a devastating war, that they eventually lost—it was a very costly war, the Ogaden War, in 1977-78—in an attempt to grab that land.

Ethiopia is hypersensitive about any government in Somalia that is going to resurrect those irredentist claims on its territory. The hard-line Islamists, who did in fact invoke those irredentist claims, also invoked jihad against Ethiopia, called for a popular uprising against the Meles Zenawi government, forged close relations with Ethiopia's arch-rival in the neighborhood, Eritrea—basically did everything they could to guarantee, if not a war, then the threat of war with the government of Ethiopia.

For its part, Ethiopia has also helped propel the situation into war, in part because of its close support of TFG, which is considered a puppet, in part because of the presence of Ethiopian forces to protect the TFG in Somalia in the months



World Food Program

Somalis who have been forced to flee the violence resulting from the Bush Administration-sanctioned Ethiopian military intervention, end up in camps such as this one, where they live in shelters they make from sticks and rags, and become dependent on food aid.

leading up to the war. And even without all that, there were long-running tensions over the treatment of Somali Ethiopians in eastern Ethiopia. They are considered second-class citizens; they feel that they are occupied by the government of Ethiopia. Sometimes they exaggerate their grievances; other times their grievances are very real. And that spills over into relations between the two.

But I should say that Ethiopia at times has had very good relations with some Somali groups, including some of the Mogadishu factions. Back in 1994-95, the Ethiopian government was instrumental in trying to hold peace conferences, and to help Somalis out of their mess. So these two societies are not hard-wired to hate each other. Circumstances change. I could see them working things out. But at present, the circumstances are moving in the opposite direction.

EIR: That's what I wanted to ask you about. What kind of change do we have to bring about in the circumstances, or in the environment, or in the political geometry, to find a way for the two countries to find common interest? In January, there were conferences in Washington where the U.S. said, "We will have a conference on reconciliation." The U.S. was going to give what I consider a small amount, \$40 million, half of it for humanitarian aid, and Ethiopia was going to retreat back to its borders, and African troops were going to come in. They called for, I think, 8,000 by mid-February or mid-March.

Well, Ethiopia has not retreated, there is no reconciliation conference, and there are 1,200 Ugandan soldiers, and I doubt any other country is going to send any more, so how do we

work our way out of this?

Menkhaus: Well, there is going to have to be a ceasefire declared, and then enforced. I think that's the first thing. Both sides are suffering enough casualties and paying a heavy enough price, that it is foreseeable that they'll be exhausted; they'll reach a hurting stalemate sometime in the near future.

Thereafter, there has to be a negotiated withdrawal of Ethiopian forces. They are the lightning rod. Their presence in Mogadishu guarantees trouble, and they know that. And I don't think they want to stay. This does run the risk of a quagmire for them. The problem is, no one else wants to inject troops in there. We've had the Secretary General of the UN, just yesterday, in his report to the Security Council, suggest that discussions be held about the possibility of another UN force, if African Union forces can't be mustered, that a broader international force come in to try to keep the peace in the interim.

I don't know if that is desirable, or even possible. But there is going to need to be some kind of very smooth hand-over to a local authority to try to keep the peace. If I were the Transitional Federal Government, I would turn to the old Benadir authority that

was created by the Mogadishu community a few years ago.¹ It has some credibility—basically, self-rule: Hand over administration of the city to the residents of the city, as a way of reassuring them that they are not being occupied or colonized, and as a way of quickly improving security. They did show that they could do it last year, with or without the Islamists. I think it's entirely possible. I think that many of the moderate Islamists could play a role again, either formally or informally, in that kind of administration.

Then you need longer-term talks, within the Somali community, and they need to really talk, not just discuss power-sharing, which is always where their national reconciliation conferences end up. Instead, they need to discuss underlying conflict issues, of which they have many. And their leaders have routinely avoided discussing them.

And then, finally, you need a peace between the two principal protagonists in this fight, which is the government of Ethiopia and the Mogadishu group, the loose coalition of clans and Islamists and interests in Mogadishu that have been at odds with one another for the better part of ten years now. Until they sit and hammer out a *modus vivendi*—and it would involve both sides making some painful concessions—we're going to continue to have this standoff.

1. Benadir refers to the Indian Ocean coast of Somalia, including Mogadishu. The Benadir Administration was set up to govern Mogadishu and its environs in August 1998 as a result of talks in Cairo, and was unofficially recognized by four governments: Egypt, Libya, Sudan, and Yemen. Regional organizations and representatives from international bodies had demonstrated cautious interest in the progress of the Benadir Administration, until fresh fighting erupted in the capital in March-April 1999—Ed.

Ethiopia will not allow the rise of a strong, centralized, Islamist, anti-Ethiopian government in Somalia. It won't allow it. And so there is going to have to be concessions made in Somalia about the kind of state, and the kind of foreign policy that it has, that will be minimally acceptable to Ethiopia.

Ethiopia, for its part, is going to have to accept the fact that some clans and some Islamists whom they're uncomfortable with, are going to have a seat at the table in a future Somali government. Its unavoidable.

If the two can hammer that out, if they can make these painful concessions, we can get beyond this mess, and allow the people of the Horn of Africa to get back to a normal life.

EIR: Some of our readers may not know how much this clan culture is inseparable from any consideration of politics in Somalia. But what you were saying earlier, in this Mogadishu situation—you see a combination of clans opposed to the Transitional Government, and you also see that among some of the Islamists. So are they operating in some kind of loose coordination, are they independent groups? Essentially you would have to deal with both the clans and the Islamists, because you could not keep them out of some kind of coalition agreement. I don't think they would accept that.

Menkhaus: And the government of national unity that has to emerge in Somalia, whether it is a more inclusive Transitional Federal Government, or a more inclusive successor government, to the TFG, has to be a true government of national unity. What continues to happen, is Somalis declare these governments, and they are in fact—they look superficially like they cover all the clans in the country. In fact, what they do is, they marginalize opponents of the people in power. And so Somali political leaders continue to operate under the illusion that they can impose a victor's peace on their enemies, and what they end up with each time is a stalemate—in some cases a very bloody stalemate, like what we've had here—and not a functional government.

EIR: One of the underlying problems that I see, is that you're dealing with some very poor, desolate areas, as also we are in Darfur, Sudan. And a real commitment of economic development, which would include infrastructure and water management, electrical power, and roads that would provide economic security for everybody involved, it seems to me, is necessary for progress in the Ethiopia-Somali conflict, especially in Somalia. But I also see the same thing is needed in parts of Sudan. This kind of commitment for an economic approach seems to me absent from any discussions that I've heard of. I think it is absolutely essential.

Menkhaus: It certainly is essential for the well-being of the Somali people. It's one of the poorest countries in the world, and so promoting effective and sustainable economic development is a top humanitarian priority. I would say that state-building can occur effectively with only minimal economic

development. And the reason I say that is because it has already happened. Somaliland, the unrecognized secessionist state in the Northwest of Somalia, has been able to cobble together a modest state, based on very modest revenues—the budget typically is between \$25-30 million a year for the whole government—and yet, it runs quite well. And there is peace and security, and now economic recovery, in Somaliland.

We saw the Islamists in Mogadishu for six months, create a pretty impressive administration, based again on fairly modest revenues. A lot depends on the kind of state that the Somalis think they are reviving. If they want to revive the maximalist state that is going to provide civil-service jobs for thousands and thousands of people, and then there are no resources for it—then there's going to be conflict, because the pie isn't big enough for all the people with a plate.

If you take a different approach to the state in Somalia, and say, "Let's create a state that matches our current economic reality," so it's going to have to be a minimalist state that focusses on just a handful of core government functions that the Somali people most need and want, then you take the cake out of the equation altogether. There's nothing to fight over. There's not going to be lots of jobs, there's not going to be lots of money, and yet there could be some services that would be of real value, and that would eventually promote the kind of economic recovery that could allow the Somalis to have the resources to build whatever state they feel is appropriate.

EIR: Some would have a different view. Our approach toward Sub-Saharan Africa, and globally, is to get the United States, with other major powers, such as China, Russia, and India, to launch great infrastructural projects. And when you're dealing in Sub-Saharan Africa, they would be almost grants, but certainly, 25-year, low-interest loans for water management, electrical power, roads, so that you actually would bring the level of economic existence in the Horn of Africa (but also Nigeria, Congo, and other countries), up to the level that we should consider normal for human beings to operate and live in. So we would be looking at much greater state-sponsorship and aid from the West, in terms of real infrastructure capital development.

Menkhaus: There are some major infrastructural challenges in Somalia that the current private sector in Somalia just can't meet. There's too many free-rider dilemmas, and other reasons why they're not interested in, for instance, building roads and repairing bridges, repairing canals along the Shabelle River. Things like that really require—and would be appropriate for large-scale foreign-aid grants.

But for the rest, Somalis, if they really want something to happen, have a remarkable capacity to make it happen, as long as it doesn't cost too much money. And even things like water and electric grids in the capital, Mogadishu, are currently the domain of business people who are providing those services.

EIR: Have you seen from the Executive branch, which I guess would be through the State Department, or from the Congress, any proposals in terms of how they think the U.S. could aid in resolving this crisis? I haven't seen much.

Menkhaus: The last public statement of any significance, was made in the immediate aftermath of Assistant Secretary of State Jendayi Frazer's visit to Baidoa, Somalia, I think it was April 7. After that meeting with TFG officials, she made a series of statements that stressed the need for more inclusive governance, the need for a ceasefire, and the need for international support for the TFG, to build its capacity. We haven't really seen anything more from the U.S. government, although today's meeting of the Security Council might produce some statements by both the U.S. and others that could be revealing.

There's a lot of pressure on the International community to put pressure on the TFG and the Ethiopians to stop the actions that are helping to produce this humanitarian crisis.

EIR: That's true. I think they would have to see if there is actually an intention to resolve this crisis. What concerns me, is that if you look at how the violence has spread in four months, and you look at what potentially could develop in Sudan, and other problems we have, I could see that the Horn of Africa could escalate in terms of increase of asymmetric warfare right across the water from what we are already seeing as a very important situation in Southwest Asia. I think that this is something that is very dangerous to Africa, and to the whole region, if this thing were to spread.

Menkhaus: It certainly has a capacity to spread into Ethiopia, for starters, and possibly even into northern Kenya, and to Nairobi.

EIR: What do you think about Eritrea coming in support of Somalia?

Menkhaus: Eritrea is using the insurgency in Mogadishu as a proxy war against its nemesis—Ethiopia. It's a no-brainer for Eritrea. This creates a very expensive, draining conflict for Ethiopia to have to deal with on its eastern front, but Eritrea is playing with fire. It has no friends in the region; it has virtually no friends in the world right now, it's very isolated, and it would do well to focus on improving its situation at home, rather than meddling in—playing out a proxy war along with Ethiopia, inside Somalia. I mean, the poor Somalis are paying the price for this proxy war between Ethiopia and Somalia, there.

EIR: Just before we began this interview, you were telling me about a new terrorist development in the region.

Menkhaus: We had breaking news today of an attack on an oil site north of the town of Jijiga, in Somali-inhabited Ethiopia. Seventy-four people died in that attack, mainly Ethiopians, but also nine Chinese oil workers were killed, and several Chinese were also taken hostage. This attack was

conducted by the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF). It is a long-running, armed insurgency of Somali Ethiopians against the government of Ethiopia.

Its objectives have been at times unclear. Sometimes it's discussed secessionist aims, other times, simply self-determination within Ethiopia. It represents the grievances of the Somali Ethiopians who feel marginalized in Ethiopia. A fairly unusual attack, this was, far and away, the most lethal attack it has ever launched. It has not engaged in more than a handful of these kinds of attacks, per year, and usually much smaller in scale. So this is a major new development. It is almost certainly linked to the ONLF condemnation of Ethiopia's offensive into Somalia. We were fearing that the ONLF would eventually take action, and in fact it has.

EIR: So could this kind of major development itself be a catalyst for the kind of spread of warfare now inside Ethiopia?

Menkhaus: It could, and it will be—we'll all stand by to see what kind of reaction this elicits from the Ethiopian government, which of course now has some of its forces stretched along the border with Eritrea, which continues to be a flash-point for potential violence. It's got some of its forces in Somalia; now it's going to have to react to the ONLF's attack in eastern Ethiopia. And at some point, the Ethiopian military is going to get overstretched.

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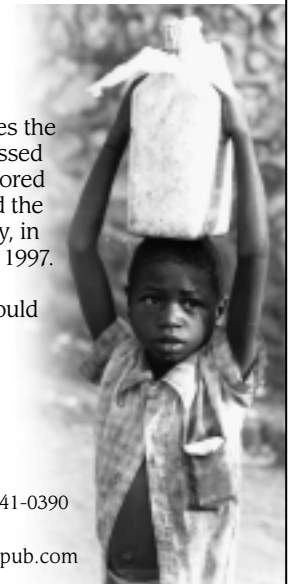
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CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

LYM's 'New Politics' Puts Impeachment Back on the Table

by Oyang Teng, LaRouche Youth Movement

A LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM)-led revolt for the impeachment of Dick Cheney eclipsed even the glittery packaging of the Presidential campaigns at the California State Democratic Convention in San Diego April 27-29, leading to the passage of a state party resolution specifying impeachment as an imminent option to deal with the criminality of the Cheney-Bush Administration. In addition, the election of two LYM members, Quincy O'Neal and Wynneal Inocentes, to state-level positions within the Democratic Party signaled a call-to-arms for the youth of the nation to launch a resurgence of the "New Politics," to revive the principle of leadership in statecraft.

That resurgence was felt most dramatically in the contentious fight over impeachment, an impetus that was shaped at the convention—which was attended by over 3,000 people—by the 60-member contingent of the LYM, which, over the last four years, has become virtually synonymous with the words "Impeach Cheney." The drumbeat for impeachment supplied by vocal members of the Progressive Democrats of America (PDA) and the allied Kucinich campaign supporters was fed by the singing and organizing of the LYM, and bolstered by the Saturday announcement that a LaRouche Democrat-sponsored resolution supporting the Kucinich impeachment bill (House Resolution 333) had passed the Executive Board of the Louisiana State Democratic Party (see below).

By the time a 30-member LYM chorus delivered a three-part anti-Cheney canon, set to the music of Beethoven's "Im

Arm der Liebe," at the start of the second Resolutions Committee hearing on Saturday, to raucous applause from the packed room, the dam had broken on the impeachment issue. After initially rejecting any declaration on impeachment the day before, in spite of four resolutions on the issue that had been submitted, including one by the LYM that had previously been passed by the Los Angeles County Democratic Central Committee, the Committee unanimously approved a compromise resolution with an impeachment clause inserted.

The choral intervention, which had been requested by members of the PDA, simply fueled an environment that had been punctuated by the kind of uniquely political ironies supplied by the LYM, that a party mired in the sophistry of petty electoral politics badly needs: For example, two masked LYM members posing as Al Gore and Dick Cheney, prancing about the convention halls and caucus meetings hand-in-hand, professing their devotion to each other, especially on changing the subject away from impeachment. The duo also took their lovefest to a screening of Gore's movie, "An Inconvenient Truth," where they were asking people on their way out, "Are you a believer?" (Gore's stand-in was as close as the real Fat Albert got to the convention, given that he was reportedly denied an invitation by state party leaders to address the event.)

Breaking Through the 'Approved Issues'

Another element supplied by the LYM was a factor of optimism, necessary to change the terms of discussion in the



EIRNS

A theater sketch involving two masked LYM organizers, with Cheney taunting Democrats to impeach him, from behind the protection of his friend Al Gore, turned heads at California's State Democratic Convention in San Diego April 27-29.

Democratic Party from the “50-and-over club”-mentality, oriented to fundraising from the super-rich, back to a true mass-based organization, reflecting its Franklin Roosevelt heritage, in a renewed commitment to scientific and technological development. LYM organizers sported color display boards on nuclear power and maglev projects to counterpose to Gore’s genocidal anti-technology policies, and were pulling delegates directly into discussions on development projects to green the desert and desalinate seawater. In another crucial intervention that broke the controlled discussion around “approved issues,” a LYM organizer addressed the Resolutions Committee on a resolution the LYM had submitted on the fraud of the man-made global warming hysteria, warning of the threat to developing countries of caps on industrial activity, and arguing that young people should be inspired to see science and technology as a solution to, rather than the cause of problems.

With the exception of Rep. Dennis Kucinich (D-Ohio), who emphasized his bill to impeach Cheney as the only effective anti-war plan, and his references to FDR and explicit support for a WPA jobs plan, the Democratic Presidential candidates who appeared at the convention went through a packaged list of “issues,” all of which were received with polite applause, but not great enthusiasm. They all had the same basic list, in the same order: end the war/bring the troops

home; action against “global warming”; and improved health care. The solution to all these problems was to elect them. For example, Sen. Hillary Clinton (D-N.Y.), after calling the war a dark stain on the nation, and warning that the Senate would probably not overturn Bush’s veto, said that she, as President, would end the war the day she is sworn in—in 2009! To this, one woman in the audience shouted, “How many more will die by January 2009?”

The agitation in the population for action now, not in 2008 or beyond, was shown on Sunday, when the modified impeachment resolution approved by the Resolutions Committee was passed by the general assembly. As LaRouche put it during his May 1 webcast address, “The impeachment of Cheney is more popular than ice cream.” Unfortunately, this simple truth still seems lost on the Presidential front-runners.

The New Politics

The election of O’Neal, 29, as vice-chairman of the state African American Caucus, and Inocentes, 26, as corresponding secretary of the state Filipino-American Caucus, reflected the continuation of the process unleashed during last year’s Nov. 7 landslide victory for the Democratic Party, which was driven by a surge in the vote from the 18-35-year-old generation. What LaRouche christened the New Politics, is registering as an impetus for political and intellectual leadership by the 18-35 generation to reject the failed policies of the last 35 years of post-industrial cultural pessimism, typified by the Baby Boomers’ irrational fear of nuclear power.

In their statements to their respective caucuses, and later at a LaRouche PAC town meeting held near the convention titled, “2008 Is Too Late,” both O’Neal and Inocentes emphasized the need to bring more youth into the party leadership and revive the policy outlook of FDR.

In an interview on the Internet radio LaRouche Show (see below), O’Neal addressed the problem typical of the two leading Presidential candidates, Clinton and Barack Obama:

“They are so concerned about winning an election, that they’re missing the reality that’s affecting most of the population. And again, in talking to this [Obama] campaign organizer, they don’t understand how to talk about it. They think they’re walking on eggshells. And for both the candidates, if they just looked at the reality that’s affecting the population,



EIRNS/Scott Rufsvold

The drumbeat for impeachment was fueled by the singing and organizing of the LYM. By the time a 30-member LYM chorus delivered a three-part anti-Cheney canon, the dam had broken on the impeachment issue.

and were to speak to some of those things, not only would they not pay any political penalty, but they would gain the population. However, as in Lyndon LaRouche’s paper [“Ask the Man Who Owns One,” *EIR*, May 4, 2007], if they were to carry through those things, they would go up against the Wall Street financier interests, and that’s probably where we’re going to have to see the break.”

O’Neal won the election by a vote of 52-35, a vote which included the backing of some state party leaders. Inocentes, who had initially distributed a statement to the Filipino-American Caucus without the intention to run for a position, decided to run at the suggestion of one of the caucus members. After reading her statement, the opposing candidate withdrew from the race to, as he said, make room for a young person committed to changing the Democratic Party.

A Forum for Socratic Dialogue

The LYM has, since its inception during the 2000 Presidential campaign, fought to transform the Democratic Party, which has been castrated by the pro-globalization posture of Wall Street-financed “New Democrats,” like Al Gore. The process of development of LYM leadership included last year’s official chartering of the LYM’s Franklin Roosevelt Legacy Democratic Club, presided over by O’Neal. The club has functioned as a forum for Socratic dialogue between,

especially, youth and state party leaders on crucial matters of policy.

“If you want to influence the society as a whole today, you must mobilize the leading strata, from within the 18-to-35 age-group,” LaRouche said recently to a LaRouche PAC town hall meeting in Los Angeles. “You see some of that already: The younger generation, the ones who are going to be running the world—if there is a world to run ten years from now—that generation is now taking charge. Not in the sense of saying, ‘We’re taking charge,’ but in the sense of moving in, to shape anything that’s good in politics, they’re tending to shape it. In the meantime, the generation which is between 50 years of age, and 65 years of age, as the white-collar sociological type, they are going out of business.

“So the problem that people have in politics, even among us, is the failure to accept the implications of what I’ve just said, even though most among you have some sense of what I’ve just said. So your job is to convince the Baby Boomer that you have mobilized the 18-to-35 generation out from under them! And that if the Baby Boomer wants to survive, the Baby Boomer has to get in, shall we say, the caboose of politics, where the engine of politics is now shifting to the leading edge of political thought in the 18-to-35 age-group generation.”

The LaRouche Show: The LYM Report On Their Victory in California

Lyndon LaRouche's Western States spokesman Harley Schlanger, and LaRouche Youth Movement members Quincy O'Neal, the newly elected vice-chair of the African-American Caucus, and Wynneal Inocentes, the newly elected corresponding secretary of the Filipino-American Democratic Caucus, gave a live report on The LaRouche Show, from the California Democratic Party State Convention in San Diego April 27-29. The broadcast was hosted by EIR counterintelligence co-editor Michele Steinberg. The LaRouche Show airs every Saturday at 3 p.m. EDT at www.larouchepub.com/radio/index.html.

Michele Steinberg: I'm going to turn this over first to Harley Schlanger, the Western States spokesman for Lyndon LaRouche, who will introduce what's going on in the California State Democratic Convention, what LPAC is doing, and then also Quincy O'Neal who just won an *extremely* important election in the State Democratic Party. So, Harley go ahead.

Harley Schlanger: Thanks, Michele. Well, the introduction of those topics is certainly the dominant item at this convention. The LaRouche Youth Movement is here in force, and has been for the last five, six years. And so, the events I'm about to tell you about, including Quincy's election, are not the result of some kind of popularity contest, or just the fact that we've been around, but that we've been organizing. LaRouche's ideas are now a central feature of the debate in the Democratic Party in California. And so, while we can talk a little bit about some of the other events, I know Quincy's on the line. This was an extraordinary occasion last night, where Quincy O'Neal, a member of the LaRouche Youth Movement, who's been active with the LYM about five years (he can correct me if I'm wrong), but Quincy was elected vice-chairman of the African-American Caucus of the California Democratic Party. And it was a virtual landslide election—there was opposition. He spoke, but more importantly, he's been active in the African-American caucus, bringing the perspective and the ideas and the polemics of Lyndon LaRouche. And even some of his supporters at times have said, "You know, Quincy, can you tone it down?" But Quincy stood firm; he's waged a fight.

Quincy O'Neal: Thank you, Harley; thank you, Michele. The group that got elected, including my chair, Darren Parker, and the outgoing chair, Theodore Smith III, are people who are looking to change the discussion in the Democratic Party, who are not satisfied with the fact that we've ignored the

legacy of Franklin Roosevelt, and especially are beginning to understand, through our intervention, how it's a necessary point to re-engage the "Forgotten Man," including those African-Americans who are in a worsening situation by the minute here in California.

Steinberg: Quincy, is there a chance in your new capacity in this office, that you'd be addressing the Convention? And if you do, what are you going to highlight?

O'Neal: I'm not sure in any official capacity. I know I'll get a chance to see people on the floor, and perhaps in some back-door meetings. I don't think there's any formal recognition of the African-American Caucus as a body. But, we might raise some things from the floor, for instance, if there is a global warming resolution that gets passed, or they're trying to get the body to adopt. And we will raise the question of the economic implications of the Gore hoax. And otherwise, much of what we've been talking about, the FDR legacy, that tradition, and how that has to be revived.

'We Started a Fight'

Schlanger: The Resolutions Committee last night threw out the global warming resolution, which was hard fought. Quincy, why don't you give just a little report on what happened at the L.A. Central Committee meeting, where you brought forward a resolution on global warming?

O'Neal: We brought forward the resolution on global warming, and it was crafted in such a way to highlight the racism of Al Gore, the financier interests behind the speculative bubble, and the science, the hoax that was the scientific-based consensus. And when we got to the point that the resolution was being brought to the body for debate, we found that not only did it polarize the Central Committee, but that after the speaker for the resolution spoke, there was no opposition. But someone rose to the microphone to table the discussion. The discussion did get tabled—there were about 60 people that voted for the table; however, there were about 38 that voted not to table it. And that shows, again, our influence in organizing people who wanted to hear the discussion; they wanted to know about the implications of the policy.

Once that was done, it was clear to anybody who was serious, that to table discussion, to cut off discussion on any issue, made the political process the Democrats were involved in at the Central Committee, seem like a charade. Because it wasn't serious, there wasn't any honest discussion. And so that has reverberated throughout the Central Committee. And

I've had discussions with people about that here at the Convention. So, we started a fight.

We submitted another resolution. It got pulled at the State Resolutions Committee meeting. Mike Steger, one of my colleagues, spoke to it, and it got voted down ultimately; but that's certainly part of the discussion, and the fight has broken out. And we've been handing out the citation on the website for "The Great Global Warming Swindle" [The British TV documentary, refuting Gore's hoax—ed.], and people have been responding.

Schlanger: Also, we're getting out Lyndon LaRouche's webcast on Gore and the hoax of global warming.

So, this afternoon, there'll be a Resolutions Committee hearing, and I think there'll be a showdown there, especially on the question of impeachment. Quincy, I know you've got a lot of work to do, and people are grabbing at you all the time, but congratulations, and thanks for coming on with us. Do you have any final words?

O'Neal I'd just like people to know that the LaRouche Youth Movement in California is committed to taking over the Democratic Party. We're having a lot of fun doing it, and anyone who can join in in support of the effort, I think will have a lot of fun also.

Thank you, Harley, and thank you, Michele.

Schlanger: Including contributing, right?

O'Neal Including contributing, *especially* contributing!

Steinberg: Quincy, thank you! Give 'em hell. . . .

Harley, I just heard a "Hello." I'm wondering if that's Wynneal Inocentes?

Wynneal Inocentes: Yes, it's Wynneal Inocentes.

'We Need Youth in the Caucus!'

Steinberg: Okay, welcome to the LaRouche Show. Just a couple of months ago, Wynneal was with me here in Leesburg, Va., working on the LaRouche Youth Movement's War-Room to plan various wonderful interventions to get the truth out. And now, I'm pleased to announce that Wynneal has also been elected to an important position in one of the caucuses. Can you tell us what that election was about and what post you now hold?

Inocentes: I went into the Filipino-American Democratic Caucus last year, during the Democratic Convention last year, and I just kept talking to the people that were a part of it. And this time, as soon as I got in, one of the members that was the former treasurer recognized me, and he said, "Oh! Do you want to be part of the Filipino Democratic Caucus." And I said, "Sure, if it's allowed." And what happened was, I told him, "Look, I don't have money, and I can't just join, because I don't have money to be a member." What he said was, "Don't worry about! I'll pay for it. We need youth in this Filipino-American Democratic Caucus, and I know that you're going to be doing a lot of work, because you've been in touch with us regarding economic projects." And I said, "Sure, why not?"

And then what happened was, this same guy that spon-



EIRNS/Elizabeth Mendel

Wynneal Inocentes and Quincy O'Neal of the LaRouche Youth movement, and leaders of the FDR Legacy Democratic Club, caused a political earthquake at the California Democratic Convention April 27-29.

sored my membership for the Filipino Democratic Caucus, he put me on the list as the nominee for corresponding secretary for the Filipino-American Democratic Caucus. And I said, "Whoa, if it's allowed, sure, that's fine. If I get to speak, that would be very good."

So, what happened was, I got to talk to a lot of people that are in it. We've had a few people that are also with me, Francisco Medina, Edith Rutledge, Joe Elkins, came with me in such way that they could talk to the Filipinos. And as soon as they told them that they were about to nominate me for secretary, we just started campaigning. And to my surprise, a lot of people actually remembered me, and they were saying, "Yes, yes! I remember her, she spoke at last year's convention. She's really good, and she's going to take up this leadership." And they're really excited about Franklin Roosevelt.

One other thing that I was doing, was that I was passing out pictures of the maglev train and the Eurasian Land-Bridge, which people got really excited about. There was one woman that I spoke to who is the head of General Atomics. She was really excited about what my proposal was for creating maglevs and high-speed railways, and she's saying that they're doing that. And she wants this to be discussed within the Democratic Party, so she's going to stay in touch with me.

Now, during the election process, I was seated there, and there was another person that I was up against, who's been the former Treasurer of this Filipino-American Democratic Caucus for two years, and has been part of the FADC for several years. And as soon as he read the memo that I was passing out to people, he just said: "All right. There's a youth here, that is very sincere in changing the Democratic Party. And if she is as sincere as what she has said on this memo that she wrote, I'm going to give up my position for her. I'm going to give up my nomination, in such a way that she could be the corresponding secretary."

Schlanger: And Michele, I might add that Wynneal wrote



EIRNS/Chris Jatz

Jason Ross, a leader of the LaRouche Youth Movement in California, shown here, briefing attendees at the Democratic State Convention in San Diego, on Gore's global warming hoax.

a beautiful statement about the importance of FDR's role in ending the colonization of the Philippines, and connecting that with the idea that you have to fight for a future of great projects, and in that she identified the maglev [see below]. And it created a buzz of excitement in the room, that was what carried her to victory, which means she's now a member of the executive board of the Filipino-American Democratic Caucus, as she carries out the responsibilities of Corresponding Secretary.

And I understand this was reported to people in the Philippines, today.

Greetings From the Philippines

Steinberg: It was. And just before we go into our break, I'd like to report to Wynneal and to the Filipino Caucus out there, and to our whole LaRouche movement, a message from the Philippine LaRouche Youth Movement, dated today.

So, Wynneal, this is what they say:

"Events which have recently unfolded, particularly in the Eurasian and American continents, are making it all the more clear today, perhaps more than at any other time in history, that call issues forth for societies and nations to return to reason and sanity. This call comes from the generation of people of the 18-to-35 age group, that still have a future to win, and a future to build. It is in this spirit of youthful solidarity and progress, that we extend our heartfelt congratulations to our fellow members of the LaRouche Youth Movement, Wynneal Inocentes and Quincy O'Neal, for having been elected to their respective positions in the Democratic Party State apparatus."

"Signed, The Philippine LaRouche Youth Movement
"April 28, 2007."

Schlanger: I'd like to ask a question or two of Wynneal.

I know from the discussions we've had, that one of the things that caused people to look at you as a possible candidate, was that you were raising questions about the problems that Philippine-Americans have with their children, that many of them are being assimilated into this dead-end culture, the no-future culture. And then, when you spoke of such things as the great Filipino patriot José Rizal, and the connection of the Philippines with the American System, that this gave them hope for the future. Why don't you say a couple things about that?

Inocentes: Well, one of the things that I have been emphasizing every time I speak, or get a chance to talk to any of these people, is that the problem with the Filipino-American Caucus is that they see themselves as very limited in what they actually do. So, to raise questions such as economic development, furtherance of infrastructural development, having jobs for people, and education of the young

people, and having these young people stand up as leaders, that gave them a sense of hope, of what our future would look like. But first of all, one of the things that I stated in the memo that I've written for them, I posed the question, "What will my future look like?" And people like that, because they did not really know, or they don't have any clue of what kind of policy they're going to be passing forward. They do not have a clue of how they're make their communities better, or, not just their communities, but California.

So, what they saw in me, being a young person, is that I'm going to be continuing the mission which Franklin Roosevelt and Douglas MacArthur did for the Philippines, since nobody has actually stood up in raising this leadership that Franklin Roosevelt did for the Philippines. And they were inspired by that leadership that I had posed.

Schlanger: Wynneal, is it your sense that, beside the Filipino Caucus—we were talking to Quincy earlier—there is a desire at the convention as a whole for some kind of action, and yet, people are so far giving in to the line from the top, which is, "Well, we can't have impeachment"—do you think that could break out today? That we might be able to break through that?

Inocentes: Yeah, sure. What I have been telling them, during the discussion right after the caucuses, I have been telling people, "We need to change our relationship to each other. We need to talk more often. We need to take my youth's vigor." Because the Democratic Party is going to lose if they're not going to fight for anything, if they're just going to bow down before Bush and Cheney, or even Schwarzenegger. That has to change, and they're going to have to listen to me, if they want things to change.

And when I've been telling people this, at first they thought I was just like a cute little Asian girl, that was just

walking around in that caucus. But they've felt a sense of authority, while I'm talking to them, because I'm telling them, this is what you're going to have to do."

Lyn has been saying for many years now, that the youth, the age-range of 18 to 35 years old, are the leadership, and they're going to have to tell these Boomers in the Democratic Party what to do. And it actually works!

Inocentes Offers Leadership to Caucus

Here is the statement presented on April 27, by Wynneal Inocentes, a member of the Franklin Roosevelt Legacy Democratic Club, and of the LaRouche Youth Movement, to the Filipino-American Democratic Caucus (FADC), at the California Democratic Convention, motivating her candidacy. She won an executive post.

As a person who is representing the nation's youth, I have a question: What will our future look like?

With this question in mind, the Democratic Party should look beyond 2008, to make 2008 work, not only for those of us who are presently existing, but also for future generations. We have to do this by making the Democratic Party act as true leaders, as Franklin Roosevelt led the party and saved nations from colonialism, such as the Philippines; to move and work for the lower 80% of income brackets, of what FDR calls the forgotten men and women, to become prosperous builders for society.

Now, I would want to know what is the difference between the FADC and other Caucuses? What makes the FADC special? I see ourselves as a people with a great history of fighting for freedom of human beings, alongside with the Greatest Democratic President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and with a great soldier, General Douglas MacArthur—who became a Filipino Citizen. Now, we need to take up the responsibility that has honored us, to make us better citizens of the world.

I represent the youth who are stepping up to become effective leaders, not only for today; but by taking many great lessons from the past, for the future to survive, but we have to fight now.

There is a problem in California—people got sidetracked from the policy of economic breakthroughs of industry to being speculative with money. Example: The big fight right now is consumerism versus what people actually need; a youth does not need to make coffee for Starbucks, flip burgers at McDonald's, nor fold clothes at Wal-Mart, etc. We can do those things at home. We need real, high-paying, noble jobs, i.e., creation of high-speed railways/maglev, like Thyssen Krupp of Germany; desalination of ocean water to be potable;

and projects for advanced scientific and technological development to create things we have never built before, nor yet discovered. What I have just mentioned are already in progress in different nations, such as Russia, China, India, Germany, France, Denmark, and a few other European countries.

Is California or the U.S. going to be the 'huli'?* No, I refuse. We should be the pilot project, the first ones to lead. My future and yours depend upon recreating the society through these long-term infrastructural projects, which create jobs for people and meet the living standard of each individual here in California and through all of U.S.A. If we are oriented only to a conclusive event, it won't work. We need to keep our eyes and minds on something higher and further than the immediate point, or else we will lose 2008, the immediate battle.

My challenge to the Democratic Party is, how do we measure the effect of our ability? We have to be tough, in order to take back our leadership. We do not need another dummy as President nor another thug for Vice President. We need to get rid of them ASAP, and fight against Schwarzenegger's destructive policies. We need thinkers and productive leaders.

What I ask: There needs to be a continuation of a constant discussion process between myself and all of you. We need to change our relationship to a stronger political formation and build political infrastructure to lead this nation. This is needed to address the population in creating history.

This is my role, your role: to become true, beautiful, and inspiring models of the forgotten men and women of this nation. Take my youth's vigor and use it to its fullest potential. Get it moving.

California Dems Raise Impeachment Issue

Here is the text of the resolution passed by the California State Democratic Party Convention, meeting in San Diego, April 30, 2007.

Calling for Full Investigation Into Abuses of Power by President George W. Bush and Richard B. Cheney

Whereas, George W. Bush and Richard B. Cheney have acted in a manner contrary to their trust as President and Vice President, subversive of the Constitution, to the great prejudice of the cause of law and justice, and to the manifest injury of the people of California and the United States of America, by intentionally disseminating and propagating

* *Huli* literally means "last" in Tagalog (a Filipino language). It is comparable to being always last and backward, and willing to be ignorant of everything around the world, as well as being slow-minded and uncreative.

knowingly false and fabricated evidence regarding the threat from Iraq in order to wage a tragic, bloody war with the loss of thousands of brave American troops and Iraqi civilians, and

Whereas, it is clear that since September 11, 2001, President George W. Bush and Vice President Dick Cheney have abused their powers of office by: 1) using information they knew to be false as justification for the U.S. invasion of Iraq; 2) condoning and authorizing the torture of prisoners of war; 3) authorizing wiretaps on U.S. citizens without obtaining a warrant; 4) disclosing the name of an undercover CIA operative contrary to law in order to harm her for her husband's opposition to the Iraq War; 5) having suspended and denied the historic Writ of Habeas Corpus by ordering the indefinite detention of so-called enemy combatants without charge and without access to legal counsel; and 6) overstepping Presidential authority by signing statements used to ignore or circumvent portions of over 750 Congressional statutes he brought into law; and

Therefore Be It Resolved, that the California Democratic Party supports vigorous investigation of these charges by the Congress of the United States, including the full use of Congressional subpoena power authority to completely disclose the actions of the Administration to the American people and to take necessary action to call the Administration to account with appropriate remedies and punishment, including impeachment.

Submitted by Senator Art Torres (Ret.), Chairman of the California Democratic Party; CDP Resolutions Co-Chairs; Emily Thurber; Bob Farran; Michael Barnett; Tim Carpenter, Joye Swan; Patrick Henry Demo Club; 69th AD Committee.; The Hull-Richters; Alexandar, Mark, and Natasha.

Louisiana Dems Back Cheney Impeachment

Here is the resolution adopted April 28, 2007, by the Louisiana Democratic State Central Committee, endorsing the "Effort to Impeach" Dick Cheney by Rep. Dennis Kucinich (D-Ohio) (H.R. 333). The resolution was introduced by Fred Huenefeld, of Monroe, a 20-year member of the committee.

Whereas the United States was taken into war based on lies;

Whereas this country was taken into war based on lies about weapons of mass destruction, and Al Qaeda's role with respect to Iraq, which there wasn't one at the time we went in;

Therefore We, State Central Democratic Committee, endorse Congressman Kucinich's effort to impeach Vice President Dick Cheney.

Prof. Clifford Kiracofe

Campus Shootings: The Larger Picture

On April 21, host Harley Schlanger of "The LaRouche Show," an Internet radio program, interviewed Prof. Clifford Kiracofe, a former staff member in the U.S. Senate and currently a professor of political science at Virginia universities. Here is an excerpt of the discussion, pertaining to the Virginia Tech shootings of April 16. The LaRouche Show airs Saturdays at 3:00 p.m. Eastern Time at www.larouchepub.com.

Schlanger: You mentioned that you had attended a conference a week or so before the Virginia Tech shooting, on the question of violence.

Kiracofe: That's one reason why this event came as such a shock. On April 7, I was at a law-enforcement workshop down in Roanoke, Va., and we were going through various aspects of how there's been a rise, as you may know, in violent crime across the United States. It had gone down in the 1990s, but the Bush Administration and the politicians aren't going to tell you, but the police and law-enforcement folks will, that there's been a general rise in violent crimes, robberies, and also murders in the last several years. So nationwide, there's a rise in violent crime.

Our workshop looked at that issue in general. We looked at the problem of so-called youth gangs, particularly the Hispanic gangs that originated in Los Angeles. Now, they're permeating the entire country, including here in the Virginia countryside, the so-called *maras* from El Salvador, or the Mexicans, and all. We have a nationwide phenomenon of gang violence and narcotics abuse. I think the public has been so fixed, quite rightly, on the Iraq disaster, that we tend to forget, here at home, this rise nationwide in violence.

Also we worked on the theme of school violence, from the elementary school level, the middle school level, the high school level, and the college and university level. There's been quite a high, completely unacceptable, level of school violence, defined as all those different grades, in the United States as well in the recent years.

Schlanger: And then, on top of that, within a week or so, you had the shooting at Virginia Tech.

Kiracofe: The thing that was most interesting, that kind of shocked me the most, was when, in our workshops, we went through professional law-enforcement assessments of various former school-shooter events. You may recall the Colum-

bine event, and Paducah, Ky.; there's a whole list of these school-shooter events.

Now, our instructors, briefers, were putting it in the context that our children are threatened in school, two ways: By our own domestic school-shooters, like Mr. Cho [Seung-Hui] at Tech, but also by international terrorism. Schools are a target of terrorism, like Beslan in Russia, for example. So, law-enforcement researchers around the world have pooled their resources, with the view of researching school violence, either through aberrant pathological/psychological cases, like we had with Mr. Cho, or, organized terrorist violence that wishes to use children as hostages, or murder teachers and children. So the issue of homeland security in our country has to be expanded a bit, I think, and a bit more concentration placed on security of school systems.

Schlanger: You mentioned the cases of Paducah and Columbine. There's another similar case in Erfurt, Germany, where I think 16 students were killed by a shooter, and there's something in common in those three cases, with the case at Virginia Tech, which unfortunately is generally being not just ignored, but blacked out of the press. And that is the role of video games, the addiction to or obsession with violent video games. We have on our website, the text of a *Washington Post* online article, which mentioned that several of Cho's friends said that he had been obsessed with the game "Counter-Strike," which is a point-and-shoot video game, in which a Glock 9 automatic is one of the weapons of choice. That was taken off the *Post* website, never appeared again. And when an attorney called them, to ask them why, they said, it "wasn't important to the story."

At your workshop, was there discussion of the games?

Kiracofe: Oh, absolutely. As a political scientist, I'm studying not only foreign affairs, but also domestic politics. I'm interested in the criminal justice issues, and obviously school security and school safety ties into the criminal justice system.

Now, law enforcement, as well as professional forensic psychologists and others know, and have the evidence that, video games do create the mental impairment, and do inspire, and also deform, children's judgment. So, the video-game issue was very prominent in the briefings, as we were working through various cases. We were looking through different cases, Paducah; Springfield, Ore., and others, linking to this video-game issue. And also violent movies, like so-called "Matrix," affected, it is said, the Columbine kids, as to the way they dressed and styled themselves. It's also said that Cho was affected by a violent South Korean film and imitated some imagery in the film.

Schlanger: We also saw him in his rambling videotape, pay homage to, and identify with, the shooters at Columbine.

Kiracofe: Yes, that was particularly stunning, because, as I said, I took this workshop on April 7, and a week or so later, we have this situation down at Tech. And Cho, if you look

carefully, there are also elements, of course, that we could say are cultic, or Satanic, or unusual, or strange: his use of numbers, the number 88; his use of colors, the color red, as he was writing things; his black cross with two black eyes in front of it, surrounded by a red heart. I mean, he's obviously into some sort of visual code, some cultic code—I'm not sure anybody's decoded it yet, but I'm sure law enforcement's going to be on it very carefully.

But at any rate, the issue of video games I think is central. A fellow by the name of David Grossman, a retired military man in the United States, works closely with law enforcement. He has a website himself, and I was just refreshing my mind with some of these concepts the other night, because David Grossman was pointed out in one of our workshops as one of the key experts on this video-game/school violence thing. [See *EIR*, April 27, 2007, for a speech by, and interview with Colonel Grossman.]

The problem with the video games, is, they do induce skills in point and shoot. Actually, video games are used by law enforcement and by the military for combat training. So what these things amount to, for professional use, is combatting crime. Now, for the young people, it's basically creating mass murderers.

Schlanger: Are you at all surprised by the fact that the *Washington Post*, which had reporters who had this story, decided to cover it up?

Kiracofe: Not at all. I think it's a nationwide trend, in the media. Where was the media when we were going into the Iraq War? Nowhere. They were cheerleading the President. So, I think the news media have completely failed, the major media, the corporate media, have completely failed the citizens of this republic. And in this case, I was doing a search for the newspaper coverage of this tragic event down at Tech, and if you try to punch in "Cho" and "video games," you get very, very few hits. There are very, very few articles that went into the issue of the video games and the video-game culture. And also the fact that, even some of his fellow South Korean schoolmates, were quoted saying: Yeah, when he was in high school in Northern Virginia, he was addicted to these things, particularly Counter-Strike, but others, too.

That was stripped out of the news reports I saw. I saw a law-enforcement official in San Bernardino, I believe it was, quoted, and I saw a few college counseling service workers quoted, with respect to video games. But there are professionals all over the country that could be giving quotes on this, but they seem to be completely eliminated from the national discussion at the moment.

Schlanger: There was a psychiatrist on CNN last night who mentioned it, and they didn't go back to her.

Kiracofe: It's inconceivable to me, that in a tragedy like this, or in the other tragedies, that we're not getting to the bottom of this problem. . . .



'It's Very Distasteful To See What's Happening to Returning Veterans'

Steve Robinson is an independent consultant on the nature of the care of the returning veterans from the present wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and their unique needs. He has previously worked with the National Gulf War Resource Center and Veterans for America, as an advocate. A retired Army Ranger, he is a veteran of both Operations Desert Storm and Provide Comfort. His last assignment, prior to retiring in 2001, was as the senior non-commissioned officer in the Preliminary Analysis Group, Investigations, and Analysis Directorate, Office of the Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Gulf War Illnesses (February 1999-September 2001).

Robinson was interviewed by Carl Osgood on April 26.

EIR: You were aware of conditions at Walter Reed, and the treatment of soldiers there long before the *Washington Post* broke the story. Can you give us a little bit of the background?

Robinson: I came out of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, where I monitored force health protection policy, and I got kind of a college degree in understanding how the civilian leadership and the military leadership interact to create policy. While I was in that office, I became discouraged about the way that the civilian leadership often obfuscated the facts. So, when I got out, I became executive director of the National Gulf War Resource Center.

In the course of doing my job, helping Gulf War veterans from 1991, Sept. 11 [2001] occurred, and the nation went to war. As soon as the nation went to war, we had a meeting with William Winkenwerder [Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs], in which we talked about the fact that soldiers were already in Afghanistan, and we were seeing soldiers showing up at Walter Reed. We were concerned that if we were going to war with Iraq, it was going to be a different war because it was going to be urban combat, and that required a different kind of response.

Rick Weidman and I met with Winkenwerder and one of his deputies—I believe it was Ellen Embrey—and we talked about the fact that we need to stand up robust mental health care treatment because urban warfare creates trauma in a different kind of way than, let's say, the first Gulf War might have.

So, we began to track soldier issues. Five days after the war started, March 25, 2003, I was testifying before Congress

about the needs of these soldiers—chemical- and biological-protective-measure needs, because there were huge systemic failures: The M8 alarms were broken, the suits were defective, there were body armor issues. Also there was a need for robust care programs when soldiers came home.

So, in 2002 and 2003, we were looking at the systems. March 20 [2003], the war kicked off, and we saw immediately—soon thereafter—planes starting to come back with wounded soldiers, showing up at Walter Reed, and that's when I started going down to Walter Reed. From 2003 to 2004, I was going to Walter Reed at least two times a week; I was working in Silver Spring, Md., and it was right around the corner.

I would go there, and I would sit down in the smoking area, and soldiers and their families would come out and they would start talking, and I would just listen and hear them talking about not getting appointments, and how their disability process was screwed up: "I can't get the surgery that I need," "I'm not getting the support from my chain of command,"—those kinds of things. So, I started to introduce myself to the soldiers, giving them my card, and talking to them. We began to develop a picture: that when you came back from war, at Walter Reed, or at Bethesda, or other places around the United States, there really wasn't a good system in place to help the soldier navigate what I like to call the most bureaucratic workmen's compensation claim known to man, which is the Army's, and the military's, discharge process.

Some of the things we identified were: that DoD [the Department of Defense] wasn't collecting the information that the soldiers needed to transition into the VA [Veterans Administration], that the patient-tracking applications were broken, that inpatient medical records weren't making their way back to the United States, and that soldiers had to write letters to commanders who were fighting a war to help them with their individual cases, to get medical records from the CASH [Combat Area Support Hospital] units where they had been treated.

This picture started to develop, and I started working on individual cases, trying to help individual soldiers and families. One of the most high-profile cases was that of Matt Labranche. His story was featured in the *Los Angeles Times*. It was called "These Unseen Wounds Cut Deep." Matt was a soldier who came back suicidal and homicidal; he was stuck



A physical therapist works with a wounded soldier at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. When Robinson requested information from the Administration about how many people were getting injured, it was treated as a “national security” secret.

at Walter Reed for over two years, and he was on heavy psychotropic medications. He clearly had severe PTSD [post-traumatic stress disorder], and when he went through the disability/discharge process, they rated him fit for duty.

EIR: And he was on psychotropic drugs?

Robinson: Big time. And he was suicidal and homicidal, still. He had just gotten out of a lock-down psych ward when they gave him his discharge paperwork. They rated him at zero percent, and they told him to go back home to the state of Maine, and I thought it was crazy, because he didn't get the kind of mental health care he needed. Within a week of getting home, he threatened to kill his wife. He got busted by the cops for making that threat, and was going to appear before court. I had to call down and speak with the prosecutor, and say: “Look, this is a guy who has been failed. Let's not fail him twice. Let's get him into the VA health care system and

try to get him some help.”

There was another case that I worked on, Lt. Philip Goodrum. Lt. Goodrum was locked down in the psych ward inappropriately for 14 days for administrative reasons. His case revolved around the fact that when he came back from war, he tried to get mental health care at Fort Knox, and they told him he didn't deserve mental health care because he had been quoted in a story that said people weren't getting appointments; and so the command retaliated against him and said, “Not only are we not giving you appointments, you're not allowed to be here anymore.” This was really weird because he was assigned there, and he was supposed to be there.

Lt. Goodrum had a panic attack. He got in his car, and he started driving down the road and the interstate the wrong way, going five miles per hour. I got a call from his girlfriend, who said: “Philip is on the highway going the wrong way. He's having a panic attack. We need help.” So, we got hold of Philip, and I told him: “Drive to the nearest military installation. Check yourself into the emergency room. Tell them that you want to be assigned there and that you need mental health.”

He drove all the way to Washington, D.C., and he came to Walter Reed. I went down and met with him and got him into Walter Reed, and we started working his case.

Over that period of time, which was about two-and-a-half years, his command wanted to punish him so badly that they tried to court martial him for leaving Fort Knox when they wouldn't treat him for mental health issues. In other words, they said, “You went AWOL.” Well, they directed him to leave and we have the evidence to prove it. So, a two-year battle ensued, where I got a lawyer for him, and we helped him with his court martial case.

It was during that time, in late 2003-early 2004, that I got fed up with the number of cases I was seeing, and how poorly these guys were being treated. I happened to be walking through the command suite at Walter Reed, and as I walked by, I looked in and saw General Kiley.

At that time, he was the commander of the hospital. I had never met him, but I knew who he was because his picture is on the wall when you walk in. I went into the command suite, and I said, “Sir, may I talk with you for just a moment?” He said, “Sure, what's up?”

And, I said, “You've got people in the barracks drinking themselves to death. You've got family members who are sharing the soldiers' drugs” (and this was happening. I met a mother whose son was a double amputee and she was taking his morphine surrets). “You've got people twiddling their thumbs. There's no one helping them learn how to deal with their injuries or how to reintegrate back into society. You've got people that are in the Molone House that you don't even know are here, and have been med-evacuated from Iraq.

“I met a soldier who had been there for six months. He'd never been to a formation. He'd never been to an appointment. He was simply living in the Molone House, day to day, just

doing his thing.” I said “You’ve got problems.”

Kiley turned and said, “Look, talk to my sergeant major.”

So I talked to his sergeant major, and I said the same thing. I never got a response, I never got a “thank you,” and I never got a “we’ll follow-up with you.” What I got was, “Who are you and why are you here telling me that I’m not doing my job?” And that’s been the problem throughout this whole process.

So, I continued to work on individual stories. Behind the walls of Ward 54 was the Lt. Philip Goodrum story, where he was illegally locked down. . . .

I started realizing that the only way I was going to get their attention, if they wouldn’t listen to the things we were delivering to them, was to get somebody else to fact check it, and somebody else to second-source it.

So, I started bringing reporters to Walter Reed to meet these soldiers and, at first, everyone was saying, “Well, we have to ask permission to get on Walter Reed, go through the PAO [public affairs office].”

And I said, “No, you don’t, because anybody can get on Walter Reed. All you have to do is show a drivers’ license and you can get on Walter Reed.”

And so, the reporters would go and they would meet with soldiers. They would take them off-post and they would interview them and talk to them; in some cases, they would interview them on post. And, so we got really good stories out in the *New Yorker* magazine, Danny Baum. We got NPR, Joseph Shapiro. We got some *Washington Post* stories about a sergeant major who had come back and hung himself and was left in his room for 13 days before they found him—just problem after problem after problem.

If you go back in Google or LexisNexis, for “Walter Reed,” starting in 2002, you’ll see these stories popping up, and [Army Vice Chief of Staff] General [Richard] Cody and [Secretary of Defense Robert] Gates and [former Army Secretary] Togo West have mentioned the dearth of information on this problem that existed in the media, and also in the GAO, and in Congressional hearings.

At the same time that I was doing this, I was also testifying before Congress. I testified before the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, [chaired by] Chris Shays [R-Conn.], about Walter Reed. I testified before Land Forces. I testified before the Veterans Affairs Committee. I testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee.

It isn’t all clear in my head, yet, why it took so long for things to get traction, but it was clearly evident to me that Congress, the DoD, and the VA all knew what was going on, but there wasn’t a lot of sunshine happening in this Administration, and I was seeing that in the fact that when we requested information about how many people are getting injured, how many people are getting discharged—anything that we wanted to know—it was like “national security,” they weren’t going to tell us.

Then I started going out to different mobilization and

demobilization sites. In late 2004, I got a phone call from Mark Benjamin [Mark Benjamin was reporting for UPI at the time. He has since joined Salon.com—CJO] and he said, “This guy just called me up and said that he’s in a formation of people that are on medical hold. He’s a senior NCO [non-commissioned officer], and the colonel came out and told him: “Don’t write your Congressman. Don’t cry to your Senator. If you don’t like what’s happening here, then you can go AWOL, and shut up and do what you got to do to get out of here. We’re doing the best we can.”

EIR: So, soldiers were being basically told to not talk about. . .

Robinson: They were being ordered not to talk about what was happening. And, when I heard that, I thought, that doesn’t sound like the military I was in. I said, “I can’t believe that’s happening; what do you think we should do? Let’s get on a plane, maybe, and go down there and fact check this.”

So, Mark [Benjamin] and I got on a plane and we went to Fort Stewart, Ga. Once we got on the base, he went one way and I went the other, and we met later on that day and compared notes. We talked to soldiers. We went to the medical hold. We went to the hospital. What we found was that soldiers weren’t getting mental health care. They were being housed in barracks that were not designed for wounded soldiers: no air conditioning, no running water, open bays, rats—all the things you don’t want people with wounds to be living in.

And then, there was case after case after case of soldiers coming up and saying, “They’re not evaluating my total injuries; they’re only evaluating one thing,” or “They sent me to war and I only had half a lung and they knew it,” or “My leg was broken and they sent me to war anyway” . . . all these different problems.

So, Mark went back to write a story. I came back and went to the Senate. I went to Sen. Kit Bond [R-Mo.], and I went to Sen. Pat Leahy [D-Vt.], because they were with the National Guard Caucus, and I had worked with them on some previous issues. I told them what I saw, and they said: “Okay, let’s second source that. I want you to take my staffer down there and show him.” So, we went back with the Senate staff. . . .

We did several different installations—Fort Campbell, Fort Knox, Fort Stewart, and a couple of others, and they got a sense of what was happening: Soldiers waiting a year, two years, for the medical evaluation board process. Soldiers being inappropriately discharged. A lack of mental health care providers so that soldiers had to wait. Problem after problem after problem.

That resulted in a Congressional hearing, and they responded by funneling some dollars to the installations so they could hire more mental health care professionals, and they got them out of the ratty barracks, and they said they were going to do a better job. Still, that didn’t do anything to address the people who had been inappropriately discharged or inap-



Lt. Gen. Kevin C. Kiley (ret.), M.D., was commander of Walter Reed until 2004. "It just seemed like General Kiley wasn't taking ownership of the problem," Robinson says. Kiley was fired from his job as Army Surgeon General in March 2007.

propriately deployed.

So, we kept following the issue. Every time I would get a case I would call somebody in the House Armed Services Committee, or somebody in the Senate Armed Services Committee, and I got no traction with them, because at the time it was a Republican-dominated Congress and nobody was interested in holding hearings. Things started to change around 2005-2006, when the amount of casework that we had done had become so overwhelming that it was hard to ignore anymore.

We identified key Senators and key Congressmen, and we found out what was going on in their backyards and then delivered the information to them for disposition—kind of putting them on the record to say: "Look, this is what we're finding. We want you to do something about it."

For the most part, while we were able to help some soldiers, there were a lot of them that we weren't able to help because the Congressional process seemed broken. What I mean by that is . . . normally, when a soldier calls Congress and says, "I've got a problem," there's a field rep that takes their information. They background check it, they make sure what the soldier is saying is accurate, then they write a letter to the DoD, which goes to a liaison, who then does an independent investigation to determine if the allegations are correct.

But somewhere around 2005, 2006, the DoD stopped sending those Congressional inquiries to the independent review and began to hand deliver them to the units where the allegations occurred. The commanders who may have been responsible for some of the bad behavior were then writing the responses to Congress, and sometimes forging the responses and asking the soldiers to sign a document that they didn't write.

EIR: Was that directed? They weren't leaving the commanders to decide to forge responses on their own, were they?

Robinson: What they did was this: There used to be a directive that said, "This is how the Congressional process works.

When you get a request from Congress, you send it to the independent review liaison office that exists within the garrison command, and then someone outside of that chain of command does the investigation to determine the validity of the claim."

What we were finding out was that they bypassed that process, and sent the requests all the way down to the units where the problems existed. And so, it was like Enron investigating Enron, "Please tell us how you're doing with people's 401-K's."

We had cases where commanders wrote the statements, and they said, for example: "My name is Private Smith. I am totally misinformed about my previous letter to Congress. My command is taking care of me. I am getting all of the appropriate care that I need. Please know that the Army cares about me."

So, we called the soldier up and asked him, "Did you write that?" and he said, "Not only did I not write that, but I didn't sign it." And, some of these letters were making their way back to Congress. So, we brought that to Congress's attention.

Then we had story after story after story from across the nation. I can't tell you how many times I've been on TV, how many times I've been on National Public Radio, how many times I've been on radio, and all the print journalism where we're revealing all these systemic failures. But it just didn't get any traction, and then [Washington Post reporter] Dana Priest wrote a story about Walter Reed.

It was interesting, because Mark Benjamin had written these stories. Salon.com, of course, is not the *Washington Post* in terms of its readership or its stature, but the reporting was solid. And so Mark's opinion, and my opinion, was that whatever advances the story, great. We're glad the *Washington Post* did it.

Immediately, there was a request from Judy Woodruff from PBS Newshour to come on air, and at the same time, General Kiley was invited. We were sitting during the interview and Judy asked the question, "So, when did you know, General Kiley, about these problems?" And he said, "Well, we started seeing a little bit of information." He was talking about mold and mice. He wasn't talking about the big systemic failures. "Oh, around 2006, we started hearing stuff."

And she turned to me and asked, "Well, when did you know?" I said: "Well, it's interesting that you bring that up because I met with General Kiley in late 2003, early 2004, and I told him about these problems," and I referenced the soldier Lt. Goodrum whom I was fighting for at the time. "So I know that they know that it existed," I said, "but all you have to do is turn to the media reports. Anybody that claims, or feigns, that they don't know what's happening is lying, and that includes Winkenwerder, [Undersecretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness David] Chu, and the civilian leadership, because we had met with them and testified with them."

Most recently, the cases at Fort Carson and across the nation keep coming in. After the Walter Reed story broke, the



Cpl. Jess Levens

Wounded veterans talk with the USO's Genna Griffith at Walter Reed in 2005. Robinson found that in several installations across the country, soldiers were waiting a year or two for the medical evaluation board process, or for proper treatment, sometimes in terrible conditions.

DoD decided to act under Secretary Gates, and it was a good thing, because why should he inherit the pile that was left behind by Secretary Rumsfeld? He has the opportunity to clean house, to get things right, so he stands up his commission. Then, shortly thereafter, the President announces a commission. Then you have the VA announcing a commission.

And so, we started getting calls to talk to those people. I met with Togo West and John Marsh, days after they got their offices set up, and we talked to them for probably about two hours. I detailed to them everything that we knew and what the problems were, and then maintained communication with them while we were funneling cases to them as examples.

At the same time I got contacted by the DoD IG [Inspector General] which is also doing its own review, but nobody knows about it; they're going to be releasing their report sometime in the near future. They brought me and Paul Sullivan in, to sit down and tell them what we were seeing both in the DoD and the VA. We gave a couple of hours' interview to them. We're sending cases, now, to the DoD IG—case after case after case. When this thing happened, and our name came up on the radar screen as somebody who was working individual soldiers' cases, we started getting contacted by hundreds and hundreds of people who needed help. And my investigative capacity is very limited, and so, we started to refer those cases on to the DoD IG, referring them to the President's Commission, and referring them on, so they could get a picture of what it looks like when you find yourselves with those problems.

Then, sometime later, the President went to Walter Reed, and he basically drew a line in the sand and said this is unacceptable. From this day forward we're going to do the right

thing. But what that didn't correct is, all the people that had been failed up to that point. What were we going to do about the people who had honorably served and had been failed? Now there's no mechanism to bring them back in and correct their discharges. They want them to go to the Board for the Correction of Military Records, which is still deciding cases from Korea and Vietnam.

So, finally, I wrote a letter to the Senators that I've been working with, saying: "At what point is Congress going to engage itself and conduct an investigation? You have the Gates Commission, DoD; you have a VA review, you have a Presidential review. Congress has not called for a GAO investigation of these problems. When are we going to do this?" And the lightbulb went off in their head that now it's time to do it, so, on May 3, I'm leading a Senate delegation to look at all the cases, and talk to the command, and hold people accountable.

EIR: You mentioned Robert Gates taking action immediately. Aside from setting up the Independent Review Group, which you mentioned, he also fired, first, General Weightman, the commander at Walter Reed, and then [Secretary of the Army Francis] Harvey. General Kiley went through about a week of Congressional hearings before he, too, left; he was asked by Gates to put in his retirement papers. You already said what you thought Kiley's responsibility for the situation was. What about Weightman and Harvey? Weightman had only been in command a few months.

Robinson: He inherited everything that commanders before him had not done. There's a little bit of a back story to this, because . . . I got a meeting with the senior staffers with the Senate Armed Services Committee at the time when Kiley was still in charge, and there was some question as to how much he was culpable in all this, and I'm in there briefing the Senate Armed Services Committee staffers, and in walks Sen. John Warner (R-Va.), and he comes over and he sits down and he says, "Tell me about General Kiley."

And, I said, "Well, I'm assuming he's a good guy. He can't get to that position without having some kind of knowledge but, honestly, he should've known, and I can tell you that I met with him and told him about some things he didn't act upon." People think General Weightman was a sacrificial lamb, that the heads that should roll are much higher up, to include: we haven't even begun to discuss the fact that, in reorganizing the military, in Rumsfeld's plan to make the military leaner, that David S. Chu and William Winkenwerder had been responsible for programs that have created this situation.

And that needs to be discussed: 21st Century military,

transforming, outsourcing, contracting—all of those things have created the situation where we find ourselves, today. And, by the way, this is reinforced, now, publicly, by the DoD. General Cody said the other day that these problems started about 40 years ago, but, more interestingly, he said that the disability problems started with Caspar Weinberger rewriting the way the disability process works in the Reagan Administration. That story came out the other day. Nobody really kind of understands that.

So, I'm talking to John Warner and he's asking questions and his jaw is dropping. I'm saying things that I know he's saying to himself, "Not in my military, not under my watch; these things aren't happening." But they were! And, so he thanked us and he left. I continued to talk with the Senate Armed Services Committee staff, and when I left the room, I got a phone call, that General Kiley had been fired. He'd been told to leave.

I don't know if it had anything to do with discussions that I had with Warner, or if it was just a combination of things that. . . . It just seemed like General Kiley wasn't taking ownership of the problem, especially in saying things like: "I don't inspect barracks. That's not my job."

So, a lot of head cutting and head rolling started to happen, and some of it was appropriate, and probably some of it was not. The rap on Weightman is that he's a good guy, and that he knew there were problems, and that he was trying to do something about it, but he just became a victim of "wrong place, wrong time." Other people escaped, but I don't think it's over, yet. I think that Winkenwerder, who basically saw the writing on the wall and left before any of this could happen, and Chu, who's still there—I think there's some culpability there that needs to be discussed.

EIR: Let me follow up on two issues that come out of what you were saying about Chu and Winkenwerder, because both of these came up during the month of March, one directly in relationship to Walter Reed, and the other with the medical system more broadly. At Walter Reed, of course, is the issue of outsourcing, which was a major topic of the first Congressional hearing by Rep. John Tierney (D-Mass.), in the auditorium at the hospital.

The other issue is the military-to-civilian conversions which were mandated, really, from the Office of Management and Budget. These two things were causing a great deal of turbulence in the specific case at Walter Reed, but also at Bethesda, the naval hospital, and were causing turmoil among military medical personnel. What is your assessment of those particular issues?

Robinson: They're hugely and directly related to what ultimately ends up as a failure in the ability to deliver services, whether that's a mental health care service, or an orthopedic appointment, or a case manager, or somebody who up keeps rooms. The idea of outsourcing all of those jobs, and taking jobs that traditionally were military people and turning them

into civilian contractor jobs, has created a situation where perhaps people aren't maybe as dedicated to what their job is and don't take a lot of pride in what they're doing. Although there are great contractors, and I've met a lot of people that are really good, I think what happened there is definitely connected to the failures. . . .

With almost every management efficiency that has been implemented by Chu and Winkenwerder, the net result has been longer delays in getting health care and more time required to process a medical evaluation board. Not buying the right equipment, for example, screening tools for traumatic brain injury. Not using state-of-the-art technologies in screening the mental health care needs of returning soldiers, for example, a paper questionnaire, a self-reported questionnaire, versus a face-to-face clinical interview with a mental health care professional.

At every step of the way, when we identified a problem in a system, in which they had created these phony management efficiencies, they basically thumbed their nose at us and said, "we're going to continue to do what we're doing," even though, Dr. Charles Hogue wrote a study that said 35% of the returning veterans are going to seek mental health care services, and the GAO said that the self-reported questionnaire wasn't working. And so, these failures kept stacking up and stacking up, and those guys haven't been held accountable, yet.

EIR: It seems to me that the Independent Review Group pointed to these problems. They discussed the effect of the outsourcing. Their lead-off finding was the lack of leadership from the top levels of the Pentagon. They talked about the effect of the BRAC [Base Realignment and Closure] decision to close Walter Reed. They basically said that the MEB/PEB [Medical Evaluation Board/Physical Evaluation Board] process needs to be completely overhauled. I think some of their recommendations could be discussed, like the BRAC decision. There's clearly some sentiment in Congress to reverse that altogether, whereas the IRG proposed speeding it up, because they think that that's going to give to the military what the BRAC plan promises.

Robinson: I'm not sure that the BRAC plan ever gives what it promises. It's kind of like the VA. They have the same kind of program. It's called CARES, Capital Asset Realignment for Enhanced Services, which means closing hospitals.

I'm not sure that ever delivers what it promises, but one of the things that was interesting about the IRG recommendations, which was the opposite of what BRAC had proposed, was, they said, "Let's build the new hospital." I don't think anybody cares whether they build a new hospital or not. There's some question about whether it's going to be a viable location. I've been to Bethesda, and it's difficult to get there during commuter hours. If you turn it into a major super center for every single person in the Military District of Washington, D.C., retirees plus wounded soldiers, it's



Sen. John Warner (R-Va.) talks with a soldier in Iraq in 2006. A World War II veteran, and ranking member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Warner listened with shock to Robinson's report on conditions at Walter Reed and other Army installations.

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going to be a bottleneck.

I don't care if they build a new hospital, but I don't want to see them close Walter Reed without funding Walter Reed until that new hospital is built. I don't think they have a plan in place which will seamlessly close down one facility, and then stand up the next one, and have the same capability and capacity. So, yes, there's a lot of question about the IRG's recommendation to go ahead.

And then, you've got the whole thing where people are trying to save Walter Reed—Eleanor Holmes Norton and others trying to save Walter Reed—because there's a whole retiree population. . . . I used to get my care at Walter Reed. When the war started, I had to stop going there because I was competing with wounded soldiers for care, and the retirees that live near there, so I stopped going there because I couldn't get an appointment.

I can imagine that it's going to get worse if we take the capacity of Walter Reed and move it to Bethesda, and all that retiree population that was going to Walter Reed would now go to Bethesda, and the people that are near Bethesda, they start going there, too. . . . I don't know.

EIR: Aside from that, what is your view of how well the recommendations might be implemented?

Robinson: When Togo West and John Marsh briefed the President's Commission . . . the charter of the IRG was limited to Walter Reed and Bethesda, but they collected tons of information on things that were happening around. So they came back to the President's Commission and said, "Even though our charter was limited, here, we think there's a much bigger problem that you need to investigate." And Marsh and

West said something that was very striking. They said: "You know what's wrong. The question is whether or not we will actually implement these recommendations that we are giving."

I've seen a lot of commissions, and I've seen a lot of hearings, and I've yet to see us actually implement and fix the things that we know are wrong, so that is the million-dollar question. Will we spend the money that is needed to fix the system? I've got to say that I think there's a reluctance to deficit-spend on the care of soldiers when they come home, but they have no problem at all pouring as much money as needed to fight the war. And I believe that becomes a national security issue.

Less than one percent of the population that lives in this country is serving, and the people that do serve come from families who have previously served, and the more you screw that population over, the less they're willing to join—and then we have to start talking about a draft. . . .

EIR: It seems to me that George Washington warned us against treating war veterans badly.

Robinson: He did. There's no doubt that Americans will rise to the occasion if something ever happens that threatens our national security here at home. But to involve yourself and spill American blood on things the American public doesn't think are in our best interests, and then to see the systemic failures of that folly, and what it produces in terms of consequences of war, and how we don't take care of them when they came home: It makes it just really unpalatable. It's very distasteful to see what's happening to the returning veteran, and America's seeing it.

Editorial

2008 Is Too Late

Developments over the last two weeks—from the introduction of Rep. Dennis Kucinich’s impeachment resolution against Vice President Dick Cheney in Congress, to the passage of resolutions supporting or mooted impeachment in the Louisiana and California Democratic parties—reflect the reality that the American population is ready for the removal of that lying scoundrel of a Vice President from office—*now!* The question is, how can you, the citizen, get your Congressman to have the courage to act?

So far, there are only three Members of Congress who have had the guts to openly demand impeachment of Cheney: Kucinich (D-Ohio), Rep. Lacy Clay (D-Mo.), and Rep. Jan Schakowsky (D-Ill.). And even Kucinich required the political equivalent of a kick in the ass from the LaRouche Youth Movement in order to take action.

Don’t even think of waiting for the Democratic Presidential candidates, of course. As *EIR* documented last week, they are basically bought and paid for by the hedge funds, which rely on Dick Cheney and his like to do their bidding. When pressed, they say that it’s either “not realistic,” or even that it is “in the interest of the Republicans,” to proceed with the impeachment of Cheney. These Democrats are totally out of touch with reality.

As everybody knows, Cheney is *the* man who “fixed” the intelligence, and violated the Constitution by committing a fraud on the Presidency and the nation, by lying about Iraq’s nuclear capability, and pushing us into that disastrous, and illegal, aggressive war. His actions are not a matter of “history”: They are still responsible for killing Americans, and Iraqis, every day, in increasing numbers.

On top of that ongoing crime, is there any doubt that Cheney is the key mover behind the ongoing push for a new war against Iran? For the expansion of government police-state powers against those who oppose the Administration’s policies on the Iraq War, and otherwise? For the ongoing policy of savaging the living standards of the vast majority of Americans, and others, in the interests of the international bankers?

What makes you think that we will still have a demo-

cratic republic on Election Day in November 2008, if Cheney is not removed from office soon?

But, actually, that is only part of the reality which must be faced. Because, in addition to the evil which Cheney is committed to carrying out, there is his role in *blocking* the necessary shift toward an FDR-style economic policy, which is required in order to stop the disintegration of the U.S. and world economy. It is inconceivable that Cheney, with his Hitlerian view of the powers of the Presidency, would permit the Congress to take the actions needed to prevent the blowout of the financial system, and to launch the dramatic reconstruction program which will bring the U.S. into cooperation with the great Eurasian nations, for a worldwide economic recovery.

We’re not talking about esoteric issues here. Those mass layoffs, and escalating numbers of foreclosures and evictions, are destroying the lives of hundreds of thousands of Americans. And that process is going to continue, as long as Cheney remains in office.

The appropriate question is the one asked of Sen. Hillary Clinton (D-N.Y.) at the California Democratic Convention at the end of April, when she said that she would bring the troops home from Iraq when she took office as President, in January 2009: How many more Americans (and Iraqis) will have died by then? How many more lives will be destroyed, families broken up, industries dismantled, by the time Cheney and Bush leave office “naturally,” after the 2008 election?

As LaRouche put it a few weeks ago: It’s time to realize what time it is. We are in an end-game scenario, not only for the world economy, and world civilization, but for the United States as a republic. The situation is ripe for a positive shift, as the stunning developments on the Eurasian Land-Bridge indicate. And *all* these positive developments, including on impeachment, are the result of direct or indirect, sustained input by LaRouche and his youth movement.

The good news is that the LaRouche Youth Movement is on the scene, and prepared to lead, and pressure, the Democrats into getting rid of Cheney now. The open question, is whether you will take the necessary action to support them.