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From the Associate Editor

As we go to press, new confirmation has emerged of *EIR*'s warning (see *Economics*) of a likely 90-day time-frame for blowout of the global financial-monetary system. John Reich, director of the U.S. Office of Thrift Supervision, warned that the explosive growth of interest-only and adjustable-rate home mortgages in recent years has created the danger of mass foreclosures. "The combination of greater dependence on a more volatile funding stream coupled with greater risk exposure in the underwriting and pricing of loan products," he warned, with typical banker's restraint, "will likely squeeze some institutions, if it has not done so already."

This danger of a catastrophic collapse underlies all the front-page news today, from the takedown of the U.S. auto sector, to the threat of a new foreign-policy adventure—war against Iran—by Dick Cheney and the synarchists. Even as such threats grow more likely, opposition to Cheney is growing within the leadership of the Republican Party. But will he be removed quickly enough?

The answer lies in significant part with the Democrats: Will they respond to the crisis with the "FDR reflex" that they began to display so effectively last year, but which has been stifled by the Rohatyn-Soros "moneybags"? Will they take to mass organizing on the issues, door to door, instead of relying on a few "fat cats"?

The LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) is determined that the Democrats *will* do what is required. See *National* for a report on the campaign of LYM leader Lakesha Rogers for Texas Democratic State Chair; her primary goal is to bring youth into the party, to fight for the general welfare. And in California, we cover a town meeting of LaRouche PAC, in concert with local Democratic officials, who frankly told the LYM, "You *are* the Democratic Party."

Our *Feature* shows Lyndon LaRouche in action in Mexico, organizing youth and others around the great ideas needed to steer their nation. The LYM in Ibero-America is at a takeoff point, with some 100 people attending LaRouche's briefings, discussing everything from the "fourth domain" of existence, beyond the Noösphere, to how to support their own work financially. These young people are determined to succeed, and will brook no sabotage from foot-dragging Baby Boomers.

Susan Welsh

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Correction: Through an editorial error, the wrong name was given of a person referred to by Dr. Tim Guldemann, in his interview to *EIR* published in the issue of April 7, on page 54. The person is Karim Sadjadpour, the Iran analyst at the International Crisis Group, not Kazem Sajjadpour. We regret the mistake.

LaRouche in Mexico: 'I Think We're at A Breakthrough Time'

by Dennis Small

Henry Kissinger had said it would never happen again, but it did.

Back in the early 1980s, Kissinger had sworn that never again would Lyndon LaRouche be allowed to visit Mexico—as he had four times between 1979 and 1982, under the Presidency of José López Portillo—and use the unique characteristic of the U.S.-Mexican relationship to turn the entire world upside down. Working closely with López Portillo, LaRouche had placed the issue of a top-down reorganization of the international financial system at center stage of world events, and using the programmatic concepts laid out in his 1982 study *Operation Juárez*, LaRouche nearly succeeded in putting the entire IMF-based system out of its misery.

Kissinger—and his synarchist banker masters—never forgave López Portillo nor LaRouche for that effort, and vowed that the American statesman would never again be allowed to gain such a strategic handle.

But, as has often been the case, Kissinger was wrong. LaRouche visited Monterrey, Mexico during the last week of March 2006, his third such visit to the north of Mexico in three and a half years. In November 2002, he had travelled to Saltillo, Coahuila, to keynote an economics symposium at the Autonomous University of Coahuila. In March 2004, he visited Monterrey, invited by the Technological Institute of Monterrey to address an international conference on economics. And now again, in March 2006, the Tec (as it is known) invited LaRouche back, as we reported last week.

As he had 20 years earlier, LaRouche used his broad-ranging public and private policy discussions to shape not only Mexican and regional politics, but also the global strategic issues of finance and development—issues which are *not* being faced in the United States today.

Unlike the 1980s, LaRouche's principal interlocutor in this task today is not the current government of Mexico, which is headed by the lightweight Vicente Fox. Rather, at the far end of South America, Argentine President Néstor Kirchner is playing the leading role in uniting the continent around ideas akin to those associated with LaRouche. In fact, Kirchner is in many ways beginning to fill López



EIRNS/Sergio Oswaldo Barbosa Garcia

Lyndon LaRouche speaks with youth after a press conference in Monterrey on March 31. They are “not only a generation to inhabit the future,” he said, “but a generation which will create the future!”

Portillo’s shoes (see article, p. 56).

As LaRouche put it in discussions with members of the LaRouche Youth Movement during his recent Monterrey visit:

“I think we’re at a breakthrough time. The thing is, there’s a difference in South America. . . .

“People are waiting for an expression of unity, which is now coming into being, from Argentina north—it’s coming. And it’s power. And it connects to what we’re doing, in the United States and Europe, especially the United States. Ideas as power.”

Referring to the July Presidential elections in Mexico, LaRouche laid out a precise strategic orientation:

“You have an assortment of Presidential candidates for the July elections. Which is going to win? Well, you have got ideas who might win—but so what? What are any of them going to do, independently? Nothing. . . .

“The secret to power here lies in getting effective unity among some parts of South and Central America. What will determine things is what happens in the United States in the remaining months of this year, that’s where the decision is going to come from. So, these two forces are crucial. . . .

“We have to build two points of attack: one inside the United States, and one in the attempt to build a movement of unity among the nations of South and Central America.”

Mexico, LaRouche noted, must resume its rightful leadership role on the continent, as López Portillo did back in 1982.

Over the course of his five-day stay in Monterrey, LaRouche repeatedly emphasized that, over the next three months, a global financial tsunami is going to hit and will

redefine the political map of today’s world. More than personalities, what must be discussed are the policies of economic cooperation and development urgently needed to survive and surmount the shocks to come.

Specifically, LaRouche emphasized the need for massive public-sector investment in water, transportation, and power systems, which would have a technological spillover effect in industry, agriculture, and in the urgently needed creation of millions of new jobs. He declared that Mexico should strengthen its oil sector in order to negotiate oil-for-technology agreements to move the country quickly into the age of nuclear power. Nuclear energy, he explained, is necessary not only to replace petroleum, which must be exploited more and more as a feedstock for chemical and other industrial processes, and less and less as an energy source, but also for the desalination of sea water, as key to solving critical water shortages in Mexico—especially in the arid northern region—as well as in many other parts of the world.

These and related programmatic issues were most fully addressed by LaRouche in a public meeting he held in Monterrey with politicians, trade unionists and others, which we reproduce immediately below. The driving force for such revolutionary changes, LaRouche explained, must come from young adults, youth in the 18-25 age bracket. They are “not only a generation to inhabit the future, but a generation which will *create the future!*”

LaRouche’s lengthy dialogue with a meeting of 100 such youth—LaRouche Youth Movement members and guests from Mexico, Argentina, and the United States—is the second major feature we present as part of this package.

LaRouche Addresses Monterrey Forum on Global Crisis, Solutions

Lyndon LaRouche met in Monterrey, Mexico on March 31 with a group of trade unionists, political figures, educators, subscribers to EIR, and others, some of whom came from as far away as the states of Sonora and Baja California in the north, and Querétaro and Mexico City in the south. Here is the transcript of his speech. The meeting was moderated by Benjamín Castro.

I shall take up three subjects. First of all, a general review of the current world situation, as it affects this part of the world. Secondly, a crucial feature of our work which no one else in politics is doing. And thirdly, some important developments which are occurring in the organization of youth throughout South and Central America.

The 'Post-Greenspan' Era

First of all, what we're faced with immediately, you should understand, is an impending general collapse of the world monetary-financial system. It's nothing different, in a sense, than what I've been warning about as inevitable in this process. But we have reached a critical point, where, for example in Mexico, you may have a total collapse of the system before the Presidential elections. It may not happen at that time, but that potential is there, and it's developing very rapidly.

Since 1987, the international monetary-financial system has depended upon a gigantic fraud. And the fraud is, that the collapse of the U.S. stock market in 1987, October '87—what happened then—was essentially the same thing as the 1929 collapse. So what happened at that point: Alan Greenspan, who was now about to replace Paul Volcker at the Federal Reserve System, told Volcker, "Wait, I'm going to fix this." What he did is, he legalized a form of transaction, which would have been considered criminal fraud in many cases. For example, Enron is a criminal fraud. And the entire world monetary system has been operating on the basis of a gigantic criminal fraud. This is called "hedge funds." It's called "financial derivatives." The whole thing is one gigantic bubble, which would embarrass John Law.

The bubble goes in the order of magnitude of quadrillions of dollars equivalent, in a world where you're measuring total product in terms of less than \$100 trillion. And therefore, the crash of this system would be the biggest financial crash in all history, not only in magnitude, but as a percentile of total listed assets.

There's no way, in a financial crash, that the debts which are outstanding from financial derivatives can be bailed out. That does not mean that the economies have to crash, because, what you do if you have a true nation-state, the government takes over the banking and financial system in order to maintain the levels of employment, payment of pensions, and so forth. Then the government must create credit to launch legitimate growth. And that's the great issue before us.

This system is coming down. The entire world monetary system, as presently defined, is at some early time, about to collapse. The collapse could be stopped in one way, by having governments put the monetary system into receivership. In other words, the governments would put the financial system into bankruptcy reorganization. And the state would act on a constitutional provision of the General Welfare, which is, for example, the fundamental law of the U.S. Federal Constitution.

In modern European civilization, since the 15th-Century Renaissance, and since the establishment of commonwealth states in France under Louis XI, and under Henry VII in England, and again, since 1648 with the Treaty of Westphalia, the principle of the General Welfare has been the fundamental constitutional law of modern civilized states. This goes with the concept of the sacredness of the human individual life: that the state must act to defend the General Welfare, and all other considerations are inferior to the defense of the General Welfare of the total population. This comes actually from ancient Greece. It's set forth in Plato's *Republic*. It is also the law defined by Paul in *I Corinthians* 13. This is the fundamental law of true civilization.

It is not the law in Asian society. It is not the law generally in African society. But it is implicitly, or effectively, the law in the Americas.

So that, we could have stopped the crisis, by putting the system into receivership by agreement among a group of governments, and reorganizing the system for growth, and simply, eventually wipe out the things that can't be paid. Because the debt in the present system has no more morality than a John Law bubble: The debt is one gigantic fraud, which has been imposed upon the people by fraudulent action by governments, and by international monetary authorities.

We must not think of this as an inevitable crisis which can not be dealt with. It could have been prevented by action by governments. In the event of a crash, it is the kind of action that must be taken by governments. Essentially, the purpose

is to keep all useful production going, to maintain the continuity of existing public services, and secure pensions, and similar measures. And then to proceed, by creation of credit, to expand and build up the economy.

Now what's happened is, the gigantic inflation, which was launched under the tenure of Alan Greenspan, this credit has now reached the point that a general collapse of this system is now inevitable. With the change in the occupation of the Federal Reserve System to replace Alan Greenspan by the new Chairman Bernanke, a decision was made among leading central bankers, that the growth of the bubble must be stopped. This means that the financial derivatives market, the bubble, is to be stopped. But this means, by stopping the bubble, you're going to cause it to collapse.

The center of the problem is, that you have what's called the "carry-trade." People have been borrowing yen at almost zero interest rates; the people who borrow the yen, convert this into dollars, thus increasing the flow of dollars in the world market—actually being issued by Japan, not by the United States. Those who borrow in this way, then go into other markets, and loan the money they borrowed in higher-priced markets! This credit is then used to buy up whole industries with hostile takeovers. The real estate bubbles around the world are an example of this.

What has happened by virtue of this decision to stop the growth of the bubble, means that essentially, the carry-trade is going to collapse. For example, Iceland has just gone bankrupt; New Zealand; Australia's ready. Most countries are ready to go bankrupt. The central banking systems of Western and Central Europe are already bankrupt. The major banks of the United States are bankrupt, hopelessly so. The banks of South and Central America are generally bankrupt, already. That is, if you tried to match the obligations with resources, you couldn't do it.

So, what we're going to see, is that, unless there's a change, some innovation which changes this, the three months before the election here in Mexico—April, May, and June—will see a general collapse in the world financial markets. It will hit the Americas as well. So therefore, in this country, you have to face the fact of an incoming, threatened shock. And unless there's a change in policy, this will increase over the three months to come.

We Can Prevent a Catastrophe

In this period, the most important thing, are ideas. The most important thing, is the idea that the government, the legitimate government, has the inherent power—that is the



EIRN/Claudio Celani

Alan Greenspan's debt simply can't be paid.

power of right, the power of moral law, the moral law and constitutional law of most of European civilization—to take the emergency action necessary to prevent a financial collapse from becoming a social catastrophe.

Now there are several factors to consider here. For me, as many of you know, this goes back to 1982, to the months when Mexico still had sovereignty, under [President José] López Portillo, before Henry Kissinger came here to shut down the economy: Where López Portillo, in a program which I had discussed with him and his circles beforehand, which I laid out in *Operation Juárez*, this publication of August that year, Mexico had the inherent authority under its Constitution, to deal with the crisis. But it was political pressure from the United States, which changed the Mexican Constitution, in fact. And then, when the President of Brazil and the head of the government of Argentina betrayed López Portillo under U.S. pressure, Mexico was left alone, at a time that the U.S. had greater power than it has today. And since then, Mexico has been deprived of the sovereign control of its own system of credit. And the banking system has been taken over by foreigners, of predatory inclinations.

So, the point is, the crisis creates the question of raising again the Constitution of Mexico as an approach to solving the problem. This arises at a very interesting point in the history of the hemisphere, led by a development in Argentina around President Kirchner, and his wife, who is also, I understand, quite a political figure. We've seen a coalition of a very peculiar kind among many states of South America. The election in Chile, replacing the Pinochet legacy, has for the moment eliminated the threat of Southern Cone warfare. There's tremendous instability throughout South America. But as long as the nations are cooperating in common interest, they have strength; if they're divided among themselves, they



Mexican President José López Portillo hoists the national flag at a Sept. 3, 1982 rally in support of nationalization of the banks. Mexico was left isolated by other Ibero-American governments, and López Portillo's initiatives were crushed.

Coordinación de Material Gráfico

lose their strength.

So therefore, this development in South America, of a tendency of cooperation and mutual assistance, is very important for Mexico, because Mexico is inherently an integral part of these forces. Mexico has a significant historical position among all the leading states of the Americas. And there was then, with López Portillo, in a very difficult period in 1982, the period of the Malvinas War, in which the states were broken apart from one another.

So now, we've come to a time that these states are beginning to come back together. This is extremely important. So now, the question is, what do we do, if we decide to work together as nations? What do we do with that power, to deal with the crisis?

Leadership Crisis in Washington

Well, there are two levels. First of all, is the role of the United States. We have a major struggle inside the United States. The majority of forces want to get rid of both Bush and Cheney, both parties, to get rid of them, at the top down. The problem we have: We don't want to get rid of Bush until we first have gotten rid of Cheney. Bush is a mental case: That's not a description, that's a technical classification of his mental condition. It's serious. This is a psychiatric diagnosis of this man's behavior. He's essentially a clown, a fool, who was stuck in there at the time they wanted a fool in the Presidency. The real control lies with people like George Shultz, and an international financier syndicate. They're vicious; there is no difference between them and the Nazis.

Let me just tell you one little story about this, which makes it clear. The United States went to war against Iraq based on lies. The whole war was based on *lies*, and everyone in leadership in the Congress knows it, especially the Senate. Senators who met with Cheney and so forth, said, "That man

sat in my office and lied to me!"

They want to get rid of him. But what he did was this, two phases. First of all, we went to a war in Iraq, which was totally unwarranted, no reason for it. After a short period, after the start of the conflict, the government of Iraq surrendered to U.S. forces. You had a U.S. military officer, General Garner, who was assigned to administer the occupied territory. General Garner and his people negotiated with the Iraqi military generals. They also negotiated with the official bureaucracy of the government of Iraq, and they reached an agreement. At that point, Cheney and Company, back in the United States, went wild. They pulled Garner out. He was replaced by a fellow called Bremer, who was a stooge for George Shultz.

Now, what they did, is they brought in Halliburton and other private companies, to replace military forces of the U.S. government with private contractors! This was not just for logistical functions, for *combat functions*. This is what the Nazis did in Germany, when in the course of the war, they replaced the Wehrmacht, the regular army, by the SS. The SS essentially was a private army.

The tendency now in the United States, and in England and elsewhere, is to replace regular armies by private armies controlled by vast financial syndicates. This is a return to feudalism in a time when the Venetian bankers used the Norman chivalry to control the world and fight Crusades. This is what the plan is, and this is what is active.

We know we have to get rid of it.

There are political weaknesses in the generation which is running the United States. People of my generation would have gotten rid of this mess already. The generation of people between the age of 50 and 65 is not the same. They tend to vacillate; they don't make good business executives, and they generally don't make good government officials.

But therefore, nonetheless, we have to solve the problem.

Now, in the United States, there's a plan, an effort to get out of Iraq. The condition in Iraq of the U.S. military forces is worse than it was in Indo-China at the worst. We have to get the U.S. troops out, or they'll face a *disaster* for the entire force. The whole situation degenerated. Because of this, there are groups in the United States, in both parties and other forces, to bring in Turkey, Iran, and other countries, as partners in an arrangement to stabilize the region. So, the situation is not impossible, the situation is extremely dangerous, and the problem centers on certain groups of bankers, typified by the American banker, Felix Rohatyn, who financed putting the Nazi Pinochet into power in Chile. These types of bankers, the types of bankers that brought Hitler to power in Germany. So, it's an extremely dangerous situation.

But that means, in this situation, you can not assume that the Bush Administration is a legal administration which is going to be in power for the next three years. It is not the stable, legitimate government of the United States. There is a plan to get rid of Cheney first, and Bush second. It's a serious effort, which people realize they have to do, to save the nation, and other things. But it has to be done within our constitutional terms: Essentially, it's impeachment or induced resignation.

We're having an election in November, a general election, a mid-term election, so that by the end of the year, we'll either be headed for dictatorship in the United States, or we'll be rid of this mess in Washington, and we will either have begun to deal with the crisis which is coming on now, or we'll be in a world financial crisis beyond anything that any of you can imagine.

No Blueprint for Mexico

In a situation like this, knowing that a country such as Mexico has limited power in this situation, the most important thing is to have a growing number of people, or responsible people in society, who first of all understand the situation. You can never, in a situation like this, as in war, you can not make a plan, a blueprint. What you need is a strategic perspective, which allows commanders in warfare, for example, to conduct warfare, competently, in a situation which has a great degree of unpredictability, uncertainty. But if you have the leadership and understanding of what the problem is, then leadership can make intelligent responses to changes, whereas a leadership that doesn't understand the situation, will create a disaster. And therefore, the most important thing now, in every country such as Mexico, is understanding of the problem, understanding of the possibilities, understanding the issues.

And, as I say, the most important thing in this, we have, in respect to South and Central America, you have the potentiality of cooperation from inside the United States with those forces who are opposed to the Bush-Cheney Administration. This is affected by the fact that you have a very large Hispanic tradition in the United States. There is strong influence of the Hispanic tradition in the United States, especially in the

Democratic Party, which is best organized in California. That's an internal factor. And therefore, in the border relationships between the United States and Mexico, this is very important. And we also have the nations of South America, which have a natural affinity for cooperation with Mexico on hemispheric issues. These are our assets, as opposed to what we might have as assets in the other parts of the world.

Power and Water

Therefore, as I've said in the meetings I've had here, we need a policy for the reconstruction of Mexico. Now, this coincides with the world situation, as I said at the Tec.¹ Everyone in the world who understands the world's problems, has now come to a general agreement on a rapid return to investment in nuclear power. This is not only because of the price of petroleum. Petroleum has a limited future as merely a fuel; it has an important future as a chemical feedstock. We will tend to go, instead, toward fuels which are produced by nuclear fission. As a general agreement, we're going back to nuclear power, and more or less rapidly: This is China, this is Russia, this is France, this is Brazil, so forth. A general understanding, we are going back to a nuclear-based economy, as a perspective.

Now, of course, in Mexico, as I said at the Tec, the greatest problem we have in Mexico is water. That is not a Mexico problem, that is a worldwide problem; but it's especially a problem for Mexico, because of the dry areas of the north, especially between the two Sierra Madres.

Now, there's only one way that we can get an adequate flow of water for human consumption and similar things, agriculture, and that is with nuclear power. There are sources of water in Mexico in the south which you can bring across the mountains into the area between the Sierra Madres, or along the west coast, the Pacific Coast, up to the PLHINO.² That's possible. But that's not enough. You look at the ratio of use of water in the agricultural areas close to the U.S. border: You have a critical situation there, in terms of water use. In Mexico City you have a catastrophe in water. In most of the rest of the country, you have important problems.

Now, two things are in the future on nuclear power, right now: As you know, back in the early 1980s, Mexico had a policy for building 20 nuclear plants. Much of this was concentrated on the northern part of Mexico, as intention, in order to create new cities. Instead of having Mexico City grow too large, create more cities and have the population grow in many parts of Mexico.

The second thing is, we will go into a new kind of industry of producing hydrogen-based fuels. This is already under way

1. LaRouche's speech at the Monterrey Technological Institute—known as the Tec—appeared in last week's *EIR*.

2. The Northwest Hydraulic Plan (PLHINO) would bring water north along the Pacific Coast. Some nine dams which are part of the PLHINO have been built; six remain to be constructed to complete the project.—ed.



United Nations

An irrigation canal leading from the Alvaro Obregón Dam on the Yaqui River. Mexico's greatest problem is water, and the only solution is to develop nuclear power for desalination.

as a policy within certain countries and within their industries. For example, Japan is going toward hydrogen-based hybrid cars. Ford Motor Co. people have a similar undertaking; in Germany, a similar kind of thing. So, we're going to change the character of automobiles.

Now to produce hydrogen-based fuels, by fission power, requires about 800 MW power to get the intensity of power needed; whereas you can use a 120 to 200 MW plant for all kinds of things, water, and so on.

Also, we need, of course, transportation, and Mexico should actually have a rail line from the Mexican border to Mexico City—it's an insult not to have it! If you're going to unify the country, you have to do it! And it would help to move things around.

This will be popular. Argentina will go in that direction. Brazil has already adopted the intention. Other countries will. So what we're going to need, first of all, is we're going to make the Mexican population in the north of Mexico stable: This requires water. It requires new cities. It requires making these areas, areas of development, not areas of cheap labor. Whereas you have a crisis already, in the number of people from Mexico going into the United States as virtual slave labor, which is a security risk in this area; therefore, we have to think about building up northern Mexico, but with things which involve power and water to transform the environment. It can be done, it's not a great intellectual challenge, just a lot of work.

So, we need a clear perspective, not only of the nature of

the crisis, as a global crisis, we have to have a spearhead conception of what we're going to do to rebuild the economy. And it's very important to have a shared conception of objectives among the nations of the hemisphere.

Youth Are Our Future

Now, we have a third point: young adults, organized young adults. I have made myself an expert in young adults, and we've conducted some work, which demonstrates that I know what I'm doing. And I'm telling our friends here in Mexico who are older, what they have to learn, to deal with fine children, like the children of my friend here, Benjamín. That the children—they're not children, they're adults, 18 to 25 years of age and so forth.

Now, first of all, they are the future. They are the future of politics. If you were to invest in Mexico, you have to invest in the future of these young people, because all your important investments in Mexico, capital investments,

have a life of 25 years investment, or 50 years investment: a nuclear plant, 30 years investment, 35 years investment. Water systems, 50 years investment. Who is going to do this? You're talking about a society which is going to be under the management of young people today, who are 18 to 25 years of age. But the very youth you need for this, young adults, are largely demoralized, because they don't see a future. So you should call these young adults, "the future, the generation of the future." Not only a generation to inhabit the future, but a generation which will *create the future!*

Now, the problem today, is that most young people are unqualified to do much of anything. Education is a disaster. Familiarity with productive work is not there. So, now you have to create a cadre leadership among young people who will take leadership among other young people, to take *your children*, your adult children, that generation, and transform that into a force. This is emerging, with our experience in the Americas. We have a small group of young Argentines—they're creative, they have a lot of initiative, and they are treated well by President Kirchner of Argentina, who knows what they are. He knows they're close to me, and he's not stupid.

So, we have the potential throughout the hemisphere, of building among nations, a growing movement among young adult youth. And I've been working on how to do that. And it's working. And what we're going to do in the coming period, is to try to accelerate this process. The youth groups will be the citizens of a sovereign nation in each case, but they will

cooperate with the youth from other nations, to bring the nations closer together in a practical way.

We have to build an alliance of the sovereign states of the Americas in the Western Hemisphere. And we have to use that to help unify Mexico for itself and to bring together the governments of the hemisphere for the kinds of large-scale cooperation, especially around the ideas of the investments of 25 to 50 years duration. The question of water and power is simply the point of the spear. Everything has to be done, everything needs to be done.

The Fundamental Issue of Culture

What we've done is we've gone back to deal with one problem which has not been dealt with in society heretofore: the distinction of European culture, civilization, from Asian culture for example, is traced from ancient Greece, from Thales, from the Pythagoreans, from Solon of Athens, from Plato. Now, the characteristic of the society, in ancient Greece among these circles, was that there was a scientific understanding of the difference between a man and a monkey, which most governments don't understand today. The individual human being has a quality that distinguishes the human being from all animals: the ability to discover a universal physical principle, not only as an effect, but as a matter of knowledge, as a matter of practical knowledge. This we call scientific and Classical cultural progress. And in modern education, even in leading universities, this principle is no longer understood. So, we're taking the whole scan from ancient Greece, the Pythagoreans, Archytas, and so forth, and we're having the young people in the Youth Movement re-experience the act of discovery of these principles as a history of this process of discovery from ancient Greece into modern times.

It's not enough to have people who have learned lessons in engineering school and so forth, that's not enough. You must develop the powers of actual creativity, scientific and artistic creativity, because we don't want people who are good at work—that's not good enough: We want people who can revolutionize society in art and technology. And when you have that sense, that in you, you're expressing true creativity of that type, you have a true sense of man in the image of the Creator, where we're trying to teach them today to become talking monkeys. There's a moral aspect to this, that the individual who understands that value of the human being *has optimism*, optimism about the nature of man, optimism about what we can accomplish: the unbeatables.

So, we'll take these youth, who, as most of you know, are poor; their economic opportunities are poor; their educational opportunities are poor: But they all have this divine potential within them. Some among them will respond to that opportunity. Those who respond to that challenge, are the leaders of the future. So, we should think of building, not just because you have this common Spanish language in particular, the south—so therefore, you have a chance of cooperation in ideas, common ideas, common projects, common interests,

among a group of sovereign nation-states in the hemisphere. Most of these nations are weak, but united as sovereign nations with one another in common cause, they're strong.

That's what we're up to doing!

Thank you.

Dialogue With LaRouche

The questions were transcribed from the English simultaneous translation.

Q: I'm a university professor. I want to ask two questions. Where can I find official information about the bankers' support of Hitler, how much did they support him, and what benefit did they accrue from that? That's one question.

If the United States Army pulls out of Iraq, what should the stages be, and who would fill the vacuum that the U.S. Army would leave behind? So, what would be the stages, so we would know that that process is indeed under way, and how would this be beneficial to that region?

Achieving Stability in Iraq

LaRouche: What we have now is, we have a general discussion of this in leading circles. We have in the United States—on the Iraq thing first, I'll go back to the [Hitler question].

You have Senator Warner, who is the head of the Senate Armed Services Committee, who is a Republican by the way, and he is heading up a study group so-called, with about 29 or more other Senators. Now, a lot of my friends who are in the military intelligence and other functions, mostly retired military, but who are people who still have—. So, they are in this. What we're doing, is we're picking up on an offer that was made when Clinton was President, from Iran, from then-President Khatami and Khamenei, the key controller of Iran, an offer of cooperation. Now, this thing has been turned down repeatedly by people in the United States. Iraq is now divided into three elements: the south, which is the Shi'a area; the north which is Kurdish, a quasi-autonomous section of Iraq called the Kurdish area, under the leadership of Talabani. Now Turkey has made an agreement with the Kurdish regional government, which in a sense is to try to prevent a revolt among Kurds across the border. So therefore, Turkey is a very key element in stability there. Iran is key. There's also an organization of Islamic organizations, which it is the intention of some of us to bring into this as a controlling factor. And other people in Europe, Russia and so forth.

So, we have a group of guarantors whose function is to assist us in getting stability in Iraq. And at the same time, we pull ourselves back into a rear area to assist these people, but for exiting, too. So, we would be in a process of withdrawing—not running away, but withdrawing. So, that would work.

The Problem of Fascism—Then and Now

Now, on the Hitler thing: This a long story and I can make sure that you get—I think my friend here, Benjamín, can be reliable for this—we have published an extensive number of reports on this subject. We are, in a sense among the world's experts on this right now. But, essentially, to reduce it to the simplest terms, the British and others in Europe wished to get the United States out of Europe. This group, which had supporters in the United States, backed Hitler. Hitler was actually brought directly into power through the Bank for International Settlements out of Basel. It happened over this period, 1928—Schacht, who was a key banker in Germany, retired from that position temporarily, in order to set the Hitler program into motion. The Hitler Project was set up by the Bank of England, Montagu Norman, and the House of Harriman in New York City was a key financier of Hitler's party, to bring him to power. The official of Harriman who wrote the check was Prescott Bush, the grandfather of the current President of the United States.

The key organization in this, the center of the organization, was also in France. Lazard Frères is typical of this; in the United States, Lazard Frères, which existed at the same time—and was behind the fascists—is Lazard Brothers. The key figure of Lazard Brothers' offshoot today, is Felix Rohatyn, who financed bringing to power Pinochet, and is a leading supporter of the proposal of replacing the U.S. military forces by mercenary forces controlled by financial corporations, which, for those of us who know this, is a return to the SS conception of the Nazis.

You have a security problem right in Mexico, too, of a type we have in other parts of the Americas. You have military officers who are trained as Special Forces, or the equivalent; they're trained at Ft. Bragg, for example. Now, what they do, is they take these military officers and they'll deploy them in an operation in certain areas. As we see in Colombia, they use drugs to set up an operation controlled by these retired military, who run a local dictatorship and finance it largely on drugs, and take over whole sections of a country. This kind of operation is run by the British in various areas of the world.

So, the great danger today, is the replacement of elected sovereign government by a kind of a modern equivalent of an SS government, professionally trained killers, running as a control mechanism for a drug-based operation taking over sections of a country, or an entire country. So, we have the same thing today. And it's important to understand these things now, from the standpoint of the history of this kind of thing.

But fascism is not the real purpose of the operation: Fascism is a name we give to a certain form of operation. Look back in history, look to about 1000 A.D., to about 1380 A.D., when most of Europe, medieval Europe was run by the Venetian bankers using the Norman chivalry. Now, in this period, take the fact that Charlemagne had been closely allied with the Baghdad Caliphate; so, for example, in Spain before 1480,

1492, you had, in terms of religion, you had peaceful relations among the religions in Spain—the Moors, the Jews, and the Christians. You had wars among states, but not religious wars. That was an extension of the Baghdad Caliphate, in terms of history.

So, what happened was, Europe was changed, by saying "Islam is the enemy." You had a dictatorship in Europe run by Venetian bankers in which the Norman chivalry, called the Crusaders, was conducting wars *perpetually* over this period.

So, what we're getting today, again, you're getting groups of financial interests, predatory financial interests, who are using mercenary armies around a program of "the enemy is Islam." And this whole mess was organized by major intelligence services associated with these financial interests. You look at, for example, you look at the question of the Napoleonic Wars: Napoleon's image was based on this. The Napoleonic image was used for creating the Nazis, same thing.

So, we had this recurrence of the attempt to destroy modern European civilization, for a return to a modern parody of the Roman Empire, in which the Roman Empire was constantly at wars, killing people, setting up puppet governments, and so forth. Such an empire could not succeed today, but failing to defeat it, could mean the end of civilization for some time to come. . . .

Reform of Education

Q: I'm a university professor, and I'm part of the municipal government of the municipality of Monterrey. I have a very concrete question: If you think that education today is a disaster, how do we then encourage the scientific and artistic creativity which you are posing?

LaRouche: Well, we're doing this in the United States, we're doing it in Germany in a significant way. We have pockets of people in Mexico, other parts of the Americas who are doing this, and as I said, the key thing is of course, it all involves history, but not the history of events, but the history of ideas, as ideas shape events. So that, what we do, is essentially I concentrate on two areas: Dealing with economy, which I have a sort of a unique competence in this area, but then to get the youth themselves organized in the following way. Based on educational experience, a unit of education for me is 15 to 25 persons, approximately. Because, we're interested in discussing ideas, not learning facts: discussing ideas. With the idea that the person in the group should actually experience the discovery, not just learn about it. So therefore, as in a school, if you have the money, you want not less than 15 and not more than 25 students in a classroom; because you must have enough to stimulate discussion, and not so many that you leave somebody out. You want a strong interaction among the group of students.

Now, the students must do most of the education themselves. They must participate in their education, by having people who steer them to that experience, challenge them.

So, we picked two areas: the history of science from an-



EIRNS/Sergio Oswaldo Barbosa García

"The ideal social process is choral music, Classical choral music, where it's rigorous. . . . And music works like magic, this kind of singing." Here, LaRouche Youth Movement members at a meeting with LaRouche on April 1.

cient Greece to Riemann and Einstein. They should actually have a conception, not necessarily become the greatest scientists (some will become that), but it must be an organic part of their culture. The second thing, we insist on Classical singing, in the tradition of Bach. Because, only in Classical composition do you actually force in choral work, with a good director—because a chorus is different than an individual soloist—to get what musical ideas are. Because, there are two areas: One area is, what the individual mind must understand about nature. But it's also what the individual mind must understand about social processes. The ideal social process is choral music, Classical choral music, where it's rigorous. Because in that case, the individual musician or singer realizes that, for example, a Bach motet is a social process. Therefore you must understand social processes, not just individual relationships to nature.

And music works like magic, this kind of singing: It's something which we've used in history, in modern European history—we've used with poor people. For example, you have groups in Mexico, in former times, I guess still today, of choruses organized of poor children, from poor families, which is a weapon for uplifting the mind and the sense of personality of the young person.

So, what you need, I think is pilot groups—not discriminatory, but pilot groups of young people who actually will want this kind of education. And that becomes an influence which spreads in society.

I've had some very rewarding experiences in recent years,

in getting this done. Most of this material is available. You can get access to what we've done on this; we're recording things, what we've done on this subject. We've done a lot. Of course, our largest concentration is in California. In California, our youth organization has become over the recent six years, has become an important leading factor in the Democratic Party. It works!

Left Wing and Right Wing Converge

Q: I'm an official of the Grand Lodge of the State of Nuevo León. First of all I would like to congratulate you, because I knew of Noam Chomsky, a brave intellectual university professor in the United States, but, it's even greater to hear you in person.

This is my question: What is your view of the leftist movement in Argentina, in Chile, Uruguay, Brazil, Venezuela, and now Mexico, movements which I identify with this new process of the economy? Given the new generations, or the generations from 1968, the generations that are pushing this economic dynamic forward?

LaRouche: You've got two problems here. The big problem of the left is a generic problem, is that a certain aspect of the left and the right are the same thing. For example, the development of the Synarchist organizations in Europe, which were created, actually in the late 18th Century, and which were behind Napoleon Bonaparte for example. Among the most famous of these agents, was a Russian who was actually a British agent, called Parvus, Alexander Helphand,

who in a sense was the mentor of Leon Trotsky.

Now, in France, in particular, the Synarchism means an-
archo-syndicalism, and this is the doctrine of the Cheney
crowd inside the U.S. government. The slogan is the same
one that Parvus taught to Trotsky, which is why so many of
the people in the Cheney apparatus are Trotskyists. Because,
they believe in “permanent war/permanent revolution.”
That’s their slogan. The idea is, always to destroy the existing
government, and therefore, you attack it from the left or from
the right. When you deal with the left, or the so-called left, as
in the case of the Cheney backing of the neo-cons, so-called,
you’re dealing with an interchangeable right/left revolution-
ary tendency. It can go both ways.

Now, the problem is that you have people also called left,
who have nothing to do with this. What Pinochet would call
the left—anybody who is for freedom against repression!
Anyone who defends human rights. The ordinary populist, for
example, appeals to the people. He has no pernicious schemes
going, but he’s just with the people.

Now, under repression, in the United States in part, or
throughout the Americas, particularly when Henry Kissinger
and so forth was doing what he was doing, you have repres-
sion. Take the case of Fidel Castro: Fidel Castro was origi-
nally right wing, actually while he was a revolutionary, and
with the development in the course of the revolution, the
Cuban revolution, he adopted a left-wing posture. And, back
when I was in management consulting, I had a person working
for me who was a cousin of the President of Venezuela, and
I knew a whole list of these people, through him and others,
from the Caribbean area, who went to similar schools, they
travelled from one place to another and met with one another
socially, so you would have whole families in which people
would have the right wing, the left wing, everything altogether
in this group.

Now, when I deal with this problem—and I do have to
deal with it often; for example, take the present government
of Venezuela, which has an interesting history: It’s part of
this process. And so, therefore, what I do, is, deal on the
principle of sovereignty. I have my purposes. I don’t ask peo-
ple to be identical with me. I try to find out how to work with
them. Some, you can’t work with. With most governments
you can work. You deal with the situation.

Look, for example, at South America today. Néstor Kirchner
is one type of person, pretty good person. You have a
more leftist person in Chile. But that’s good, because we
ended the Southern Cone warfare, for the time being.

You have a problem in Bolivia; I have friends in Bolivia,
who are watching the situation! But, I don’t believe in making
harsh categorical distinctions. I’m old enough, I have a pretty
good idea of what goes on in the world. My objectives are the
objectives I state; but I’m also a diplomat. And it’s good for
humanity to be diplomatic with people with whom you do not
necessarily agree. As long as you continue to collaborate on
some important common causes—do it!

And generations come and go. The good we will do in our
generation, will pass on to the future. I don’t try to solve all
problems in my lifetime, only the ones which are immediately
before me. And the left, to me, is not really a problem, except
this one factor: There are certain circles, who have been used
by intelligence circles, like the case of Parvus, Alexander
Helphand, is typical—I know these people, they’re a prob-
lem! But in general, the leftist/rightist thing never meant much
to me. As long as a person has an active brain, and will follow
their conscience, you can generally find a way to work with
them!

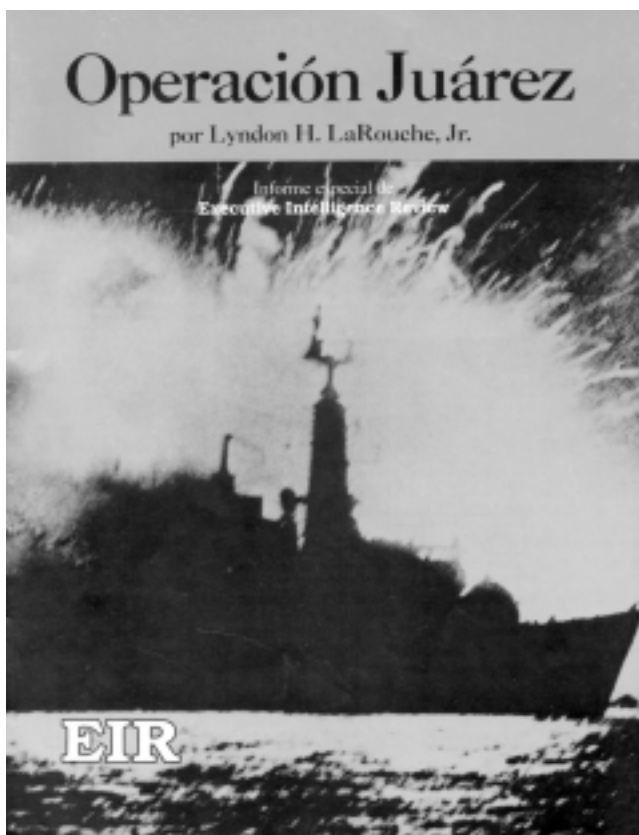
Dealing With the Debt: Operation Juárez

Q: Everything seems to indicate that Mexico is going to repli-
cate, in its electoral process, what’s happening in South
America. And what comes to mind is, we’re going to enter
an interregnum, where the demand that a certain candidate
remain ahead in the polls, based on a speech where he prom-
ises to change the economic policy, there’s a general tension
around this in the country. So, my specific question is, it seems
to me we’re going to be entering a phase, an interregnum of
immediate action, which is going to face us with a discussion
which you’ve been raising here, the question of money and
credit. And, I look at the mirror of Argentina, at what Kirchner
has done there, and the problem of the vulture funds. So the
question is, in the case of Fobaproa, which was the bailout of
the Mexican banks, which is an amount of money which is
similar to the vulture funds that existed in Argentina, should
it receive the same treatment that the vulture funds received
in Argentina? To then use that to convert it into credit for
infrastructure that would benefit national development?

LaRouche: I laid this out in *Operation Juárez* in 1982, when
we faced exactly this thing, before it happened—this was
Aug. 2, just before the crisis broke out; because I knew about
it, because I had this meeting with López Portillo and others,
which prompted me to write this.

Now, what I proposed then, and I proposed to the U.S.
government with which I then had friendly relations, was that
we take the debt of the nations of the Americas; we rewrite it
in the following way. You may adjust it, for legitimate/not-
legitimate, but in the end there’s a certain legitimate portion.
So what you do, is you take the debt, and you put in a new
agency, which I proposed as *Operation Juárez*. Put the debt
in a new agency, and use the debt for credit for development.
In other words, you take the debt, which has a term of when
it’s going to be paid in the future, you rewrite the debt with
assigned terms of payment schedule; now you place that debt
in the custody of a new institution, a credit institution. Now,
you can borrow from that institution, which now has the debt
as security. And the basic thing I proposed was a 25 to 50
years perspective. The Americas then needed a perspective
of 25 to 50 years to rebuild the damage that had been done.

See, you have two kinds of debt you can create under
these circumstances. Under the U.S. Constitution, we are a



LaRouche's document on "Operation Juárez" was issued in English and Spanish in 1982, pointing the way toward integration of the Ibero-American nations—hopefully, in cooperation with the United States. The document was widely studied throughout Ibero-America. It's available on www.wlym.com.

credit economy, not a monetary economy; that is, money does not control us, we control money. So therefore, we issue credit by authorization of the Congress. And we can loan that credit internally, and if we're smart we loan it for capital improvements, not for spending. Other countries do not have constitutional structures which can do that, though the U.S. Constitution has a big influence in the Americas, as you'll find echoes of this all through the constitutions.

So therefore, you have a mixed approach. One thing is the existing capability of government to create credit. More significant, now, is to get this debt reorganized, the legitimate debt, especially the state debt. So the state debt can be converted into a common institution of the Americas, of which the governments of the Americas are the partners. Now this agency can function as an international monetary credit institution for categories of projects which are say 25 to 50 years of approved categories. Which means that you have a new kind of diplomacy which is looking at development.

Take for example, the case of the Amazon: How many parts of South America are directly involved in the Amazon? What would be the significance of an Amazon development project? Hmm? So, that's the kind of approach which we

probably would use, in the Americas itself.

See, we have inside the Americas, we have certain affinities, cultural, constitutional affinities. So therefore, it's easier for us to work together, than it is to work with other parts of the world in this kind of project. In dealing with Eurasia, we have to take a different approach. The principles are the same, but the realities are different.

The Immigration Problem

Q: Some businessmen in Mexico are very, very scared about the collapse of the internal market in the country, and they identify the bankers and the multinationals as predators and a big danger for the national businessmen. Some of them, when they've heard the proposal for saving General Motors, the U.S. auto sector, think that it's all the same for the internal market in Mexico, whether General Motors is saved or not. And some people are even happy, because they figure the more General Motors collapses the more opportunities there'll be for the *maquiladoras* in Mexico. I would like you to say something about this, so we can communicate this to these other people.

LaRouche: This becomes a very interesting problem right now, because of the border relations of northern Mexico with the United States. As you may recall, back at the time that López Portillo was President, before the crisis, this came up in a form which has come up again now, and the question is, what about the undocumented workers—Mexicans—in the United States? So, I had communication with the Presidency here in Mexico on this subject, as to how they would react to my views on this matter. I also was pushing the same issue inside the government under Ronald Reagan at the time.

Now, the point is, the essential thing, today again, in a more acute way, what we need is one law—not a complicated law, or arrangements, this, that, and so forth. What you need is a very simple basic law, agreed upon as a treaty agreement between Mexico and the United States, a partnership. Not dictated by the United States, but a partnership: Simply that the undocumented people of Mexican nationality in the United States should be given a document, whatever their status; a document which says they are a national of Mexico, who has natural rights recognized under U.S. law, that if they get into any trouble, or have any problem, they go to an authorized consular representative of the Republic of Mexico. And since we have a lot of Mexicans in the United States, or people of Mexican descent, it's worthwhile to have a lot of consular officials, especially in those parts of the country.

So therefore, don't try to settle it! Simply have the idea that this is a Mexican national, or a relative of a Mexican national, who has a problem, a problem that he raises, or a problem that hits him. So therefore, the issue of what happens to that person becomes a matter of diplomacy between the United States government and the Mexican government, the Federal government.

Now, this leads to other implications. That gets rid of the

mess—you don't have any decrees, you don't need any of this stuff. If this person has a card saying they're a Mexican national, they have a right to consular service. The consular service means that the issue now comes between the U.S. government and the consular service of Mexico.

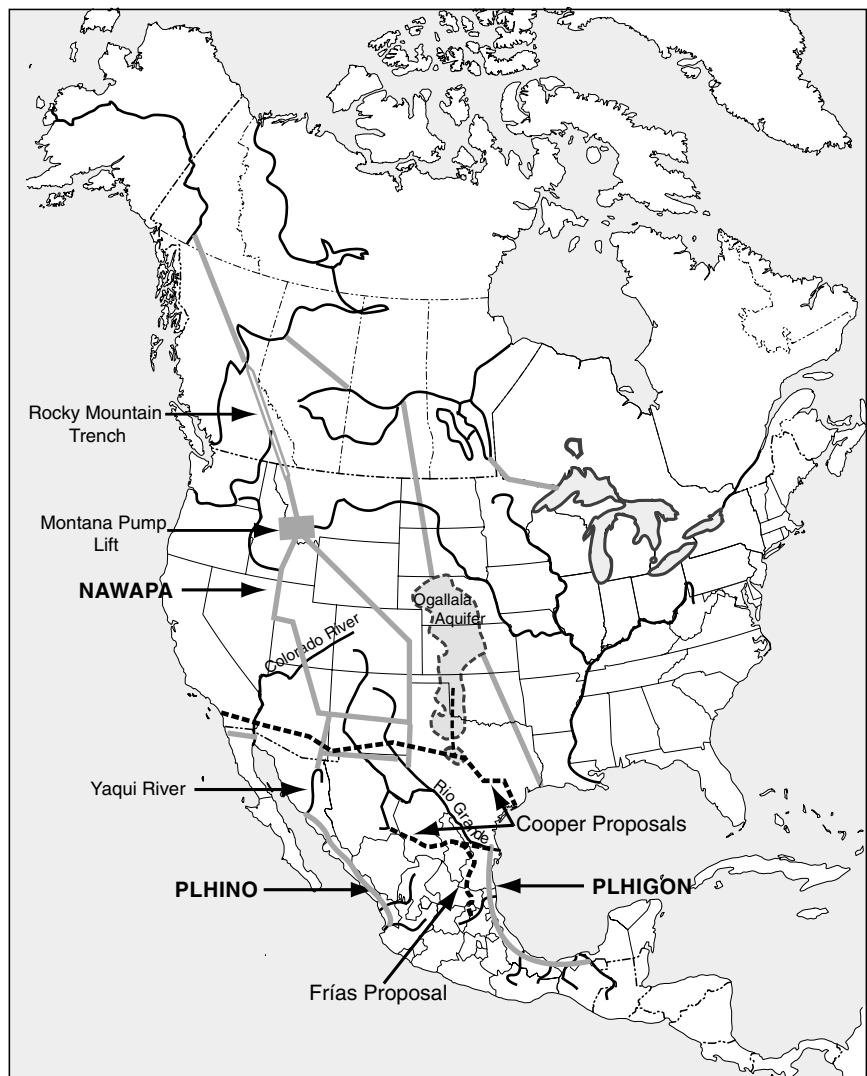
Now what do we do with it? What do we do with the mess? Now, our concern therefore, a practical solution to the problem, follows the line I presented at the Tec, here. We take this area, particularly northern Mexico, like five states along the border, which borders chiefly New Mexico and Texas, that's where the concentration is. Therefore, what we're looking at is the question of a development program which is in the interest of both countries, which is going to create growth, economic growth inside these areas of northern Mexico.

Three things are required, essentially, leading efforts. They're all infrastructure projects: power, water, transportation. So therefore, if you are creating a situation, don't worry about the Mexicans in the United States, that's a consular matter; that's not the problem. The problem is the situation in the northern states of Mexico, where a lack of development is a problem which is a problem for both countries. So therefore, it is in the interests of the United States, for practical reasons, to assist Mexico in certain projects which will permit the states of northern Mexico to deal with their problem!

The problem of water, which I picked on here, is crucial, because the entire region, coming down from the border of Canada, down between the Sierra Madres is *one unit area*, in terms of characteristic of the area. It is a *water-deficit area*. Now, we have a project to move water from Canada all the way down to northern Mexico, the so-called Parsons Company project [Figure 1]. We have things we can do, in terms that affect Mexico, of moving Mexican water from the south toward the north. But we actually have a big ecological project of developing this entire area *both* in the United States and in Mexico, where the characteristics of the problem are common to both sides of the border.

FIGURE 1

North America: Great Water Projects



Sources: Parsons Company, *North American Water and Power Alliance Conceptual Study*, Dec. 7, 1964; Hal Cooper; Manuel Frías Alcaraz; *EIR*.

So therefore, what we need to think of, particularly in a crisis now, is to start projects which are infrastructure projects which will start to employ people in Mexico, in long-term capital development. This will absorb a part of the otherwise idle labor force. It won't be efficient at first, but it will improve: five, six years, you'll see a significant improvement. So therefore, we need this kind of combination.

This means capital investment. This means creating credit, which is long-term credit at low interest rates, where a credit system is available that *both* sides of the border can get access to this credit for approved purposes.

In all of these cases, my belief is that there's usually a

diplomatic solution. And it always involves development, it always involves upgrading people from lower conditions of life to better conditions of life. It means education; it means the ability of local governments in Mexico to help their own people. It means making people happy, and making people happy really is a cure for many problems.

The Mexican Presidential Elections

Q: I'm also an official of the Grand Lodge of Nuevo León. In Mexico with every Presidential change, there has been a series of devaluations which affect the productivity in the economy of the country. In this current period, it's a period of very important political change, and many people today feel disillusioned by the current government because they were expecting a positive change in productivity. But you can't have prosperity without social justice, so somehow or other, people with money, people who are productive with companies, have been happy that even though very gradually there has been a certain stability on monetary questions, the peso-dollar exchange rate—and there's been a gradual increase of production, that's produced a certain kind of stability. There are important fears among businessmen today, that this tendency we see, heading towards something which we could call a leftist or populist government, we're worried that this will overturn the apple cart of the stability and lead to a return to the problems of the past. That's my question.

LaRouche: Yes, well, this has two aspects to it. First of all, candidates for President in Mexico since 1982 have often never told what their true program was, and often did not know what it was. Because you have the silent program: the silent program which is dictated not only from above the border, but also from places in Europe. And the problem comes—which has been the problem in the hemisphere, which most patriots in the hemisphere will tell you about if they're knowledgeable—from Europe and from the United States, "the secret programs of the President are supplied—whether he likes it or not."

Now, as a practical matter, I do not interfere in the internal Presidential affairs of Mexico. I've had friends in it, but I don't interfere. Because I know I don't have to worry about it. What I have to worry about is the secret agenda dictated by foreign powers.

Because, you now face an election in Mexico, coming up in July. What person elected to President of Mexico, what can he do, to determine the policy of his own government? He is at present, whoever he is, he is not in a position to determine his policy! He's in a position to determine what his propaganda is! He is able to determine his position on minor things, which are not considered important to international bankers. But behind the scenes, the banking interests in the world, are going to tell the President of Mexico, who he is, and what he's going to do. And anyone who looks at this thing from inside Mexico, from my position of advantage in the United States or Europe, can tell you that.

The reason I'm not concerned, in any sense of real concern, of interventionist type of concern, is because, if in the United States, we get rid of this present administration, and we take a policy toward Mexico and the countries of South America, which corresponds to the historic orientation of the United States and John Quincy Adams, [Franklin D.] Roosevelt, Abraham Lincoln, the same thing as John Quincy Adams wrote as the so-called Monroe Doctrine: to protect the sovereign states of the Americas, as they became sovereign, against predatory invasions from Europe. For example, when we had won the Civil War in the United States, the United States government told the French to get the hell out of Mexico! You have the legacy of Franklin Roosevelt on the treaty negotiations he conducted.

See, the difference with the Americas is, we are either, as in the case of Mexico and Peru, we're in large degree descendants of indigenous people who were here, as in Mexico; otherwise we're people who came from Europe. We came with European civilization, to the Americas. And what we are, is a fusion of people who are descendants of people already here and Europeans who wanted states which were *free* of the control of European oligarchism, which is the common basis for our relationship.

We have terrible people among us. Everybody does. But the long-term historic interest, the common interest of the states of the Americas, is a people of many origins who take the best of European civilization, and develop sovereign nation-states in the Americas, based on that heritage. So, any time the United States has a Presidency, or institutions which recognize this, we are going to ensure that our influence among our friends is going to be to promote the opportunities of each state of the Americas to develop. If we get rid of the Bush-Cheney Administration and what it represents, which we may do soon, the force that will get rid of the Bush-Cheney Administration, faced with a great financial crisis, is going to put the emphasis on development. And under those conditions, with populations in Mexico and other parts of the world ready to explode, in a state of quasi-revolt, stability is going to depend upon the responsiveness to the demands of the people.

Our job is to provide the opportunities for those kinds of things which will be beneficial historically to the people in generations to come. For example, the relationship between the President of the United States and the President of Mexico on the question of the undocumented workers from Mexico in the United States: Our diplomatic relations between the two states will be such that those relations will largely shape the policies of the next government of Mexico.

And I think that *any* of the leading candidates who were to be elected as President of Mexico, would conform to that, whatever they were, whatever party. Because, the question is, who can govern Mexico? Who can provide something for the future of Mexico in time of crisis?

With a good President from the United States, a good government from the United States, I'm not worried about

any choice of President the Mexicans make. I mean, the question of the mayor of Mexico City, we know the hoax! I think I know the story fairly well. And his influence is not his populism, that's not his influence. His influence is seen by the people of Mexico City as a hero in fighting people who tried to deprive people of Mexico City of some advantage. And the attempt to victimize him for that, made him more popular—over the highway! He became popular because of the highway! And I know a number of other people who could be candidates for President of Mexico who probably in a sense are equally qualified. But his popularity is a historical fact of that nature. If I were President of the United States, I would respond accordingly. And our job is to make some good recommendations.

So, I'm not worried. I'm concerned sometimes about a lot of things, but—diplomacy is often better than force! If you're smart enough, you can always find a way to solve the problem.

LaRouche to Mexican LYM

Our Mission Today Is To Improve the Planet

Lyndon LaRouche gave this presentation to a meeting of the LaRouche Youth Movement in Monterrey, Mexico on April 1.

I'll start with a few things preliminary to what the main thing is I wish to say. First, I should announce that we have an official campaign slogan for our part of the Democratic Party's campaign this year. It is a slogan which we devised for Kesha Rogers, who is running for the chair of the Texas Democratic Party. It is "Out of the Bushes, and Into the Future."

Baby Boomers Don't Believe in Truth

There's something that goes with that. The problem of Boomers. And it's very important to have a clinical understanding of this problem. First of all, the Boomers would never save society, or themselves. Most of them are now 55-65 years of age, they're thinking of a graceful floating out of life, after which the future ceases for them. This is an unusual thing in human history. As you know, in most societies, in the Western Hemisphere, for example, the Americas, which were largely nations of immigrants or people who were struggling up from peonage, the attitude was that their children and their grandchildren shall have a better life than they themselves had. And this was the basic morality of most people in our society. As you know from your experience, generally that is not true today.

The generation that was born after 1945, at the end of the war, was conditioned by brainwashing. One of the organizations was the Congress for Cultural Freedom, which is essentially freedom from truth and sanity. So that's the way they were conditioned. And then, when the crisis of the 1960s hit, as these young people were entering adulthood, they became a phenomenon called the 68ers. They went insane, and they took their clothes off to show how wealthy they were. And mostly it was the wealth of a growth of hair.

But anyway, they had a different value. They didn't believe in truth. They'd been educated in school not to believe in truth. They became essentially a modern equivalent, in Europe and in the Americas, of the ancient Greek Sophists, which is infamous in history as the faction of ancient Athens which led Greek civilization into the collapse known as the Peloponnesian War. Things like the Peloponnesian War of course were the war in Vietnam; the earlier French war in Indo-China; the French war in North Africa, in Algeria; the U.S. war in Indo-China. And all in the context of a tension based on the threat of thermonuclear extinction of civilization.

This was a generation which was taught not to believe in truth. How to get your pleasure, how to get by, how to succeed. And, with that, came a lack of sense of responsibility for people they didn't care about, such as, in a sense, their own children. This led to a conflict, a conflict of generations. Not every person in the generations, but the characteristic behavior of entire generations. This became known as the 68er phenomenon.

To give you a very concrete example of this, right now. At the beginning of last year, at a time when I had significant influence in the Senate and in other parts of the Democratic Party, among the other things that I warned about was the immediate threat of a shutdown of the U.S. automobile industry. As some of you already know, because you have followed what I've been doing in the past year, the significance of the U.S. automobile industry is not simply an industry, it's not simply a place where many people are employed. The significance of the automobile industry is that it is the greatest single concentration of so-called machine-tool-design capability.

Now the machine-tool design is a connecting link between a scientific discovery, and the development of products which use those scientific discoveries, as I shall return to this in remarks today. It's based on an understanding of the meaning of a universal physical principle. A universal physical principle such as the discovery of gravity by Johannes Kepler. These and various other discoveries, have been translated, especially in modern civilization, into a mastery of nature as never before.

Now, what do you do in this area, when you discover a scientific principle, such as gravitation? You're discovering a principle which is universal. The object, called gravity, is as big as the entire universe, and it's an illustration of the fact



Left: The LaRouche Youth Movement at a rally in Mexico City, against the energy policy of the Fox government. The LYM is calling for a return to a nuclear energy policy, which has been abandoned in Mexico for 20 years. Right: LYM organizing in Buenos Aires, Argentina.



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that the universe is finite, but not bounded. Now, we can conceive the principle, but you can never see the principle as an object. You can see the effects of the principle, but you will never see the principle with your senses. If you can see it with your senses, it doesn't exist as a principle.

What we do, of course, as Kepler illustrates that, is you construct an experiment which demonstrates the existence, the efficient existence of a principle that you can not see. Now, the same method that you use to design a proof-of-principle experiment, is the principle of machine-tool design. You create an apparatus or something similar, where what you design to test for wouldn't work unless the principle existed. Now, once you've then discovered this principle or discovered its application in that way, what you're able to do in modern manufacturing is to take the same kind of people who construct designs of experiments, and they use the same method to now apply that principle to production and design.

This is a concept that is generally not taught and not understood in modern university education, for various reasons, but it is the fundamental principle of economy: man's discovery of universal physical principles, principles such as gravity which you can not see or feel, but which exist, and for which you can construct scientific tests which prove these principles exist as such. And then you apply these principles, to the practice of society.

Now, our best knowledge of the history of this notion, which is called *dynamis* in Greek, or *Kraft* in German, or *powers* in English, they're the power represented by universal principles which you can not see but that run the universe. By

applying these principles, we increase man's power to exist. We're able to change nature. We able to enable society to progress. But for man's ability to discover universal physical principles, human beings would just be another monkey, another ape, and the limitation on population would be, you would never have more than 1, 2, or more million individuals on this planet, living at any time in the past 2 million years. We don't know how long man has existed on the planet, but we must estimate about 2 million years. And you can never get a human being by evolution of a monkey, or even by employing or training certain kinds of human beings who think like monkeys. They jump all over the place, they have a lot of activity, they eat things, they throw things, they fight, they make big noises, they scream in their cages, but they're not human. So, the distinction of human beings is this power, the power of creative reason, which exists in no lower form of animal life. We now have over 6 billion people living on this planet. The reason that is possible, is because of the effects of human reason, the discovery of universal principles.

Think back to the automobile industry. The significance of the automobile industry, is that it represents—as in the United States—the greatest concentration of the trained experienced skill to transform ideas into products. It's the same kind of thing in agriculture, the same principle. Every improvement in the conditions of life in mankind depends upon this connection.

Now, what happens then, the Baby Boomer generation, the 68er, says “science is the enemy. We want a comfortable life. We don't want to work, we want to be rich.” And this is



EIRNS/Gene Schenk

A LYM pedagogical exhibit in Los Angeles illustrates Johannes Kepler's principles of the quantization of space. Kepler's discoveries of universal physical principle are being replicated by the LYM internationally.

your management today. "We don't want to get our hands dirty. We don't want to do hard work." So therefore, when they look at the people in the automobile industry, this vast part of the U.S. population about to lose their homes and jobs, they don't say—the good ones will say, "Well, we must do something for those people." They will do nothing to save those jobs, to save that industry. That's where the problem lies. And when you live in a country like Mexico, and most of the countries in most of the parts of South America, you see a vast poverty, increased death rates and diseases. All of the afflictions of poverty, afflictions which could be corrected if we maintain a modern industry. But what has happened, the 68er says "No! We don't work anymore. We give our work to poor people in poor countries who work cheap." They came to Mexico to find cheap labor, and then they decided it's too expensive, so they went to Central America. And they keep going, more and more, to poorer and poorer people.

So this is the problem. Now, I have these Democrats—many of them in the Senate and elsewhere, but take the Senate in particular—who are good people, they are in a sense my friends. Some of them are my friends, most of them are my political allies. *But!* They're Baby Boomers. So they don't say that what we have to do for the American people, in particular, is to save that productive capability, on which the conditions of life of the entire U.S. population depends. "We must give the poor some charity." That's the problem of the Baby Boomer.

We have the same thing in Germany. The German politicians in their majority voted to send German troops into the Congo, to which a senior military officer in Germany said, "These people are Baby Boomers!" Speaking of the politicians. They don't have an efficient sense of morality. Some of them have good feelings about their friends and neighbors.

They're charitable, they care, but they're not efficiently caring. They don't recognize that there are certain principles on which the ability to meet the demands of people is possible.

Also, because they're sophists, they don't believe in science. They believe in computers. You ask, how do you think? They say, "I go to my computer and ask. I look it up on the Internet. I search the Internet. I scratch the Internet, when it irks me." They don't think! They don't conduct experiments. They talk, but they don't know what they're talking about. They can recite a formula, but they don't know what it means. They know it works. It's like trying to figure out why the Internet does what it does. You don't know. The Internet trains you to behave. You learn to behave as the Internet tells you. You learn to think the way your computer tells you to think. You're not operating the computer, the computer's operating you! This is what we're dealing with.

'Cheap Labor' Wrecks Economies

Now, this gets to the point. We have to deal with that problem in the United States. We also have to deal with it in South and Central America, where it sometimes takes a similar form, but at times a different form, because the conditions are different, though they will soon become about the same. There are two aspects of this: First of all, South and Central America were for a time a dumping ground for cheap labor, as in the *maquiladoras*. A dumping ground for cheap production in Mexico, in which in general, a person would get a job but could not afford to support a family on the income from that job. And from this, there was not enough money available to improve the infrastructure in the area in which the *maquiladoras* operate. So South and Central America were areas for exploitation of cheap labor. So Mexico today does not have the economic power it had in 1982. It would take five to ten years to rebuild the oil industry, the petroleum industry in Mexico, back to what it was in 1982. And think of what the petroleum industry represented to Mexico in terms of the overall economy. Education systems, all kinds of things, were paid for with revenues from the petroleum. So that has been destroyed.

In the United States, the illusion is that we are exporting all of our jobs, to cheap labor markets abroad. We exported our productive capacity to China, to India, to other poor countries. We keep looking for a poorer country, where people will work cheaper than they do in any other country. The conditions of life in these cheap labor areas are becoming worse and worse, because the cheap wages are based on the lack of infrastructure, the lack of a support of a family. The income is not sufficient to maintain families. It does not maintain the environment, it does not maintain the institutions necessary for a decent life. It is not because people in these areas are more productive. They're not; they work cheaper. They work cheaper because they have a lower standard of living, because their children have fewer chances for survival, because essential infrastructure is not provided in that society,

including things like safe water, health care, all these things are not paid for. Real education is a privilege of a tiny minority of countries of this type, and the attitude of the few who are educated tend to be oligarchical. "I'm important! My friends are not important!" That's the kind of condition we have.

So therefore, the mission today is how do we take a planet which has over 6 billion people, and how do we allow the population to grow, how do we improve the standard of living—in many parts of this world, most live in very poor conditions—we're running out of what we've called natural resources, or standard quality of natural resources, and currently we're doing nothing to correct that problem. That's why cheap labor.

And in the United States itself, we throw away the standard of living which is necessary to make us formerly productive. If you look at a map of the United States, an economic map, and you look at it over the past 27-28 years, you will see whole parts of the United States, county by county, which were productive 25-30 years ago, where people used to raise families on the basis of employment or industries, things like that, who not only maintained their families, but through taxation and so forth, supported educational programs, health care, and so forth. County by county, what we have is people working as waitresses or similar kinds of jobs. The economy does not provide the income—the local economy—to support schools, to support health care. People who had pensions are losing them. Health care is collapsing. Even doctors are being persecuted economically, at a time when health care is collapsing.

So the issue that faces the Congress today, under Bush, is that the Baby Boomer generation, which controls politics from the top—they don't run it actually but they are the ones in the elected and other positions of importance; the bankers control the economy, not the members of Congress—but they are Baby Boomers. They don't think that a modern industrial science-driven society is necessary. They are sophists. They don't believe in principles. They may believe in being kind, they may believe in charity for people who are suffering, but they don't believe in increasing the power of an economy which is dedicated to making possible the solutions to these problems.

So during the past week, the bankruptcy of the company Delphi came forward again. Leading members of the Senate and others, even while I was down here, were saying, "Yes, we've got to do something for those people who are losing their jobs"; but they won't understand the importance of saving the jobs themselves! They do not understand that it's science-driven technological machine-tool capability which is the medium of creating productivity, of providing a standard of living which is decent for people. They would say, "Let's share the misery with our neighbor," and you see that in Mexico and elsewhere since 1982. It's been the general pattern. It's a problem of the 68er phenomenon. This was a conspiracy, run by the same international financial crowd that

was behind Hitler. They don't like the modern sovereign nation-state republic.

The Problem Facing Ibero-America

What happened in '82 in Mexico was dictated from abroad by powerful financier interests. It was a determination to destroy Mexico as a stable, growing republic. And in large degree, they succeeded. You can see it in the banking industry alone in Mexico. In 1982, there were banks in Mexico which represented Mexican national interests. Now, the leading banks are controlled by foreigners. The destiny of the Mexicans is determined in that degree by foreigners.

The fight that Kirchner represents in Argentina, is a fight to restore the sovereignty of the nation against the international financial predators. You have an improvement in Chile with the new President, who got the Nazis out for the time being. That's what they were. That's what Pinochet was—he was not an approximation; he was, he still is—if he still knows what he is, he is. There's some question about that. But Brazil. . . . You have a fight, and the fight is, Brazil thinks it's a very big nation. They're thinking of renaming Brazil, from Brazil to "Big." Well, they do have the biggest river in the world, and the biggest self-opinion, and they don't speak Spanish. Then you see what happened in Peru. You see the conditions in Central America. You see the continuing trouble in Colombia. You see the threat to Bolivia, from pressure from the outside.

So the essential struggle today, which in a sense, Kirchner typifies for the hemisphere, is a struggle for sovereignty of nations, and the struggle for sovereignty is expressed around issues which are the sovereignty of the nation in determining its own future. The central issues are economic-financial, and they involve a struggle against powerful international financial forces.

So therefore, we are at a point where if we sit back and let this trend continue, this will not work. There will be no new empire that will succeed. They're stupid as well as being powerful, because remember the people who are doing this are largely people who are between 55 and 65 years of age: They're Baby Boomers. A Baby Boomer empire does not function. They don't believe in the essential elements of power, of real power, economic power. They want their kind of empire, so their empire will be just simply be a catastrophe for them as well as for all humanity.

Your Generation Must Lead

So that's the essential nature of the struggle. The other side comes down to you, in a very personal way. How are we going to change this? We're going to change it with your generation. You're not going to do it by yourselves, but you've got to push the Boomers into doing it, and they're lazy. You'll be pushing them 18 hours a day, while they're either sleeping or doing something else useless for 18 hours a day. In other words, you are going to push the Baby Boomer

generation into doing the things to save their own lives, as well as the lives of their children. They won't do it on their own! War which is led by Baby Boomers will be lost from the beginning. They lack the essence of command.

So what does this come down to? Who are you? What is there about you that is so powerful? Or should become so powerful? In a sense, you represent a selection within society of your generation, and you know it from people you associate with of your own generation. You find that your generation is corrupted, too. Demoralized, drugged, with no sense of moral purpose or commitment to society, but most important, a kind of moral impotence which they share with the Baby Boomer. "There's nothing we can do about it. You have to learn to live within reality." They will surrender rather than fight. They will kill one another rather than fight the enemy. So, some of you don't do that. Some of you want to find out what it is you can do, that can make your life meaningful, not necessarily rich, but meaningful. Because, when men die, whether they're rich or poor doesn't make much difference to them any more, but what they have done for society means a great deal. What they have done for society is a measure of their sense of personal identity. They're not animals. They're human beings. And they have an internal immortality which outlives them.

And look at what the average poor, even ignorant person of previous generations believed. "What are you doing this for?" you asked them. "I'm doing it for my children, I'm doing it for my grandchildren," they said.

Important investments in basic infrastructure and other things range from 25 to 50 years of life. A nuclear plant, a power plant, is an over 25-year investment. A major water system is a 50-year or longer investment. I can tell you as an old man, the most important things you do involve your conception of what is going to happen long after you're dead. And it's for those goals, that you do anything. You fight, you risk your life, you do what is necessary, not for what you get tomorrow as a reward, but for the sense of being able to smile after you're dead. "I did my job to take care of them, to preserve the contributions of those who came before me, and provide the foundations for the life of people who come after me." The sense of spiritual immortality.

What Makes Us Human?

Therefore, under these conditions, we come now to the crucial point. What makes the difference between human and animal. Let's take two things: simply and obviously, scientific discovery—valid discovery of universal scientific principles. No monkey can do it. Most professors can't. Because what you're taught in schools, generally, is: You sit in a class, particularly in a university, and you have maybe 500 to 1,000 students sitting in a large hall, and they're shouting something at you, or mumbling, and you have a book or manual or something, to read. You go to the computer and look up something on the Internet, and you walk out of the class. Now, you've

been exposed to a certain amount of what's called "information," but what do you actually know? What do you know that can be proved to be true as a principle? How many students of physics know how the principle of gravitation was discovered? Who could prove it? Who can prove what Kepler proved? Virtually none of the students in physical science. Who could prove why Euclid is a fraud? An outright fraud.

Let's take that example of Euclid. Euclid did his work about 50 years after the death of Plato. To the extent that there's anything in Euclid which has any value, it was represented as discoveries in geometry and related matters which had been made during the previous 100 to 150 years. So, what Euclid is, is a commentary on these earlier discoveries. Just remember, there is no original discovery in Euclid. All the discoveries reported by Euclid were made by earlier generations. And the fundamental assumption of Euclid is fraudulent. The idea that you can base science on the assumption of definitions, axioms, and postulates, is a fraud.

Now, this is a product of sophistry. Instead of saying, "I know something," you now say, "I know what I can repeat!" You come out of the classroom, and you repeat what you were told in the classroom, and you call that "knowing." You didn't discover anything! You uncovered what somebody left in the pathway. You don't actually know anything. You're full of opinions. "Well, I know this! All of my friends will agree with me!" Why? On the basis of gossip. You tell them a principle. They say, "It's not true! All my friends will disagree with you!" You tell somebody on the Caribbean Coast, there's a Pacific Ocean. "It doesn't exist! We were never there."

This is the kind of thing. So, you get into a thing where you accept socially accepted opinion. You repeat it. What you have to do is you have to actually discover and know for yourself what truth is. Now, this is what is the most important thing of all for you as a movement. When everybody else is confused, you must know the truth. If you don't know it, you should discover it, if it's relevant to the problem. So, you must develop the habit of creativity.

Now, what we've been doing, as you saw with this book-like product we made on fundamental principles—some of you have gone through some of this material.¹ What I did and had these young people in the LYM in the United States work on, I identified the essential area of knowledge, from the ancient Greeks to contemporary times. And then I assigned the youth and said, "Now, you volunteer to do the original investigation to discover what the answer is that I identified."

Now, the beginning is to attack Euclid as being a fraud. You can not derive a line from a point. You can not derive a surface from a line. You can not create a solid from a surface. Now, these are the elementary ironies, paradoxes, which are presented by Plato and by his predecessors among the Pythagoreans. You are subject to sophistry in schools, in which

1. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. et al., "The Principle of 'Power,'" *EIR*, Dec. 23, 2005. Also available at www.larouche.org.



At a conference in Los Angeles, LYM member Brendan Barnett explains his topographical map of the NAWAPA-Plus plans for bringing water to drought-stricken areas of the North American continent. NAWAPA typifies the kind of 50-year or longer investments that are required to raise the living standards of every person on the planet.

they teach you that these are definitions of axioms which you must accept. And they tell you you must use essentially linear algebraic methods. So you use linear algebraic methods, and you jump ahead assuming that you've proven something. You've proven nothing! Because what you did was, simply assume that Euclid was right. And Euclid was a fraud.

So now you have, in modern society in education, you have Descartes. You have Newton. These are frauds! They're derived from the Euclidean conception. And you can prove this—the simplest one is the doubling of the cube, by geometric construction. Because the doubling of the cube actually demonstrates a principle which is beyond sense-perception. And once you've understood this question of the cubic question, now you begin to understand what science is, and what truth is. The point is, as I said a few moments ago, a universal physical principle such as gravitation, can not be seen or heard as an object by the senses. But you can prove its efficiency by experimental methods, by action which demonstrates the principle. Now the problem of most of the education you're exposed to, is the fact that this point, the most crucial point

about all scientific thinking, is not included in the educational standards and curriculum.

The Indispensable Role of Classical Music

Now take another question. Let's take music. Let's take modern Classical music, which is based on Bach. Now, don't think about keyboard music; you could be easily fooled. If you assume that the notes correspond to some frequency, which is standard, so that by hitting a key at the right pitch, you can make the music, is false. Because what you find the minute you face counterpoint, vocal counterpoint, or performance of a Classical string quartet, or the performance of a woodwind instrument, and take a composition by Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, and so forth, you find that you can not perform these adequately if you simply try to play the notes according to their pre-fixed standard frequency.

For example, you hear a chorus. They're singing the notes. Are they singing the music? Not necessarily the same thing. Because the standard of performance and the standard of the intention of the Classical composer, is the presentation of an idea. Now, what a good performance means, is that you hear the whole performance, from beginning to end, as if without interruption. Take the Mozart *Ave Verum Corpus*. The *Ave Verum Corpus* is based on a choral work, with a *de minimis* string accompaniment. It is organized according to a series of Lydian intervals. The way it's done with a good choral director, is to direct the voices to slightly adjust the tempering of the note, so the effect is you hear a process of development from beginning to end, not just the individual parts. This is what the great conductor Furtwängler referred to as "performing between the notes."

Now, very few people who sing in chorus actually achieve that intention, as intended. But by working for that effect, they begin to understand it. And with a reasonable approximation of what should be heard, you find that choral music of that type is one of the most powerful political instruments of communication. The significance of the Lydian intervals in the *Ave Verum Corpus*, which I recommended because it's a short composition, is a unity of a single conception, from beginning to end. What you hear is not the notes. What you hear is the process of development. The principle is the same thing as Archytas' discovery of the doubling of the cube.

The Domain of Creative Thinking

So the balance between the two, Classical culture—Classical music in particular—and physical science, is the essence of the education which is essential to you. Because your conception is to understand the universal physical principle, like Kepler's discovery of gravitation. Therefore, you get beyond this ordinary textbook education. You enter thus into the domain of creative thinking. And you find with music, if your attempt is reasonably good, that when you sing Classical works on the street or other occasions, you have a greater positive impact on getting the attention of a population, than

any other medium.

In ordinary scientific work, the mind is focussed on individual discovery of something about nature. In Classical artistic work, such as Classical music of this type, you are discovering also a universal physical principle. In the first case, in studying physical science as such, you're discovering a principle of what you call nature, the individual looking at nature. In great music, you're looking at the individual looking at the scientific genius of the social process. The principle of music and the principle of physical science mean the same thing, but they have a different form. In one case, you're looking at nature through the eyes of an individual man. In the other case, with great Classical music or art, you're looking at the process of creativity in the social process as such. The principles is of the same quality; it's a reflection of the natural quality of the individual human mind that differentiates between the ape and the human being. When you understand these points in this connection, you understand the nature of man, and you're capable of leading society, because you're not giving people explanations. You are solving problems, in a principled way.

Now, when you, as typically poor people who often can not have access to a modern university education, who see yourself in the middle of a population of people of your own generation who also have no access to an efficient education by what should be a modern standard, then you understand why I say that a youth operation should be divided on units of about 15-25 persons. See, this is the size of a good classroom. It's small enough so everybody has a chance to participate. It's large enough so you provoke participation. And that's the way you function. That's when you go from one class to another in a university.

And then knowing this, you look back a little further in history. Look back to the medieval period. The emergence of the university in Europe. Who ran the universities? The teaching was actually done largely by the students, and a few philosophers among the older ones.

So what we have to do, is make this whole population of your generation, make the whole generation a university, around ideas of creativity, and mix this business of studying physical science and art, together with dealing with the current problems and challenges of society. And use your youthful energy as a weapon, a weapon of ideas. The Baby Boomer can work maybe two hours a day, after which his arms and legs continue to move, but his mind doesn't. You have more energy, you have youth. You must combine that with the idea of making the entire generation a university. We need that self-conception in your entire generation, because we have to make great steps of progress in society in the coming periods. To create a population that could support those great changes, we need a population of young adults with a certain kind of energy and capability. And you can set fire to the trousers of the Baby Boomers, and that will get them moving. And that way, we can win.

Dialogue With LaRouche

The questions asked in Spanish were transcribed from the English simultaneous translation.

The Principle of Creativity

Q: This social process involving science and Classical art, is this a higher level than the Noösphere, which the first form—that is, that of physical science, between the individual and nature, which corresponds to the Noösphere? Is the social process a higher form, is that which you refer to as the fourth level? Is that what we're talking about, that immortality which transcends time and space in the universe?

LaRouche: In a sense that's true. The point is, is that as you know, we are dealing normally with the senses—Oh, there's something entering here [see photo]. Oh, I see, it's a nuclear plant cooling tower that has come on the scene! We'll see if it cools off the room, here. . . .

The point is, when you're dealing with the senses, here's the problem: In order to deal with this question, you first of all have to eliminate this question of sense-certainty. When you see, you are not seeing reality directly: You're seeing the effect of the actual activity upon your sense-apparatus. So, what you think you can see, or hear, is not what is there. What you see or hear is the effect of what is there on your senses. The physical processes of your mind see the effect, not the reality. But the development of those processes of the mind, in a baby and beyond, bring the child out of what's called a state of purblindness.

Already, obviously, when the child is in the womb—you know, you take the fact that you have babies who are born after six months' pregnancy, and generally in modern conditions, a child that's born after six months' pregnancy can survive and become a normal human being. Now, the interesting thing about this, which is relevant to your question: You ask the question: Since this child at the age of six months in the womb can hear the parents quarreling, what's the effect on the child?

So therefore, undoubtedly, the infant probably does recognize the mother's voice, which it heard before it was born; it had emotional feelings and so forth, which it experienced before it was born. At birth, it is not a *tabula rasa*, but the power of vision comes later, after you're born. And you have the purblindness of a newborn baby. So, the newborn baby, already being able to hear, usually, experiences the emotional feelings of the circumstances, must now interpret these things from the standpoint of this blur called vision. So now, what we do is, we actually have innate powers to be able to do this. So the concept of vision develops. The newborn baby is trying to adapt to the reality of the circumstances in this world in which he's been *dumped!* And trying to sort it out. The first thing it sorts out, usually, is "mother." And it begins to try to sort out some of these things, and find the relationship among them, in his or her environment.



EIRNS???

As LaRouche begins to answer questions from the audience, a LYM “street theater” crew enters, with one person dressed as a nuclear cooling tower and another as a uranium atom.

It happens that for various reasons, this process *usually* results in a perfectly sane result. So, the child’s mind does not actually see or hear the objects. It hears the effect of those objects on its sense-perception. Now the mind interprets these things, because your senses are like instruments, scientific instruments. They’re not the process you’re measuring, but they’re a way of measuring the process.

Now, when you come to something like a universal physical principle, this has an effect, which you are able to discover is a principle, but there’s no explicit discrete object for your senses. It comes as a dissonance, like a dissonance in music; it’s not a musical tone, but it’s a dissonance.

So, the mind now learns how to use this discovery, and that’s why it’s very important, as I emphasize this, going back to the Pythagoreans and Plato for this purpose. Take the case of astronomy: Now, most human scientific knowledge as we know it—as we know it, say for 30,000 years ago in Central Asia and places like that—came out of what was actually a transoceanic culture. Mankind did not come from the desert or the inland, and gradually come to the rivers and to the sea; the development of that which we call science today began in the sea. It came during periods of glaciation, when whole parts of the planet were under glaciers, like Antarctica or the Arctic. And at this time, the cultures that survived, were migratory cultures, transoceanic migratory cultures. You go down in Mexico, to the famous [archaeological] site; you’ll find one of the sites is a maritime culture site. So there actually were transoceanic cultures connected with other parts of the world, in the area we call Mexico, a long time ago.

There are certain characteristics in valid types of ancient astronomy. For example, we find calendars which are based on the migration of the geomagnetic North Pole. This involves a period of 16,000 to 18,000 years, for this cycle to occur. So therefore, the fact that somebody has a calendar that has this characteristic based in it, tells us they were using magnetic compasses for navigation! And also some of the ancient calendars, like the ancient Vedic calendars, indicate long-wave cycles of the Solar System.

So, mankind therefore, his culture and development of language, through Egypt for example, we know very well, as well as some other things: Now, if you take Euclid, and take him out and burn him—or you take a copy of Euclid, and you stand there and laugh for hours on end—“An idiot! An idiot!” “A fraud!” And you have professors jumping out of the windows. But, it was on this basis that European culture, in particular, developed, out of Egypt. For example the ancient Pyramids of Giza are an example of the culture which produced this, which was astronomy-based.

So, you look up at the sky, as they did, and you observe the stellar movements and also the planetary movements, and you construct calendars which are based on the time that you have a certain alignment of planets and stars together. Now, in the first approximation with the star system, it appears to ancient man that the star system is a system of fixed positions; that is, things change, but the changes always occur in a repeated way. Then, you get to another stage, where you’re looking at the planets, which are called the “the Wanderers,” and they’re problematic. So, you have ancient astronomy from European culture concentrated largely upon this question of the relations among the planets of the Solar System. So that, if you happen to observe as Kepler did, the periods where there’s an alignment of the Sun, the Earth, and Mars together, that gave Kepler a way of defining characteristics of the orbit, the Earth’s orbit, now you find a principle, an aberration which does not conform to any regular measurement. That aberration is the basis for the original discovery of gravitation.

It was this discovery, as extended to the Solar System at large, which led from Kepler to Leibniz’s discoveries, because Kepler, out of his works, prescribed two studies for mathematicians to come after him: One was to develop an infinitesimal calculus, as Leibniz did. And Leibniz is the only one to originally develop it; the work of Newton has no relationship to a calculus, or a Cartesian system has no relation-

It was this discovery, as extended to the Solar System at large, which led from Kepler to Leibniz’s discoveries, because Kepler, out of his works, prescribed two studies for mathematicians to come after him: One was to develop an infinitesimal calculus, as Leibniz did. And Leibniz is the only one to originally develop it; the work of Newton has no relationship to a calculus, or a Cartesian system has no relation-

ship to a calculus, when you look at the calculus from the standpoint of Kepler's question. The second thing that Kepler said, is the study of elliptical functions, a problem which was not even approximately solved until the work of Gauss.

So, these are the kinds of questions, where you're dealing with something that can not be explained as a *regular* phenomenon, but is nonetheless lawful. Now, as with gravitation and elliptic functions, you're dealing with things which have no visible physical object. It's the same kind of object you're looking at in terms of the doubling of the cube. These are objects of the mind, they're not objects of vision. But they're real—contrary to the empiricists—they're real, because they're physically efficient.

Now, how do we conceptualize these things? This then defines us as being human as opposed to being an animal: these concepts, like the doubling of the cube by geometric construction, and gravitation, these two principles. And there's more to it, but this is what we as individuals, if we study science, can know about the universe. These are not things that are simply repeatable things in a simple sense, in life.

When you try to represent these in mathematical physics you come up with a very interesting problem, which de Moivre, and D'Alembert, and Euler called "imaginary numbers." But they're not imaginary. They're real. Because they correspond to the action of real, physical principles.

Kepler's Revolutionary Discoveries

The most crippling error in mathematics, economics, and physical science today, is the hysterical refusal to acknowledge the work of Johannes Kepler, Pierre Fermat, and Gottfried Leibniz—not Newton!—in developing the calculus. This video, accessible to the layman, uses animated graphics to teach Kepler's principles of planetary motion, without resorting to mathematical formalism.

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So, the naive mind says, sense-certainty: "What I see is what is." And what we know, is that some of the things we think we see correspond to reality. But there are other things that we can't see with the senses, which *also* correspond to reality: those things that do *not* correspond to visual reality, but are real, are universal principles.

Ah, now! Then you say, "How are these principles known?" Only the individual human mind can conceive such a principle. That experience can be *re*-experienced by other people. The people who have shared that experience now are able to communicate to each other on the basis of that shared knowledge: This process, of this kind of knowledge, is the basis on which the human species' power to exist is improved.

Go back another step. Let's take Vernadsky now: You have the Earth. It does exist—contrary to President Bush, it is not simply a branch of the Crawford Ranch. Therefore, the universal really does exist in this form. The approximation of the reductionist is, that the Earth is essentially not-living. And you have a whole normal chemistry which treats the Earth as a non-living thing.

Now then, you go into some geology, as Vernadsky did, and others, and you find that the outer shell of the Earth is created by living processes. These living processes use the same materials, as I said at the Tec; the same chemical elements are found in living processes as in non-living ones. But the chemical actions which occur which distinguish living process do not occur in non-living operation. So, you have the crust of the Earth, which includes the atmosphere and the oceans; these are products of living processes. Now you also know, by geology, that part of the Earth on the outer surface, which includes the atmosphere and the oceans, has been growing, as a part of the Earth. So now, the Earth is becoming, in percentile, more and more the product of living processes, rather than non-living ones.

Now look at another step: We look at the effects which no living process by itself can produce, except mankind. This is called the Noösphere. This is growing more rapidly than the Biosphere, which both are growing more rapidly than the planet as a whole, as a share of the planet. So, therefore, now you say, not only does man have creative power, but life has a power which non-living processes don't, and the human mind has powers which other living processes don't have. And the power of the human mind is greater than that of the rest of the system.

This power of the human mind is located in individual creativity, which is not a collective phenomenon. It's a process produced only by the individual human mind. In other words, you can't wire minds together to make them creative. So, therefore, look at that fact.

Look at the process of the change of the planet, from an abiotic planet, to a planet with a Biosphere, which grows relative to the abiotic planet, and then to a Noösphere, which grows relative to the biotic. So, we can't look at this process simply as a product of choices of individual behavior. This



EIRNS/Sergio Oswaldo Barbosa Garcia

LaRouche with the LYM in Monterrey. He told one questioner what is necessary: "Development of capabilities, no fear of fear itself, and no tendency to fly forward into fear. You can always lose your life; it can happen tomorrow by accident. So live every day as if it were the last one."

process of creativity, by which successions of individuals move the planet more and more into the human side, is not only a universal process, it's a process of the universe.

So, the fourth degree, is the fact that, by what we know from human behavior *proves* to us experimentally, that human behavior has a directed characteristic. Thus, we understand there's a fourth degree, higher than the individual, which is the principle itself. And that's the point.

The Lesson of Science

Q: How can we change this country when we have a political class that's so backward, that it doesn't even understand the principles of technology which previous generations knew? And because we represent a very small political force, we want to do things, but everywhere we look there are obstacles and things that get in our way.

LaRouche: Well, that's a matter where you're going to have to do it, aren't you?

Let's take the case of Christopher Columbus. Christopher Columbus is a product of Nicholas of Cusa, because Cusa, after the fall of Constantinople and the defeat by the Ottoman Turks in the Balkans, saw the collapse of the unification of the Christian churches, and a great threat to civilization as a result of this process. So he laid down a policy, that mankind, European civilization must conduct ocean voyages to circumnavigate the globe to find people on the other side of the Ottoman Empire. This was recorded in his will and testament as well. About 1480, Christopher Columbus, who was an Italian navigator working for the Portuguese, discovered this, because the bishop who was the executor of Cusa's estate,

was in Portugal. Through this contact, Christopher Columbus discovered this statement by Cusa, these documents. In 1480, Columbus wrote to the collaborator in Italy, for more information on this. So he got a map, and it was a map based on a measurement of the Earth done earlier, in about 200 B.C., by the great scientists of that period.

Columbus did further studies on the map, and was familiar with Atlantic oceanic currents (because the North Atlantic current goes like this [gestures] and the South Atlantic current goes like this). So therefore, the Portuguese couldn't get to the tip of South Africa, until they first went to Brazil. Columbus knew this, and therefore knew that the map was right, in the sense of how far across the ocean they would find land, which corresponded to the estimate given by Cusa's friend.

So, you find one individual, led an expedition across the ocean, based on

specific scientific knowledge, which found land where he expected it. And it was the land of a civilization which had existed before then, which was Cusa's mission.

So, that's the way society works: The individual in society, the individual human mind in society is the most characteristic power of society. It lies within the individual. And you have other people who try to behave like animals, like coyotes, hmm? and they are different. They may look human, but they don't behave human!

And that's your security problem. So, you think of yourself as a powerful genius with a security problem, and you understand society.

But, remember: The lesson of science, the power of the individual of mind represents the highest power in this universe. And every person who wishes to, touches that power.

Classical Art and Tactics

Q: I have two questions. . . This has to do with Classical art and science: When you have universal physical principles, in science there's a way of proving that they're true or false, because you have a machine tool that could represent the catenary, for what Leibniz did, the principle of minimal action; the Archytas model to represent doubling the volume of the cube—that's OK, that makes the individual happy to be able to discover that, because you can know if it's right or not, if it's true or not, in a complete and absolute way.

But in Classical art, it's the soul of the individual. You are talking about emotions. So, it's not something that's tangible. How do you know that it's right? How do you know, really truly, that a chorus will help us to organize politically the right



EIRNS

LYM members work on mathematics in a pedagogical workshop in Argentina. "Gauss isn't anything practical, it's not pragmatic," a questioner asked LaRouche. "It's not that Gauss helps me eat today, Gauss doesn't help me do something right now, but how do you differentiate this? Because we've got to be political leaders over the long term, especially when you're not around!"

way? That's my first question.

My second question is about a document you wrote talking about the difference between tactics and strategy. When we organize politically in the streets, we do things that are good, and they have good repercussions. But we don't need *good* things, we need things that change the geometry. So, how do we know that what we are really doing on a strategic level is efficient? And I think the point here is Gauss: I don't know how Gauss—Gauss isn't anything practical, it's not pragmatic. It's not that Gauss helps me eat today, Gauss doesn't help me do something right now, but how do you differentiate this out? Because we've got to be political leaders over the long term, especially when you're not around, when LaRouche isn't around! So, how do we do that?

LaRouche: Uh-oh!

Q: So, how do *you* do that?

LaRouche: Well, first of all, there is no real difference. Let's take music, first of all, on art: Let's take Classical vocal works and keep those in mind, but look at a much more simple challenge, the string quartet—Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven. Now, how do these work? The principle I mentioned earlier today in the principal address applies: That you have a modulation, a tempering.

For example, my late friend Norbert Brainin, was head of the Amadeus Quartet, which was the world's leading quartet, and the way they would rehearse is, he would say, "Let's do it again." Well, how did they know—if he didn't make any criticism of what they'd done before, how did they know what they had to do again? In other words, he didn't say, "That's

wrong, let's do it again to correct that." He simply said, *Let's do it again.*

What does that mean? Well, first of all, because the principle of music I referred to before is typical: A Classical string quartet is based essentially on Bachian conceptions of well-tempering. So, it's not vertical chords that define the string quartet. It is the developmental processes *across* the voices.

Now, there's always a developmental process, which is typified, for example, in the Lydian principle which is very commonly used in Classical composition. And what you're aiming for, is the effect that Furtwängler describes as "performing between the notes." In other words, you want a flow, which conforms to a process of development, so there's no diversion from that motion. It's like brightening and darkening a note in order to preserve the flow. An accomplished musician, like those in the Amadeus Quartet, when they hear something, they have an image of what they have performed as a reflection. When Brainin says, "Let's do it again," he simply said, "Let's try to get this

better than we did before." And what strikes them, is things that *don't quite fit the purpose*; which means you must make a very slight adjustment to the performance to prevent an incongruous development within the performance.

The principle here, is the effect of the *whole*, as this is affected by the part. In other words, it's a dynamic process, not a mechanical process. And any great musician, all of them, will tend to be trained on intonation; an accomplished performer will have a very precise sense of intonation, and does not need a tuning fork. Because the training and development is such that this is embedded in their mind, and they hear the composition as a whole in a special way, not from part to part. Sometimes reading a score gets in the way of trying to understand what the composition as a whole means. You want to get a conception of a *unit of idea*.

Now, in every branch of art, the same thing applies. Take a painting; take the work of Leonardo da Vinci, where he made a discovery, and he got away from this idea of rectilinear perspective. Look up here, at the mountains, for example, and you have a very slight haze or less haze. Now, consider at local points, what the texture looks like; go across one ridge to the next, and on the ground they will look quite similar in terms of texture. But when you see them from a perspective, say, from this hotel, the effective color changes. It's an effect of distance. So, Leonardo da Vinci changed the way in which he defined perspective for painting, in many ways. And when you look at some of his discoveries in draftsmanship, you are astonished by the profundity of genius expressed by what seems to be very simple things.

So, in art, the perfection of this sense of Classical princi-

ples of composition, which in a sense correspond to scientific principles: as for example, Leonardo da Vinci on vision—a genius on vision, which is a branch of physics. On the question of discovery of certain kinds of formations in wind formations: to represent that was powerful—and it corresponds precisely with scientific discovery in physical science, and in communicating ideas about man and nature, which involve processes which are larger than the individual.

For example, the *Mona Lisa*: Is she beginning to smile, or is she completing a smile? Which? It's a work of genius.

Is she beginning to smile? Or, was she smiling?

And this is true in all great art. The essential thing is the development of the mind to be able to see social processes, with the same fidelity that you think of a mathematical physical form of principle.

On tactics and strategy, organizing, and the Gauss example: Same thing, exactly the same thing! You're looking at the relevance of what you're doing to the process on which you're acting. I take a very famous British actor—he's a bad actor—Sir Laurence Olivier. And he was asked about what made him an actor in an interview, toward the long-overdue end of his life. He was a terrible actor; he had been trained, professionally, but he was a fraud! And they asked him, "Why, Sir Laurence, did you decide to become an actor?" He *glowed*! Look at me! Look at me!

This is not good acting. He became an actor to be admired on the stage as an object on the stage. A great Classical actor does *exactly* the opposite. The great Classical actor is trying to convey a historical fact, or something equivalent to a historical fact. Take *Hamlet* or the other tragedies which refer to legend in Shakespeare. Now these are societies, Hamlet's Denmark, or the Celtic societies, which like ancient Rome, were inherently rotten.

Now, some idiot would always say, "Well, what is the lesson of these plays? What's the lesson of *Julius Caesar*?" Well, the lesson is, there's nobody who's any damned good in the Rome of Julius Caesar! Why put a play on? Huh? *Lear*, they're all idiots! *Othello* is a portrayal of evil! *Hamlet*'s a portrayal of evil! They're all crooks, they're all murderers, they're all thugs! Superstitious fools!

Why portray it?

Because, as Schiller put it, the idea of a Classical drama is to affect the audience so that the people coming out of the theater are better people than those going in. The purpose of showing evil in Classical drama is to give people an insight



Courtesy of Norbert Brainin

The Amadeus Quartet (now disbanded). LaRouche's late friend Norbert Brainin is on the left. "A Classical string quartet is based essentially on Bachian conceptions of well-tempering," said LaRouche. "So, it's not vertical chords that define the string quartet. It is the developmental processes across the voices."

into what evil is, especially the kind of evil that leads an entire society to its act of self-destruction. You see it in *Othello* for example, Shakespeare's *Othello* is a perfect example of that.

So therefore, the function here—and tactics is the same: Rather than trying to produce an effect which makes you feel good because you were such a smart person, or look so beautiful on that day, wish to be admired, or simply wish to get out of there—that you took an individual action as being *my action*.

Now, in a real action, you're like the playwright in a Classical drama, like Schiller: What you're trying to do, is to get people to see something—something that is relevant, that is important for them to recognize. And you're trying to find out the best way of doing that. Now, when you walk away from an intervention of some kind, you look at yourself as if you were the character on a stage. You go into the balcony of the theater, and you look at yourself on stage, and say, "What was I doing there?" And that's the question of judgment. Because the tendency, the danger is often that you react to a situation. Let's take a case as it applies to military problems. You take wars like Iraq: totally unjustified. No excuse. The search for a war with Iran: no excuse. Are there problems? Yes, there are problems. But does the fact that a problem exists, justify going to war? Is war an appropriate act? Obviously, the Vietnam War was a terrible mistake, by the United States. Anybody who's had any brains would admit it.

Also in politics, in general, it's the same thing. Often a politician acts stupidly, because he says, he wants to "get ahead." And he will let that influence his decision, rather than



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Classical actor Robert Beltran (center) works with a LYM drama workshop in Pennsylvania, coaching a performance of Shakespeare's Julius Caesar. "As Schiller put it, the idea of a Classical drama is to affect the audience so that the people coming out of the theater are better people than those going in."

the effect on the country. So, often you get impulses to react to a situation, which are not justified, when you look at them from a longer perspective.

So that your tactical actions should be shaped as much as possible by a strategic outlook. For example, I constantly got these questions here—people asked me, "What President would you support in Mexico?" I said: "That's not my business. I don't know them that well, anyway. And as a political figure of the United States, I shouldn't interfere. What my job is, is to act in way which may influence the process here, so some people in Mexico themselves may make an improved decision. My job here, is to inform the processes of decision-making."

In the United States, I'm doing both: I'm doing the one; I'm also in there making trouble. And I get into a lot of trouble! As you may have heard.

But the appropriateness of the action, as a form of tactical action to a strategic purpose, such as going into the balcony of the theater and remembering yourself now on stage: Can you say, that the action you took was appropriate to a strategic end?

Taking a Risk for Principle

Q: Mr. LaRouche, thank you for coming here. I want to ask you some questions that I think are important for us here, even if it's not your business, what's next for Mexico? You

mentioned some years ago that there was a strong international interest in the destruction of Mexico. What's behind the 2006 election process? What do you recommend for us as teenagers in order to be prepared, and in order to know what we have to be aware of?

LaRouche: First of all, remember, I was in the middle of this back then, in 1982. It started with my concern about the Malvinas War, which I tried to prevent, and continued to work on that during the time the war was continuing. In that connection, I came to Mexico for a conference, Mexico City. And in the context of the meeting, I was invited to speak with the President of Mexico then, José López Portillo. So, he asked me what was going to happen to his country. He said, "What're they going to do to my country?" I said, "They intend to destroy it, beginning about September." And of course, they started in August.

So, I wrote a paper, a long paper, called *Operation Juárez*, which was published in English and Spanish on Aug. 2 of that year, which dealt with

the whole problem of the reorganization of the debt of the countries of South and Central America. The policy I proposed, which had been discussed earlier, in the process of writing this document, was accepted by the circles of López Portillo. But we were defeated. The actions taken by López Portillo and his associates were brilliant, and—and courageous. His reflection on this, which was done at a speech given at the United Nations General Assembly in October, which some of you, I think have seen—we have it on the website—and others should see, particularly on this question, because it summed up the situation, the issue of principle involved.

At the same time, I had intervened with, among others President Reagan, and then crafted a proposal for a new policy initiative by the United States with the Soviet Union. This was presented by President Reagan on March 23, 1983, and was turned down by the Soviets, despite the fact that I'd warned them that if the Soviet government rejected the President's offer, the Soviet system would fall in about five years. It began to fall in six.

So I mention these two examples, because it's typical in history. You do not win every battle. But you do not base what you do, on winning battles. You try not to make mistakes, but do not necessarily lose a battle because you made a mistake: Sometimes you had to go to the risk of losing a battle, for the sake of a longer principle. Because of what happened to the

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, I gained more influence internationally, so much so that leading forces in the United States set forth to destroy me, because of these two actions: my defense of Mexico against the foreign predators, and my proposal on what became known as the Strategic Defense Initiative. And they had reason to fear. I had, at that point, support from not only leading military and other circles in the United States, but leading military authorities in France, in Germany, in Italy, and other places. What I was doing was a real threat to the opposition, as in the case of the defense of Mexico. Looking back today, I say, "I did the right thing."

I was put into prison. They were going to kill me, but that was stopped. But because of the SDI, and the thing in Mexico—the fact that we *made* the fight to defend the sovereignty of Mexico, and also the sovereignty of the nations of the hemisphere—gives us an advantage that we can fight with honor, today, because we faced a battle that was forced upon us then, and set a precedent of which people today can be proud.

And that's about as good as you can do in history, in reality. You don't have to find a guaranteed victory. You have to have a sense of immortality: You have to think of what you're doing now, in terms of its effect on generations to come, and you have to say: Is your risk—like a soldier in battle—is your taking the risk justified? Is it necessary, even if it means possible defeat?

And that's what a Baby-Boomer can't do.

Science, Religion, Education—and Truth

Q: You talk about what's necessary to know the truth, as the strategic basis to resolve problems in general. Now what role does society play, does science play, and does religion play? Which of these are considered part of strategy in this search?

LaRouche: Well, obviously, most people who profess to be religious don't know much about it. At best they have a certain approximation of understanding. Most people, like religious people today, think generally of going to another world after death, which is a pagan superstition. You have to think of yourself properly in terms of your living in a universe. Your immortality lies *within* that universe, not some outside universe. Right-wing fanatics believe that God made a contract with them. The Creator was not bound by any contract. The Creator, if He's a Creator, has creative power. He has free will. You to say to the religious fanatic, "Watch out! This is not a dumb God you have! He may do something about you. So you better think about the rightness or wrongness of what you're doing."

Now, science and religion in the true sense, have no difference. Truth is not divided against itself. The one is the same as the other, when you understand this; that our knowledge of the universe shows that it's created, and it was created by a form of intelligence which we share. The part we understand the best, is science.

Q: I want to ask you a question on education. Education is a crucial basis for everything possible. When I go to school, are they really fooling me with what they're teaching me, or is this a basis for me to be able to discover things? How can you *really* get to the truth, to real knowledge, through education?

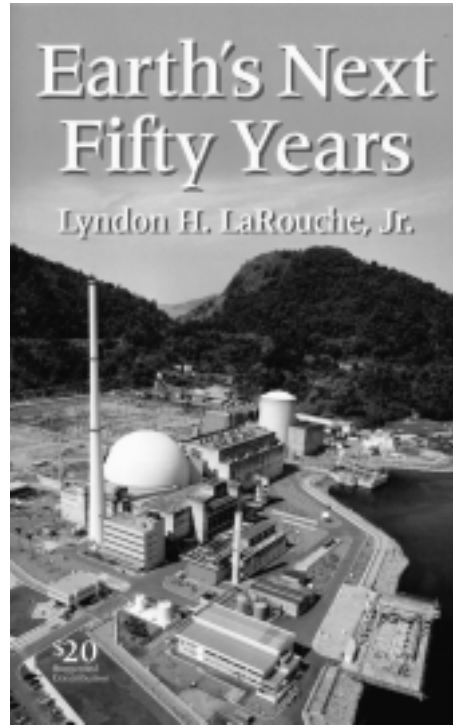
LaRouche: Well, the problem is that education today is largely defective. There are many people in the educational process who are very useful people. They have systemic problems, however. I'll give you an example from my experience with scientists who were associated with the Fusion Energy Foundation back in the 1970s and 1980s: That is, the scientists I worked with typified the leading scientists of the world at that time. On the questions of experimental science, that is, the science of physical experiment, they were very good. When they went to the blackboard to explain it mathematically, they became absurd.

The other part of the thing, was the division between what's called art and science. For reasons I've already given here, there is no difference between art and science, there's a difference in the subject of reference: One looks at the universe as a physical universe or a biological universe. When we look at art, we're looking at it as a social universe. The subject is the same. The difference is, in art, that the subject is also ourselves, our own social identity.

Individual Creativity and the Fourth Domain

Q: I have a question based on something of yours which surprised me. It's a footnote in the Spanish translation of "Man's Original Creations"; you said that Furtwängler was really excellent on a piece of Tchaikovsky (I can't remember which it was). One of the things that surprised was that it was Tchaikovsky, because from what I felt, what I've seen, what I think I understand well, is this idea that music works dynamically, not mechanically, for example in Bach. And from what I've studied on piano music in general, I've found Classical composers may present you something that breaks with what you've learned up to that point, and present an irony; they always resolve that irony, they take you to a better place. Even Chopin does this, which really impresses me a lot. But, what's the problem with the Romantics, how do they mess things up? At what point? Because, for example, when you hear these works, there are clearly elements which shows that they think, but what it is that spoils it all? What's the point at which Romantic works no longer function?

LaRouche: Hmm. Well, essentially that the Classical composer exists in the real world. The Romantic is providing entertainment—sometimes very close to sexual entertainment. Liszt is essentially a sexual fanatic with keyboard facility. No, as a matter of fact, Liszt was a protégé of Czerny, Carl Czerny. So Czerny brought the young Liszt as a young, talented boy to Beethoven. It was typical of Beethoven to give the following observation, into the face of Czerny: He said, "The young boy is very talented, but that criminal, Czerny,



The Russian-Ukrainian scientist Vladimir I. Vernadsky (left) developed the conception of the Noösphere—man's creative activity—as the third domain of geological action, beyond the abiotic and biotic. LaRouche has developed this idea further, extending it to the science of economics, notably in his March 2005 book, shown here.

LPAC

will ruin him.”

In the Classical composition, as in all science, you never do anything for effect. You do it for a purpose. You do it for a moral purpose, in service of truth, not for sexual exercises.

Q: I'd like to ask a question I've had for a long time, which is that the fourth power is a really provocative idea. If we understand for example, the way Vernadsky deals with the issue of abiotic and the biotic, which as you said, takes control of, and becomes a leading factor, and then after that the Noösphere, so we have three domains. At a certain point in reading what you've written, and hearing what you've said, I thought of the fourth domain as being that of the transmission of those ideas which the Noösphere generates, the domain of the human mind. To be part of that dynamic process of transmission of ideas, that's how I had understood the fourth domain.

Now, today, the only thing I could think of when you talked about the fourth domain was God, to just put it in a simple word, the guiding principle of all guiding principles. So, I don't know—I don't even know how to ask the question. It's completely provocative. How do you know this?

LaRouche: Fun! Good! Okay, it really is fairly simple, in the sense, it's elementary. But, elementary is not necessarily simple.

It's simple in the sense, that there's a very clear answer, a single answer. Getting to understand the answer, is not so simple. Not an uncommon problem in scientific work. There was a sense in the question, a point of dissonance that sud-

denly pops in, which may reflect what troubled him: You see, when you talk about the fourth principle, and you go to an ontological idea of identifying an object, the Creator as a object, it creates a certain ontological problem, which must be avoided. Because, in all these things, you must decide what it is you're talking about.

What the effect is, is the action of this fourth principle, this fourth domain, which I describe as a domain. And when you try to change that from domain to personality, you've got a problem. You're failing to distinguish the difference between the footprints and the person that makes them. The domain is a pattern of footprints; it is not the ontological personality which leaves the footprints.

What's the ontology: You have to look at it from the standpoint as I pose it, as *physical geometry*. How is the universe organized? Let me try to get through the complications of understanding which may arise in the following way. All right, we start with the simplest aspect of the universe, the abiotic Earth. Now, that has a certain geometry. You say, "Is that the geometry of the universe?" No. Because once you introduce the fact that *life* is a universal physical principle, now you have to change your geometry. Because the principle of life is expressed as a difference in geometry of processes, from simply abiotic processes. When you put in the question of human creative behavior, suddenly you're no longer in a universe which is *only* a combination of non-living and living processes. You're in a different physical geometry.

Now, you get to the next stage. Now you consider, *what is causing this change in the geometry of the universe?* The

change in geometry is being caused, in this case, by human individual creative behavior. Now therefore, what is the controlling geometry which causes the creative behavior of the human individual to give this addition shape to the universe? That's why I call it a fourth domain, because it represents a geometry, a different geometry, than merely an abiotic, or biotic domain. And this admittedly, is a problem which is not understood. To me, it's a simple thing, but getting to see this simple thing is not so easy.

This has troubled all kinds of people up to modern times, again, and again, and again. In the course of my life, I have made a few important original discoveries, and this is one of them.

Discovery, Irony, and the Principles of Government

Q: What is the principle for being able to discern and detect a beautiful action from a non-beautiful action?

LaRouche: Mm-hmm. Ah! Well, if you're a human being, and you like humanity, and you want to make the life of human beings in general better, anything that really does that in some necessary way, is beautiful. Especially something that is a discovery, a true discovery of principle: Any true discovery of principle that solves problems for humanity, which are otherwise unsolved in that locale, is beautiful.

What is also beautiful: You have children, then some fussy old adult comes along and says, "Well, what are you gonna be when you grow up?" Today, most adults are afraid to ask that question. But, in former times, you would get some child who would spontaneously respond to a question they had not anticipated, and they'd say, "Well, I'm going to be this, and I'm going to do this because it will have this kind of result. And that will be my purpose in life." And when you find a child, just a little child, who in a childish voice, in a childish way, expresses this great idea of humanity in that way, it's very nice.

Q: I'm very bad at music. I'm not rigorous with an instrument. I'm trying to develop my voice. My question has a relationship to the question of leadership involving musical composition, because sometimes, one can't inspire others, or it generates vicious relationships. So how do you confront that, to involve people in a different kind of composition?

LaRouche: The key to creativity is called classical irony. It is closely related to a good sense of humor. In a typical situation, you find that people are saying silly things, but they're discussing an important problem. And the conversation gets worse and worse and worse, and you have an insight which causes everybody to laugh at the way they're behaving. That is an essential example of the principle of insight. It's irony.

For example, take the case of Shelley. Shelley was in Egypt, on a visit, and he had to write a poem, as an assignment of that group of people. So he quickly composed a poem called *Ozymandias*. And you should read it, think about it.

Think of it in those terms. This was done in a very short period of time, in a situation where he was very much concerned about some things, and this funny poem *Ozymandias* expresses an intervention which has come down through the ages as something that many people have laughed at, because of the insight it shows. So it's that same principle—the principle of irony—applied to any medium of communication, that is classical irony.

Q: In your writing, "What Is God That Man Is Made in His Image?" you say that, thanks to the 15th-Century Renaissance, the population density increased as a result of the first nation-state being founded in France, after Joan of Arc. My question is why, if it was possible for a population to grow in Europe because of the existence of a nation-state, why in a nation where you have the greatest population density in the world, throughout their entire history, they lived under monarchies, and they lived in extreme poverty. So how can you rely on the nation-state under these circumstances as a principle? What is it that allows you to say that the nation-state is an actual principle?

Second question: Thomas Paine, who wrote *Common Sense*, the pamphlet that led to the War of Independence in the United States, also wrote a book called *The Age of Reason*, where he says the Bible is a fraud, because the writings of the Old and New Testament are a fraud. He is very ironic and he actually makes fun of it; he says that scientifically, the Bible is false.

LaRouche: On Paine, it's simple. Paine came out of this Irish movement, where Franklin picked him up. He was employed by Benjamin Franklin as a propagandist of the American Revolutionary War. Many of the people who were inspired by the American Revolution were driven into a kind of moral decadence by the effects of the French Revolution. For example, Thomas Jefferson became corrupted as a result of this. He had a situation where the President, George Washington, was almost isolated, except for Alexander Hamilton, in terms of leadership in the Presidency of that period. The mother of John Quincy Adams became really a menace! John Adams became disoriented; he became pro-British. He took repressive measures against the American people, or part of them.

Remember, you have to know that the French Revolution was organized by London. It was organized by the Freemasonic societies in London, working with the British East India Company. From July 1789 to 1815, Continental Europe was being destroyed by revolutions and wars. The United States, which had been a great influence in Europe before July 14, 1789, became corrupt, and people like Jefferson who had been heroes while Franklin lived, became corrupted by these circumstances. And the British were able to take over much of the United States, as a result of this, from 1812-1814 on. The United States was restored by Lincoln's victory in the Civil War, at which point there was an upturn. But Europe, as such, has been corrupted since the time of the death of

Louis XI in France. You have the case of the Habsburgs, who were responsible in Spain for organizing religious war that continued to 1648. The renewal of European civilization began with the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648, which put an end to religious warfare.

Then, the Treaty of Westphalia was largely the work, in negotiation, of Cardinal Mazarin, who had been sent to France by the Pope, and Mazarin's protégé, who organized French science and the French economy at the time, Jean Baptiste Colbert. Probably the highest rate of scientific progress in Europe until the present day occurred under Jean Baptiste Colbert in France. This was the period of Leibniz, and the friends of Leibniz, the circles of Leibniz, and Pierre de Fermat, and that crowd.

Then, you have, again, the religious wars. You have various wars organized by the Anglo-Dutch Liberal forces. You have the rise of the Dutch East India Company. You had the evolution of the British East India Company, which was an empire which dominated Europe from 1763 until almost the present time. The most important enemy of civilization in terms of power is the international circle of bankers centered on London to the present day.

The problem is the corruption of the people. You see it now! The Baby Boomer generation is an example of the effects of corruption on the children of people who fought in World War II. You have to know those times. I lived through those times. I came back from military service at the end of the war. I'd been under Franklin Roosevelt then. I came back from Asia in the Spring of 1946, and it was a different society. We still had a good economic policy, in general, but we joined with the British in conducting repressive wars against the nations of the so-called developing sector. We adopted a policy of preventive nuclear war which dominated the world until 1989, recently. They transformed the children of my generation into Baby Boomers, by a systematic campaign of corruption, which was organized from the time they were *born*, by a program modelled upon the same corruption—it was called sophistry—which induced Athens to destroy itself in the Peloponnesian War.

Civilization is not measured in merely abstract forms. There are systematic principles of government, and these are valid. But government is not done by abstractions. Government and leadership in society are done by living human beings, and if you have corrupted human beings in government, you're going to have a corrupted society. There is no simple mathematical formula for this. Some of us have to realize, that we have to take personal responsibility for ensuring that the principles of good government are preserved.

Sometimes you have to defend government physically. You have to defend good government physically, when it is threatened. But the basic thing to prevent getting to that point, is providing leadership, which prevents that condition from arising. You have no weapons. You're not fighting, but you have minds. You're part of this nation, you're part of the

youth of this nation. You have the privilege of what you are, and what you can accomplish. Your weapons are the weapons of developing the strength of the nation, the moral strength of the nation, by trying to lift the people up to a higher conception of themselves, to induce the people of Mexico to make better people of themselves.

Q: This is comment more than a question. I wanted to just share a few words with you. I just had the honor of meeting the movement of Lyndon LaRouche Friday, hearing the symposium at my [inaud.]. I didn't know anything about the movement you represent. I've seen a lot of [inaud.], and I've become stronger. So, I've written down something with a certain purpose, so I want to share this with you. Let us not allow this valuable presentation by Lyndon LaRouche, to stay only in this room. I'm sure that all of us who are here, who are very grateful. I'm from Mexico City and I installed myself here, and retain communications, so we can continue and expand what is being presented here, today. That is, in fact, the idea of your movement. Therefore, I'd like to ask your organizing committee to be part of this organizing committee to produce a transcript of everything from here. I hope we will all allow the seed that LaRouche has planted today to grow and to have results, even though you may feel you have to motivate a sense of will and immortality in people, when the difference between our hopes and dreams in search of the common good of all humanity, shall be carried forward.

Music As a Source of Happiness

Q: I'm really sorry to lower the level of discussion here, with what is perhaps a very reductionist question. I'm wondering about the way scientific questions are addressed, and what is the best way to address the issue of music in particular—given that there is a real decadence in the way we've been educated. We haven't been truly elevated to a proper way to understand phenomena.

So, my question is regarding music: Is it sufficient to return to the original discoveries, or is it necessary to read Socrates to help us give birth to new meaning? For example, Professor Brainin is no longer around. How can I, with my problems, find an understanding about the idea in music? Because in the music conservatories, they teach music in a really mechanistic way. And I can't perceive of a way, of how you can find an idea in this musical score itself. So I want to ask you if it's necessary for someone to help us, and if so, how do we go about doing that?

LaRouche: There's one exercise I recommended particularly, which is key for this, which I've used often, and which you can deal with. And you may therefore assist other people in the process of dealing with it. One of the key works, crucial works in defining all Classical music, is a work which was done by Bach, for Friedrich der Grosse, Frederick the Great, called *The Musical Offering*. Now, if you trace the history and



EIRNS/Sergio Oswaldo Barbosa García

The LYM chorus performs at the Monterrey event with LaRouche on April 1. "We find that when our young people become involved in . . . regular, consistent vocal work, there's an emerging comprehension of what we're really doing. Not just simply to repeat something, but to do it better, to have deeper insight."

the impact of *The Musical Offering*, throughout the history of composition, through Brahms, you'll find that there's constantly a dialogue going on with Bach and his successors. So you had a revolution, in the case of Mozart responding to Bach, on the basis of an inspiration by Haydn, in which *The Musical Offering* was key. The six quartets all reflect this idea of the Lydian mode and its implications.

Then, you have the same thing in Beethoven. A great number of the Beethoven piano sonatas are all based on the same thing: Bach—Beethoven was a complete student of Bach. Mozart had been influenced, as Haydn had, by Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach, but then he became acquainted with the direct work of Bach, about 1781-82, and made revolutions in music, as a result. He became a composer of fugues, many of which are lost, but he was a prolific composer of fugues. Beethoven used the same material. He did a summation of this in the *Opus 132*, which is a perfect example of this. This is what inspired Felix Mendelssohn. This in turn was what inspired Schumann. This is what inspired Brahms. And all the way through, there is a constant dialogue among Bach and these other composers. They're all working on the same problem, the same objective, and responding to what one another has done.

Perhaps, as you know, for example, you have a passage in the Andante of the Third Movement, a transitional passage, which then becomes the basis, on which Brahms composed his Fourth Symphony. It's the same thing. So therefore, the difference between today and then, is this dialogue among composers. It's like a community of people talking and working with each other.

With the introduction of Romanticism, Modernism, Post-Modernism, and whatnot, this continuity was broken. Take

for example, today, one of the leading relatively young performers at the keyboard, Andras Schiff, who is now doing his recording of a Beethoven cycle. Schiff's method, and you can hear it from his keyboard performances, is based heavily on a strict discipline in Bach. He eliminates completely this false interpretation of music, which you find in bad interpretations of Chopin as an influence, where they tried to romanticize Chopin, who was a Classical composer, not a Romantic.

So, the key thing here on music in general, is the dialogue. There are creative problems of a scientific nature, which arise in music, which are best typified by the Bachian tradition of the treatment of the Lydian mode. So rather than trying to say what is the method they use, to compose, to

work, the trick is to become an integral part in oneself, a part of the dialogue with them. There are certain subjects in music which are musical subjects, which are of human relevance for today. Modern musical education and practice, with few exceptions, has lost contact with that. People try to perform these works, but you tell them, they are trying to speak in a strange language whose meanings they don't understand.

The best access to this, in general, is, however, from the vocal standpoint. What you were going through here, today [referring to choral warm-up exercises before the meeting], the question of the shading, of the tempering, from Bach and similar kinds of work, and choral work. We've used, often, the *Jesu, meine Freude* of Bach as a key training, because it has some interesting problems. It's the best of it for that purpose.

We find that when our young people become involved in this, as they are in Europe and in the United States, for example, there's an emerging comprehension of what we're really doing, which is associated with *regular, consistent work on vocal work*. Not just simply to repeat something, but to do it better, to have deeper insight. It works! It's a wonderful world to live in. We've wonderful geniuses as friends, who can come to life at the keyboard, in music. It's a source of happiness.

Building Nation States Without the Oligarchy

Q: I've been with the movement for about six months. We have objective proposals for infrastructure, and nuclear energy, the ideas that should be carried out to be able to build a future, which, as you've mentioned, right now, we have no future. So my question is, what do you think is the most efficient way to make the movement's plans also be more efficient, because we don't have a lot of time to wait for this



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How do we carry out our plans for infrastructure and nuclear energy development? We don't have a lot of time to wait—right now we have no future, a youth asked. Here, the Laguna Verde nuclear plant in Mexico. This was the only unit built, although there were plans for a fleet of Mexican nuclear plants in the 1970s.

to come about. And no one is more concerned about this than we here, because this is *our* future we're talking about? And how big should the LYM be?

LaRouche: Well, as big as you can find people who are qualified to be members of it. It's that simple. Do the best you can.

But you have to be objective about this problem. Mexico does not have sovereignty at present. You can not expect Mexico's sovereignty to come back to it so easily, after all these decades. We have international responsibility. As I've said before—let me emphasize again in this connection: I take a strategic view of this question. As I said the other day, the nations of the Americas are very special in the world. Because there were some parts of the population, as in Peru or Mexico where, shall we say, the biological stock of the population, was here before the Spanish arrived. But then, the best of the Europeans—apart from a few unwanted characters, who tried to turn the farmers into peons—most people who came from Europe, to North America, Central America, South America, came not so much to get away from Europe, but to get out of the reach of the European oligarchy. And Europe, still to this day, is culturally contaminated by the influence of the oligarchic state of mind.

Now, our idea was to build, in the Americas, nation-states, which realize the objectives of European civilization, the objectives of the 15th-Century Renaissance, without the oligarchy. The idea of the leaders of this, was that we would then transform Europe by our influence and example. Because of the French Revolution, the Napoleonic Wars, and similar things, Europe has never realized the objective. Their culture is defective, defective in this very strong influence of oligarchy. The worst problems we have with the Americas are from the influence of European oligarchism in various parts of the Americas.

The case in Mexico, of Juárez is exemplary, because he represented—biologically and in every other way—a typical Mexican, and a hero of the struggle for liberty. And despite all the other problems and so forth that happened here, largely because of French and other influence, nonetheless in the 1930s, there emerged a sovereign Mexican state, a republic of some solidity. It still existed here in 1982, with all the imperfections, all the problems.

Now, what we've always struggled for, those of us who understood this better, is we understood that the states of the Americas had a *natural affinity*, because we have a common heritage from this modern European civilization: the idea of creating nation-states which are not ruled by oligarchs, with constitutions which are based on the development of all of the people. Even when this was not practiced, *the idea of this* was there.

Now, at this time, we've come to a great crisis in this civilization. Now we see emerging, after nearly 40 years of various kinds of problems, a movement toward cooperation among the nation-states of the Americas, coming from the tip, South-North. It's easy to make a list of all the imperfections in the cooperation among these states, but the idea that fragmentation is disaster, prevails. [Brazilian President] Lula, whatever he thinks, knows that he has to cooperate with [Argentine President] Kirchner. You have an imperfect development in Chile, but it's certainly getting rid of fascism—that's good. There's a difficult situation in Bolivia, and we have problems in Peru; they create a coup there. There are problems in Colombia. You have a situation in Venezuela, which is very complicated and very interesting. But you have this drive in South America toward cooperation.

Mexico is very important in this cooperation, from south of the Rio Grande to the tip of South America. *Mexico is a very important part of that.* The United States is implicitly an important part of that.

Therefore, I'm concerned about global things. I've had ideas for Europe and so forth, all these things. *But:* Respecting the Americas, I understand the responsibility of the United States to help these states of South and Central America *to break the bonds of imprisonment.* But you can not free a slave who does not want to be free. And therefore, even though the power in Mexico or these other states to free themselves, is limited, the fact that they do not want to be slaves, and have a clear spirit of defending their nations, means we have people who *do not want to be slaves.* And people who do not wish to be slaves, given the opportunity, will free themselves.

So, what Mexico can do is limited by circumstances: But if the *spirit of Mexico demands freedom*, then the first presentation of such an opportunity will be a success.

Fighting the Cause of Evil

Q: Next week, it's going to be one month since a very terrible murder happened here in Monterrey, by a youth, an adolescent, who stabbed a seven-year-old boy and decapi-

tated a three-year-old. There's a whole terrible story behind this. I knew these kids, the girl involved; I studied with her. So the question is to us, in the LaRouche Youth Movement: I want to try to understand what happened. It seems extremely evil, it's really ugly. I don't know what idea I should have about this, because I just don't understand it! These are kids of my age, they're just children. So that's my question.

LaRouche: Well, what you are describing, as offhand, sounds like evil. You can't always go by the surface events, as you reported them. But you could quickly develop a sense of the probable pattern of the crime. In other words, you can define lines of investigation, both criminal investigation, and for trying to diagnose the phenomenon.

Now, this kind of thing has a Satanic quality. Because, the quality that you described—you see, murder is a simple thing; but when you have murder with mutilation of symbolic implications, then you may be dealing with something Satanic. You may be dealing with drug use also, which may induce certain states.

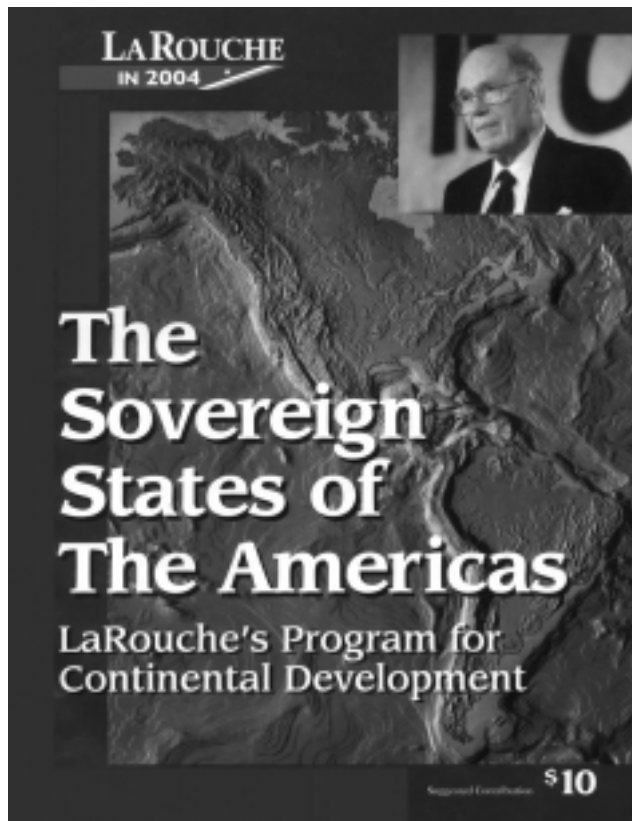
But the key thing is to understand—looking at this, that's only an hypothesis. If I were investigating a case like that, these are the first things that would come to my mind. This is not an ordinary homicide. It's a killing of children. So therefore, the killing of children itself has significance. And then the characteristic of the crime is important.

There is a significant spread of Satanic cults, which sometimes overlaps the drug traffic, and sometimes not. See, the kind of border drug traffic here, is one of the first things I would keep in mind on this, because it has effects: You may produce a certain type of personality, promote it.

I don't think I can give you a conclusion beyond that, but except you have to be able to think about what this means, what this means in terms of the lack of organization of society, what can go wrong. And look at something more general: the sacredness of human life. The sacredness of the life of children. In a healthy society, we look at children as the future of society. The parents, first of all, and the grandparents even more strongly. And therefore, when this happens, the reaction is "Children! Children!" And it indicates a breakdown somewhere.

I can't give you the answer, because I don't know enough of the facts. But the questions I would ask is, is this an isolated act, or an aberration? Or is it a product of a condition which tends to promote things like this, which may not be directly related to the act itself, but enter into it?

I would say that the thing that bothers me in this kind of thing, or, shall we say, heightens my concern is: We have a border crisis. The border crisis is caused by the impoverishment of Mexico, and the use of this area, of these states in Northern Mexico, as roads of transit. And I also know that, we've got in various parts of the world, including in the Americas, you have people with one degree or another of professional killing capability. You have a weakening of government; you have a tendency for the formation of gangs; and in



LaRouche in 2004

A LaRouche in 2004 Presidential campaign pamphlet. "The nations of the Americas are very special in the world," LaRouche said. "Most people who came from Europe, to North America, Central America, South America, came not so much to get away from Europe, but to get out of the reach of the European oligarchy. And Europe, still to this day, is culturally contaminated by the influence of the oligarchic state of mind."

the recent experience of the world, as you see in the case of Colombia, some of these gangs are extraordinarily capable in military capabilities. They create an environment of a government within government, governing a territory in which this kind of thing, or things like this are more likely to happen.

So, my generic answer therefore is, taking such things into consideration, I think that solving this border question between the United States and Mexico, is extremely important. We have to have the pacification of this area. We have to have pacification, in order to make it possible to have economic development. We need economic development in order to have pacification. So, it's a sophisticated question, in which I can give no more definite answers than that. But I think, if you think about it that way, and say we're in a war to save civilization, so first fight war, to try to make sure things like this don't happen.

Develop Your Intellectual Capabilities!

Q: This is a question, this is a hypothesis, and an analysis, maybe a generational analysis, because I realize we always

talk about the fears that were induced in the Baby Boomer generation. But I think that I, too, have fears as a result of the influence of my mother and my father. I don't know if there's a real truthful fear of immortality that gets in the way of understanding that the LYM is doing things of real importance, due to what Lyndon LaRouche has done over the last year. There's something that's a brake on the impulse we have. How do you resolve this problem of fear confronting us in the inherited generational problem?

LaRouche: You know, when you come from a generation that went to war, a big war, the question has a different ring to it. Fear of this type comes from a lack of sense of immortality. I mean, if you know that you're doing something for society, and you think it's important enough to take the risk of being killed for it, the effect of the aversive circumstances doesn't go away, but you don't get flight forward or cowardice. I don't know anybody but a psychotic who doesn't tend to get frightened under acutely aversive circumstances. But the question is, how do you cope with it? And so, don't try to find a place where there is no fear. That is dangerous. To seek freedom from fear—fear if it's not under-controlled, is a very valuable emotion. It helps you. It helps you do the right thing, as long as you don't panic. And the other thing is to develop capability; if you're confident of your development, your capability—and the essential capability is largely intellectual.

For example, the LYM in California is now getting close to seven, eight years old. Some of the youth members of some years ago are now elected officials of various parts of the Democratic Party. Some of them have leading scientific capabilities that have emerged over this period. They are influential in the society around them. It's good. And that's the other side: Development of capabilities, no fear of fear itself, and no tendency to fly forward into fear. You can always lose your life; it can happen tomorrow by accident. So live every day as if it were the last one.

Q: My question is one of curiosity. I'm a member from the LaRouche Youth Movement of Mexico. If you have a principle of action which you represent with a machine-tool, and if you have this same principle present in musical instruments in the form of the human singing voice, will we in the future be able to have some other instruments created by this action, based on the same principle, but creating different instruments, or perhaps different than string quartets? Or is there some limit in this idea of machine-tools which you build for music?

LaRouche: Essentially, you know, music comes from the human singing voice, and all decent musical instruments are reflections of the principle of the human singing voice. Now, unless you invent a different design of human being. . . . There have been some attempts to broaden the variety of human beings and other things. I don't know any I'd recommend.

LaRouche 1981 Proposal

Growth Approach Is Key To Immigration Law

On April 13, 1981, as Mexico and the United States were preparing for the second summit meeting between Presidents José López Portillo and Ronald Reagan, the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC), founded by Lyndon LaRouche, issued a statement on immigration, under the title: "No Migrant Law Will Work Without a Growth Approach."

The U.S. Senate was debating immigration policy at that time, with two contending bills at the center of the figure.

One, submitted by New Mexico Senator, and Reagan ally, Harrison Schmitt (R-N.M.), entitled the "United States-Mexico Good Neighbor Act of 1981," called for immigration to be addressed from the standpoint of "strong economic and political cooperation between the United States and Mexico [which] will benefit not only the people of these countries, but will also help to eliminate Western Hemispheric tensions." It explicitly ruled out "attempts to seal our vast border with Mexico to the flow of migrants" as a policy "doomed to failure."

The opposing bill, the "Immigration and National Security Act of 1981," was submitted by Sen. Walter Huddleston (D-Ky.), and it argued that the United States could no longer continue its historic policy of welcoming immigrants, because of "resource shortages" and limitations—a bill drafted in close consultation with the hard core of the Malthusian genocide lobby: Zero Population Growth, and William Paddock's Environmental Fund and Federation for American Immigration Reform (FAIR).

Although the adoption of such lunacies as North America Free Trade Agreement has created situations in both the United States and Mexico, which are now far, far worse than the problems of 1981, the NDPC policy statement of 1981 is highly relevant to the debate taking place in the U.S. Congress today. It began:

. . . This long-standing bone of contention between the United States and Mexico actually offers the opportunity to take a long step in the direction of establishing an overall positive bilateral relationship with our neighbor to the south, which—centered on cooperation for the rapid, high-technology industrialization of both countries—can serve as a model for North-South relations as a whole. . . .

At the heart of the immigration issue is nothing less than the constitutional purpose for which our nation was founded.

As established by our Founding Fathers in the Constitution, America was created as a temple of liberty committed to the continuous industrial progress of its people. We not only welcomed the world's "tired, poor and hungry" to American shores; we quickly absorbed them into the mainstream of our booming economy, an economy in which they in turn helped develop through their applied skills.

There isn't an American today who isn't the descendent of an immigrant from one country or another. This "melting pot" approach—premised on a constantly growing economy—is the American way. . . ."

The policy statement then takes up the specifics of the contending Schmitt and Huddleston bills, the first of which upholds that American tradition, while the second, which maintains, in the NDPC's characterization, that "the Era of Progress is over for America, and that we have to tighten our belts and adjust to British-style economic contraction." The Huddleston bill," the NDPC noted, would implement the genocidal "Paddock Plan" which Lyndon LaRouche brought to national attention in 1976, when he denounced as genocide, on national television, Paddock's call for Mexico's population to be cut in half by the end of the century, which is further detailed in the statement. It continues:

[W]here the Schmitt bill falls short is on the point of the necessary framework of joint industrialization, which is the *sine qua non* of an immigration policy which does not encourage a fight for too few jobs. In a word, in the absence of an economic boom on *both* sides of the border, an immigration policy acceptable to both the United States and Mexico, simply cannot be devised. That the Schmitt bill does not contemplate such a context of economic growth is evident, when it states that "the vast majority of jobs that will be taken by Mexicans are in the agricultural and service industries"—precisely the degrading stoop-labor jobs that would be rapidly eliminated under conditions of industrial expansion. . . .

The NPDC therefore endorses the Schmitt bill, while proposing its amendment on the following two points:

- Premise the entire immigration policy on establishing economic accords with Mexico around the idea of trading oil for technology, measures which will guarantee economic boom conditions on both sides of the border; and
- Increase the funding for border law-enforcement activities against arms and drug smuggling.

Under such conditions the United States can safely open the border to virtually unlimited flows of Mexican workers, who would be absorbed into an expanding high-technology industrial sector in the United States, since this sector would quickly become labor-short. This, combined with the necessary adoption of minimum wage and basic social security benefits for the migrant labor, will guarantee both the foreigners' well-being, as well as protect the jobs and labor rights of

American workers. Encouraging the capital-intensive development of Mexico will also guarantee that Mexicans have attractive jobs to return home to, once they have acquired adequate skill levels in the U.S. . . .

Restating our proposals for immigration policy in summary form, the NDPC believes Congress should:

1. Establish a bilateral, oil-for-technology economic accord with the Mexican government. Use this as the bedrock on which to build an industrial boom on both sides of the border. Reject the "North American Common Market" and similar schemes [i.e., today's NAFTA—ed.] as unworkable.
2. Grant two- to three-year work visas to Mexicans who wish to work in the U.S. and their families. Guest workers will be allowed to work in any geographic area or industry they desire, but an emphasis will be placed on absorbing them in higher-technology sectors, in an effort to rapidly upgrade their skill levels.
3. The best protection of American workers' jobs is to vastly expand the demand for skilled labor—which will result from the proposed oil-for-technology accord. An interim quota system can be established if necessary . . . but with first-year quotas set in the 1.5 to 2 million range. Beyond that, the border can and should be virtually open.
4. Minimum wage guarantees and all federal educational and welfare services will be provided to all foreign workers.
5. Expand Mexican consular services within the United States to help protect the labor and human rights of Mexican guest workers.
6. Reject employer sanctions and the proposed national I.D. card, as measures that are discriminatory and endanger our democratic system.
7. As the new system takes hold, normalize the status of foreign workers—both documented and undocumented—currently in the United States.
8. Significantly increase the funding for the border patrol and other law enforcement agencies, in order to crack down on the illegal flow of arms and drugs across our border with Mexico. Expand cooperation with the Mexican government in this regard.

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‘OUT OF THE BUSHES, INTO THE FUTURE’

LYM’s Rogers Campaigns For Texas Democratic Chair

by Harley Schlanger

Lakesha Rogers, a member of the LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) from Houston, announced on March 28 that she will be a candidate for Texas Democratic Party Chair. Rogers, a Democratic Party activist who is a former member of the Harris County Democratic Party Executive Committee, said the primary focus of her campaign will be to recruit youth to the Party.

“I’m running,” she said, “because we Democrats have to take the state back. To do this, we are going to have to make a serious effort to bring young people into politics, to give them a voice in the Party, give them responsibility in shaping the future.”

A key to this, she added, is to engage in a vigorous debate around a platform. “The Cheney-Bush Administration has trampled on our Constitution, whether in the lies, corruption, and general incompetence involved in its pursuit and handling of the Iraq war, or its malign negligence exemplified in its handling of hurricanes Katrina and Rita, the collapse of manufacturing and infrastructure, and the rip-off of seniors with its phony prescription drug bill.”

She called on Texas Democrats to join her in taking the platform debate out of the inner sanctums of the Party—where it has been controlled by the money-wielding fascist Felix Rohatyn, who rages against the tradition of Franklin Roosevelt—and into the workplaces, campuses, and neighborhoods, where Democratic voters have been neglected. “We need to do what Franklin Delano Roosevelt did,” she added. “We need to bring the ‘forgotten men and women’ into the discussion, take the Party back from the pundits and pollsters, and the endless pursuit of money. We are not losing elections due to the lack of money, but the lack of principled ideas.”

Rejuvenate the Party—With Youth!

She pledged that her campaign will bring in new voters, by involving them in a serious platform debate on how to serve the general welfare. “I will not limit my campaign to speaking to the delegates to the convention, but will demonstrate how we can bring new voters into the Party. I will emphasize the principles put forward by economist Lyndon LaRouche in his ‘Prolegomena for a Party Platform: Franklin Roosevelt’s Legacy.’ For Texas, this means a campaign for water, power, and transportation infrastructure, so we can create decent jobs the way FDR did to get us out of the Depression. By mobilizing the energy and creativity of youth behind these principles, we can virtually guarantee a landslide victory in the mid-term elections this November.”

She called on Texas Democrats to join with her to get Texas “Out of the Bushes and into the Future.”

This is not merely a slogan, she said, though it was picked up immediately as a rallying cry for LYM members throughout the country. “We intend to make this a reality. I come from a generation which was given no future by its Baby Boomer parents. The Boomer generation now runs most political institutions in this country. As a generation, it has proven to be unable to reflect self-consciously on its failure to provide serious adult leadership.

“We are taking our cue from Lyndon LaRouche, who has called on us to drive the fascists out of both political parties. If we do our job in the Democratic Party, to rid our Party of the anti-FDR influence of banker Felix Rohatyn and his pro-free trade, pro-globalization allies, then the Democrats will be able to win a landslide victory this coming November.”

Her announcement has triggered an excited response from around the country, both from young people, and from senior

Democrats from Texas to Washington, D.C. The lack of serious young political activists has been a notable feature in recent American politics. LYM members who are elected officials in Democratic Party organizations in California are a cause of wonder among the older members, who have asked them for advice in recruiting young people. The idea of a candidate for Texas Democratic Chair who is under 30 years old, and committed to swelling the ranks of vigorous, savvy young people in the party, has generated both enthusiasm and anxiety among stodgy party stalwarts, many of whom have become encrusted, cynical administrators.

Making Texas 'Blue'

It was not that long ago that Texas was a Democratic state, with elected officials such as Sen. Ralph Yarborough, House Speaker Jim Wright, and U.S. Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez. These were Democrats who fought hard for economic growth and social justice, who took on the corporate cartels and the lackeys of special interests with a unique zest. In the 1980s and 1990s, Texas Democrats split, with a radical, anti-growth "environmentalist" wing emerging to battle against an increasingly free-trade-oriented gang of "moderate" Democrats. These latter types took over the state party in the mid-1990s. Not surprisingly, Texas went Republican, with Texas GOPers—such as the windbag Sen. Phil Gramm, the indicted, resigning Rep. Tom DeLay, and former Gov. George W. Bush—moving into positions of leadership nationally.

The Rogers candidacy represents an opportunity for Texas Democrats to reclaim the state. In her first public response to a Democratic questionnaire, she offered a breath of fresh air, by emphasizing that the most important responsibility of a party leader is to inspire party regulars. (See below for her answers to two of the questions.)

In less than a week, Rogers has received numerous invitations to campaign throughout the state, including from one of her three opponents, Charlie Urbina-Jones, who invited her to join him in appearances in south and west Texas.

'Every Texan a Democrat!'

The following are answers to two questions posed to candidates for Texas Democratic Party Chair, which are posted on a website run by activists, called South Texas Chisme (www.stxc.blogspot.com). Rogers' answers appear on the website with those of her opponents.

Question 1: What is your vision for the Democratic Party of Texas?

Rogers: My vision is to lead Democrats in taking back



EIRNS/Michael Maddi

LaRouche Youth Movement member Lakesha Rogers has announced her candidacy for Texas Democratic Party Chair. Rogers, a former member of the Harris County (Houston) Democratic Party Executive Committee, pledged that her campaign will bring in young voters, by involving them in a serious platform debate on how to serve the general welfare.

Texas. If we address the burning issues and needs of all the citizens of Texas, such as adequate health care, real quality education, modern rail, advanced energy sources, and real productive jobs, I foresee *every Texan a Democrat!* I also envision the recruitment of young adults to the policy shaping of the party, encouraging people in their twenties into positions of leadership. We must do as Franklin Roosevelt did, reach out to those in the lower 80% of family income brackets. . . . We must engage in the discussion of principled ideas, rather than "hot button" issues, when shaping a party platform. I am prepared to take Texas "Out of the Bushes and into the Future."

Question 4: List your campaign experience, and describe how you would apply the experience as state party chair?

Rogers: At twenty-nine years old, I have for the past ten years fought to develop a mass outreach in the Democratic Party. I have organized university campaign drives and forum discussions. I participated in organizing a victory for (Houston) Mayor Lee Brown. I have three years experience as a member of the Harris County (Houston) Executive Committee. I have hit the pavement day in, and day out, as a leader of the most potent political force in the nation, the LaRouche Youth Movement, in the fight to bring down the infamous "Hammer" Tom DeLay.* . . . I have been at the center of the fight to bring down Dick Cheney and the entire neo-con apparatus.

*Five days after Rogers announced her candidacy, former Speaker of the House, the disgraced Tom DeLay, announced his resignation from Congress.

Will Cheney Be Booted Out in Time?

by Jeffrey Steinberg

On April 5, Special Prosecutor Patrick Fitzgerald, who is investigating the Valerie Plame leak, filed court papers in the Lewis Libby prosecution. In those papers, Fitzgerald revealed that, during his grand jury testimony, Libby, the former chief of staff and chief national security aide to Vice President Dick Cheney, reported that he had been ordered by *Cheney* to leak the contents of a classified National Intelligence Estimate (NIE) on Iraq's weapons of mass destruction program, to *New York Times* journalist Judith Miller in July 2003. Cheney told Libby that the NIE leak had been approved by President George Bush, and that this was tantamount to the President declassifying the document. The leak of the NIE was aimed at countering charges by former Ambassador Joseph Wilson, that claims that Iraq was seeking uranium in Africa were false.

Fitzgerald's revelations were immediately front-page news everywhere, with the spin-doctors pointing the finger at President Bush. Such headlines, however, miss the point. There is *no way*, according to his psychological profile, as correctly identified by psychiatrist Dr. Justin Frank in *EIR* April 7, that President Bush could be expected to admit that he authorized such a leak, even if he did (which is not at all clear, given that the source is liar Cheney). What Dr. Frank made clear is that Bush is so disturbed, due to his mental disorder, that he can no longer distinguish between truth and fiction, and is incapable of reliably saying whether or not he gave such orders to Cheney.

Vice President Cheney remains the pivot for the White House crime of leaking and coverup.

The Question Is When

Among Republican Party insiders, the question is no longer *whether* Vice President Dick Cheney is going to be dumped, but *when*. At every level, Republicans are bracing for a crushing electoral defeat in November, likely leading to a Democratic Party majority in the House and the Senate, and a Democratic takeover of a majority of statehouses.

Whether or not a Congressional Democratic majority would immediately begin impeachment proceedings against President Bush and Vice President Cheney, there is no doubt that a Democratic-led Congress would resume its constitutional oversight responsibilities, which have been crushed for the past five years, and place a long-overdue public spotlight on Cheneygate crimes, starting with Halliburton's war profiteering, and the faking of intelligence by the Cheney-Rumsfeld "stovepipe," to shove the Iraq War down the throats

of Congress and the American people.

Recent White House polls show that President Bush is drawing under 50% support *from Republican voters*, with some states, including New Hampshire, showing a GOP Presidential approval rating of 30-35%, according to one party source. And whatever approval ratings the President gets, Vice President Cheney gets half that support—across the board.

While issues such as the Iraq quagmire, the Katrina fiasco, the incredibly shrinking U.S. economy, and the illegal spying on American citizens, all rank among the top issues, driving the Bush-Cheney White House into early lame-duck status. The term most widely used to describe the current Presidency is "incompetent." And that is a hard label to undo.

All this spells a record low GOP voter turnout in November.

A number of well-placed Republican strategists report that the Bush inner core of White House advisors is already planning to use the November election fiasco as the pretext to dump Dick Cheney as Vice President. "Blame Cheney, force his resignation, and move on," is the scheme being floated by Karl Rove circles. This, the argument goes, will make the White House relevant again, because whoever is chosen to replace the discredited Dick Cheney as Vice President will be a natural frontrunner for the 2008 GOP Presidential nomination.

Sen. John McCain's (R-Ariz.) embarrassing performance on April 2 on "Meet the Press," in which he praised George Bush up and down the line, could only be explained by his hope of stepping in as Cheney's replacement, and as the savior of the "Bush Presidential legacy," giving him the inside track for the 2008 Presidential nomination.

More and more reports are bubbling to the surface about a deep rift between Karl Rove and Cheney—dating back at least to the Spring of 2004, when the Vice learned that Rove was testing the idea of dumping the unpopular Cheney from the re-election team. More recently, news accounts claim that Rove was the secret source for Special Counsel Fitzgerald, on the existence of 250 e-mails from the Vice President's Office, all dealing with the Valerie Plame leak, which had been withheld. Fitzgerald obtained those missing e-mails from the White House early this year.

It is no secret that Fitzgerald has the goods on Cheney, and will call in the Vice President for further questioning—after the November elections. A recent Internet column by Jason Leopold revived a story first published by *EIR* in 2004,



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

It's no longer a question of whether he's going to get the boot, but only when.

naming Cheney aide John Hannah as another Fitzgerald informant on the Vice President's direct role in the Plame leak.

All these factors point to a very nasty "November Surprise" for the Vice President.

Too Late

"November Surprise" scenarios aside, the reality of the current situation is that a post-November departure of Cheney will be too late. The issues that will decide the fate of the United States and the world are playing out over the next 60-90 days, and if Cheney remains on the job during that period, the chances of avoiding catastrophe are slim.

On the other hand, as Lyndon LaRouche emphasized in a series of recent interviews and discussions, if Cheney is dumped from office now, these otherwise impossible crises can be solved.

What are the most pressing crises? First, Iraq: By all estimates, unless a viable coalition government is installed in power in the next 60 days, Iraq will degenerate, hopelessly and irreversibly, into a civil war of ethnic and religious cleansing, that will soon spread into neighboring Persian Gulf states.

The desperation of the Iraq situation was underscored over the weekend, when Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice and British Foreign Secretary Jack Straw flew to Baghdad, for two days of hard-nosed talks with top Iraqi officials. According to U.S. intelligence sources, the trip was a fiasco.

As *EIR* revealed on April 7, in a cover story titled "Halliburton's War," Cheney was *the* number one saboteur of an exit strategy from Iraq in May 2003. At the same time, he nixed bilateral talks with Iran, that offered the last best hope for cooperation on a wide range of issues. Now, Cheney is pushing for a bombing attack on Iran's nuclear research sites, as early as this month, according to a number of Washington sources.

The other crisis that is hitting now is the imminent bankruptcy of General Motors, which could be triggered by a

United Auto Workers strike against Delphi, GM's major parts supplier. Financial community sources warn that a GM bankruptcy would likely trigger a blowout of the credit derivatives market, and a possible meltdown of the international financial system.

By dumping Cheney and his longtime partner in crime, Don Rumsfeld, President Bush would at least stand a chance of starting out with a new team, willing to tackle these grave crises.

On March 30, the *Financial Times'* Washington commentator, Edward Luce, bluntly called for Cheney and Rumsfeld to be sacked. Citing the resignation of White House Chief of Staff Andy Card, and his replacement by Office of Management and Budget chief Josh Bolton, Luce wrote that the housecleaning has to go much deeper, to do any good. "Sacking Dick Cheney or Donald Rumsfeld, the two figures most associated with the Administration's disdain for the advice of others, would tear up Mr. Bush's record of unbroken loyalty to his friends. But it would signal loud and clear that he was sincere in wanting to change direction."

Libby Spills the Beans

According to the latest filing by Special Prosecutor Patrick Fitzgerald, Lewis Libby testified that Vice President Cheney thought it was "very important" for key aspects of the National Intelligence Estimate to come out publicly, but that he (Libby) was reluctant to discuss it with Miller because it was classified. Fitzgerald continues:

"Defendant [Libby] testified that the Vice President later advised him that the President had authorized defendant to disclose relevant portions of the NIE. Defendant testified that he also spoke to David Addington, then counsel to the Vice President, whom defendant considered to be an expert in national security law, and Mr. Addington opined that Presidential authorization to publicly disclose a document amounted to a declassification of the document."

A few days later, Cheney specifically designated Libby to speak with the press, in place of his usual press spokesman, about the NIE and Wilson's trip, including disclosing information from a cable authored by Wilson. On this occasion, Libby spoke to *Time* magazine's Matt Cooper, and again to Judith Miller.

What is absolutely clear from Fitzgerald's account, is that Cheney—not Bush nor anyone else in the White House—was the one running the operation to discredit Wilson, and that he was personally directing Libby's activities.

You Can't Rebuild U.S. with Piranha \$

by EIR Staff

EIR has noted the change among Democratic Federal Senators and Representatives which became obvious during the abortive battle over the Alito nomination: that after working with Lyndon LaRouche to return the party to the Franklin Roosevelt tradition during 2005, the party's Congressional leadership fell into disarray during the year-end holiday period, a disarray from which it has not yet recovered.

The problem is linked to the forthcoming 2006 midterm elections, but is more serious than the usual electoral "silly season" because of special circumstances: First, Representatives and Senators seeking re-election became aware some months ago, that Democratic Party Chairman Howard Dean had already spent the funds which they had counted on, in part, for the campaign. But the Federal legislators, overwhelmingly from the Baby Boomer generation, don't intend to do mass organizing door-to-door or in any other way. They prefer to rely on expensive mass-media advertising.

As for the masses of money this requires, they are not prepared to go out and raise it themselves, by earning it in organizing. Instead, they intend to make the rounds of a short list of ultra-wealthy individuals who will simply give it to them—or perhaps not so simply.

The list of "Business Leaders for Kerry-Edwards," announced Aug. 4, 2004 at Kerry's Economic Summit in Iowa, provides an indication of what such a list looks like. Side-by-side with more legitimate figures, one finds there the leaders of Synarchist banking such as Felix Rohatyn, along with the bottom-feeders of the hedge funds and private-equity firms, the maggots of a decaying former agro-industrial power.

In particular, the (highly conditional) takeover of General Motors' GMAC by a private-equity firm, the Michael Steinhart-founded Cerberus Capital, has focussed further attention on the burgeoning power of these firms,

The *Wall Street Journal* of April 4 reports from Dealogic that private-equity firms deployed \$353 billion in takeovers worldwide in 2005, up 36% from 2004. That was 12% of the cost of all takeovers in 2005, up sharply from only 4% in 2000.

Private-equity firms look for targetted victims which feature rich cash-flow, but little capital investment. Once

they acquire them, they pile them with massive debts, hand over the borrowed funds to their own investors as "return on investment," and then finally leave the looted victim-corporation to stumble along under the load of debt until it collapses.

These private equity firms are not just vehicles of criminal greed; they are a weapon against the nation-state for their Synarchist controllers like Felix Rohatyn.

In the United States, after rapidly buying up the fast-food chains and ventures such as Toys 'R' Us, Neiman Marcus, and Albertson's grocery stores, these firms have basically run out of victims of that class.

The new round focusses on giant IT service companies which garner fat fees from government, including defense contracts, as well as private industry: again, rich cash flow with only the most minimal capital investment. An early target in that category was Sun-Gard Data Systems, bought up by seven private-equity firms for \$11.4 billion. Silver Lake Partners, on the "Businessmen for Kerry" list, purchased Serena Software, and Golden Gate Capital bought out Geac Computer.

The next victim will likely be Computer Sciences Corp. (CSC), which could fetch \$10.6 billion. "Outsourcing firms like CSC sign long-term contracts with governments and other corporations to manage and maintain their computer systems and other operations. Such businesses generate huge streams of cash, a quality that private-equity firms seek because they can then put a lot of debt on the companies they acquire and produce greater returns for their investors," the *Journal* explains. "CSC has a relatively clean balance sheet, with about \$1.44 billion in debt." Against that, it reported revenue of more than \$1 billion a month and net income more than \$500 million last year.

Other private equity firms on the Democrats' prospective donor list include the reputed largest, Carlyle Group; the pioneer private equity firm AEA Investors, formed with parts of the Rockefeller, Mellon, Harriman, and S.G. Warburg fortunes; Blackstone Group; Greenbriar Equity; KKR (Kohlberg-Kravis); Apax; Francisco Partners; the highly secretive Perry Capital, linked to Wilbur Ross; Perseus, LLC; Pomona Capital; Ripplewood Holdings; Riverside Partners; and Texas Pacific Group. Hedge funds include Farallon. Corporate raider Kirk Kerkorian has the same morality and modus operandi. On a higher level of control are Lazard's Steven Rattner, Bruce Wasserstein, and of course Felix Rohatyn, and their ally, UBS (Union Bank of Switzerland).

When Capitol Hill Democrats rely on favors from these piranhas, little wonder that discussion of the Franklin Roosevelt tradition becomes taboo. These are the grandsons—moral, financial, and sometimes biological—of the men whose plot to overthrow and probably kill Franklin Roosevelt was laid bare by the famous Congressional testimony of General Smedley Butler in 1934.

Contracting Torture in Rumsfeld's Pentagon

by Edward Spannaus

In the past two issues of *EIR*, we have exposed and documented the privatization and outsourcing of war in the United States under the direction of George Shultz and Felix Rohatyn, and how this policy has been implemented by the Pentagon under the regime of Dick Cheney and Donald Rumsfeld. In his introduction to the outsourcing package in the March 31 *EIR*, Lyndon LaRouche pointed out that there are worse kinds of corruption than merely stealing from the public, as in the Halliburton's financial swindles; "the use of such privatized powers for torture, murder, and fostering of crimes against humanity" is worse, and functions as part of an intended globalized dictatorship.

In this context, we review here the significant, but little-known, role that civilian contractors played in the abuse and torture of prisoners at the notorious Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq.

When Gen. Antonio Taguba conducted the first comprehensive (and only) investigation of the abuses at Abu Ghraib, he found four Military Intelligence (MI) personnel to be responsible for the abuses and recommended immediate disciplinary action and a further investigation. Two of the four were military officers (Col. Thomas Pappas and Lt. Col. Steve Jordan), and two were civilian contractors (Steven Stefanowicz and John Israel).

Taguba found, among other things, that Stefanowicz "Allowed and/or instructed MPs, who were not trained in interrogation techniques, to facilitate interrogations by 'setting conditions' which were neither authorized and [nor] in accordance with applicable regulations/policy. He clearly knew his instructions equated to physical abuse."

That Stefanowicz, a civilian, was in a position to give instructions to military personnel, is astounding enough. Equally astounding is the number of civilian contractors working for Military Intelligence at Abu Ghraib: According to an Army document obtained by *Salon* magazine, there were 39 employees of CACI International working at Abu Ghraib, and 63 employees of Titan Corp. or of a Titan subcontractor. As with everything else, the Army was caught short of interrogators and intelligence personnel when the Iraqi insurgency burgeoned in the Summer of 2003, and the Pentagon grabbed everybody they could. This included completely inexperienced military personnel and civilian contractors.

Army documents reviewed by *Salon* in late Summer of 2004, showed that one-third of the contract interrogators at

Abu Ghraib "had not received formal training in military interrogation techniques, policy, and doctrine." All 20 interpreters at Abu Ghraib at that time worked for Titan, and nearly half of all interrogators and analysts working at Abu Ghraib were CACI employees.

One CACI contractor who did have extensive military experience, was Torin Nelson, who has publicly spoken out, blaming the abuses at Abu Ghraib in part on an over-reliance on private contractors. Nelson told the London *Guardian* that contractors such as Titan and CACI were so anxious to meet the demands being put on them by the Army, that they sent "cooks and truck drivers"—anybody they could hire—to work as interrogators.

Frequently the contractors were virtually indistinguishable from military MI personnel, since part of the pattern at Abu Ghraib was that interrogators and those working with them often did not wear any identification. Low-level MPs, who were the ones scapegoated and prosecuted for torture and abuse, could not tell who was military and who was civilian, when they were giving orders about the handling and treatment of prisoners.

Stefanowicz was one contractor who was known, because of his large size and striking appearance. During the recent court martial of dog-handler Sgt. Michael Smith, there was significant testimony regarding Stefanowicz. According to observers from Human Rights First, Pvt. (demoted from Sgt.) Ivan Frederick testified that Colonel Pappas had authorized the use of dogs at Abu Ghraib (a practice imported from Guantanamo by Gen. Geoffrey Miller, who has now asserted the military equivalent of the Fifth Amendment to avoid testifying). Frederick testified that "Big Steve" Stefanowicz often told the dog-handlers to bring their dogs to interrogations.

According to the trial observers, "Big Steve has been mentioned by a number of witnesses as wielding quite a bit of power at the prison." Another CACI contractor testified that three CACI employees and four Army soldiers were given authority for the use of harsher interrogation techniques, including using dogs, after the capture of Saddam Hussein in mid-December 2003, and that these men became part of a "special projects team" at Abu Ghraib.

Six civilian CACI and Titan contractors, including Stefanowicz, were recommended by General Taguba for referral to the Justice Department for prosecution; no action has been taken against them to date.

There is another, murkier, area involving graver crimes, and that is the undisclosed role of contractors in Rumsfeld's special operations "hunter-killer" squads, which have operated by such designations as Task Force 20, Task Force 121, then 6-26, 145, etc. British, Australian, and Israeli commandos, among others, are reported to have been contracted for "renditions" and torture carried out by these secret teams, providing deniability as well as insulating the perpetrators from prosecution under U.S. law—should that come to pass under a new regime in this country.

Calif. LaRouche PAC Meeting: Dems Must Revive FDR Legacy

by Harley Schlanger and Ed Park

“True leadership does not follow apparent public opinion blindly; true leadership shapes public opinion, by educating the electorate in what it urgently needs to know. This often means, as now, confronting the population with the urgency of changing prevailing . . . popular opinion on crucially relevant subjects.”—Lyndon LaRouche, “Prolegomena for a Party Platform: Franklin Roosevelt’s Legacy.”

In the aftermath of the collapse of Democratic opposition in the U.S. Senate to the nomination of Judge Samuel Alito to the U.S. Supreme Court, Lyndon LaRouche took up the task of, once again, lifting his Party off the floor. The failure to pull off a filibuster against a nominee who has shown contempt for the U.S. Constitution throughout his career, convinced LaRouche that it had become necessary to elaborate the principles upon which the Democratic Party must stand, if it intends to defeat the Cheney-Bush cabal in the 2006 midterm elections.



EIRNS/Robert Detloff

Western states coordinator of LaRouche PAC, Harley Schlanger (left), and Eric Bauman, chairman of the Los Angeles County Democratic Party Executive Committee.

The result of his effort is the “Prolegomena for a Party Platform: Franklin Roosevelt’s Legacy,” published by LaRouche PAC. In it, LaRouche gives his readers a powerful tool for uplifting, from their present demoralized state, a potential Democratic majority among voters. Upon its release, LaRouche stated, in conversation with members of his youth movement, the LaRouche Youth Movement, or LYM, that it is now their responsibility to use it, to unleash a vigorous discussion, not only within the U.S. Congress, but throughout the nation.

Let the Discussion Begin

To initiate this process, LaRouche PAC held a town meeting in Los Angeles on April 1. More than 160 members and guests attended, participating for nearly four hours in an in-depth discussion of the principles of statecraft, science, and physical economy specified by LaRouche in his “Prolegomena.” Participants included more than 100 youth, as well as representatives of labor, the diverse ethnic communities of Los Angeles, and elected officials of the county and state Democratic Party, four of whom addressed the meeting.

The opening presentation, by LaRouche’s Western U.S. spokesman Harley Schlanger, set the tone. “Our nation gives each of you the right to shape the future,” he said. The purpose of this meeting, he continued, is to work through the ideas presented by LaRouche in his platform document, so that U.S. politics will be taken out of the “inner sanctum,” where it is



EIRNS/Robert Detloff

Siri Martin: “The creation of infrastructure is a uniquely human expression of creativity.”



EIRNS/Robert Detloff

Michael Steger: "How do we increase the rapid production of the machine tool sector?"



EIRNS/Robert Detloff

Limari Navarette: We must wage a political fight against "free trade," so that food production is not in the hands of those committing mass genocide.

dominated by Wall Street money—through leading synarchist bankers like Felix Rohatyn in the Democratic Party and George Shultz in the Republican Party—and fought out, on the basis of ideas, in the workplaces and neighborhoods of our nation.

After describing the role of Rohatyn and Shultz, Schlanger asked, "What is their target? To destroy the nation, to destroy our institutions of self-government, to do this by wiping out the legacy of Franklin Roosevelt."

How do we combat them? Schlanger said there will be more meetings such as this, backed by mass distribution of LaRouche's platform document. And especially, through the continuing growth and maturation of the LYM, whose members have undergone a "development of the quality of leadership around ideas." They will never crawl before the bankers. They will not propitiate the sophistry of the academics. They are now poised to give the United States a new generation of leaders, Schlanger said.

The LYM Takes Charge

Schlanger then introduced four LYM members, who presented central themes from LaRouche's document. Siri Martin opened, with a report on the role of infrastructure in the economy. The creation of infrastructure, she said, is a "uniquely human expression of creativity, which reflects an integral aspect of man's nature."

She focussed on two major problems, which require the immediate intervention of government. First is the depletion of water, which was polemically addressed by LaRouche in a 1982 pamphlet, "Won't You Please Let Your Grandchildren Have a Glass of Water?" This can be solved by addressing a second area of needed infrastructure, a significant improvement in the development of the power supply, which requires the widespread use of nuclear power, which can be used to desalinate water.

In challenging the unreasoned fear of many in California that arises when nuclear power is mentioned, Martin showed a clip from a 1954 Warner Brothers film, "Them," in which 12-foot ants, supposedly mutated by radiation from nuclear



EIRNS/Eric Thomas

Ted Smith, chairman of the California Democratic Party African-American Caucus: "You are the Democratic Party."

bomb tests, threaten to destroy humanity. This "science fiction" was deployed by Bertrand Russell and his allies in the Congress for Cultural Freedom, to make Baby Boomers afraid of necessary advances in science and technology, she said. This fear has been used to turn a whole generation away from "the universal condition under which human creativity can flourish," i.e., the scientific outlook in the tradition of Kepler, Leibniz, and the American Founding Fathers.

This theme was advanced in the second presentation, by Michael Steger, who spoke on "Industrial Policy and the Machine Tool Principle." Steger poetically counterposed the ongoing dismantling of the nation's most important machine tool sector, in the automobile industry, with its embedded potential in designing and employing machine tools.

"How do we increase the rapid production of the machine tool sector," Steger asked, which is necessary to improve the standard of living of all people on our planet? This is what we, in the LYM, are studying, how "advancements in machine tool design, advancements in . . . the overall economic processes in the physical economy of the United States, come from scientific discovery."

Franklin Roosevelt understood this principle, Steger said,

as evidenced by his use of the power of the Federal government to foster retooling and the creation of new machine tools needed for the United States to win World War II.

Feeding the World

The next presentation was by Limari Navarette, a LYM member who is an elected member of the Los Angeles County Democratic Party Executive Committee (LACDPEC). She spoke on how we must apply advanced principles of both science and economics to revive family farms in America. Navarette presented a concise history of agriculture in the modern age, of how Leibnizian circles in Europe developed the new technologies which revolutionized food production, from the use of steam power, to the importance of railroads in developing agriculture in the Great Plains.

Today, we need irrigation, power, and parity pricing, to insure an adequate food supply. Instead, we have the takeover of land and the food supply by the grain cartels. We must wage a political fight against “free trade,” she concluded, “so that our food supply is not in the hands of those who are committing mass genocide on the planet (the bankers and their allied food cartels), but rather in those that are contributing to the maintenance and development of this nation.”

The final presentation of this part of the program was by another LYM member who is an elected member of the LACDPEC, Cody Jones, who spoke on “Advancing the Noösphere: The Transmutation of Materials.” (See his speech below.)

‘You Are the Democratic Party’

There were two other speakers who made presentations and joined the discussion. Eric Bauman, a long-time Democratic activist and Chairman of the LACDPEC, challenged the audience to take up the theme of the meeting, to become active in shaping the future.

“We’ve got to get organized,” he said. “Learn to think, learn to organize, learn to be focussed, and never forget why we do this. We’re not doing this for blatant power. If anybody’s doing this for blatant power, they belong in the other party.”

“We’re doing this,” Bauman continued, “because hundreds of thousands of people within five miles from where we sit today have no health insurance, they’ve got jobs that pay less than the minimum wage, their children are not getting a good education—that’s why we’re doing this.” He concluded: “Keep doing what you’re doing, keep organizing. . . . Don’t be afraid to speak out, even if you disagree with me. . . . It’s got to be about the future generation.”

The final speaker was Ted Smith, the Chairman of the African-American Caucus of the California Democratic Party. Smith gave a fiery speech, beginning by acknowledging whom he was addressing. “You are the Democratic Party. . . . The Democrats must take up a new frontier,” he said, in part a reference to the “new ideas” in Cody Jones’s speech.

“There was a time when Democrats laughed about the

LaRouche Movement, when you were on the outside.” But I wanted to know, he continued, why you had some many youth members, when we were not recruiting youth. So I spoke to you, and I am here now, Smith said.

In response to a question about how many in the audience would attend the Democratic state convention in Sacramento at the end of April, Smith was surprised when he saw almost every hand in the room raised. “You will be heard,” in Sacramento, he concluded, encouraging attendees to “establish the platform.”

The full town meeting can be heard on the website of the LaRouche Youth Movement, at www.wlym.com.

Advancing the Noösphere: Transmutation of Materials

by Cody Jones

This is a transcript of a speech given April 1, 2006 at the Los Angeles Town Meeting sponsored by LaRouche PAC. Jones is a leader of the LaRouche Youth Movement, a member of the Los Angeles County Democratic Party Executive Committee, and a founder of the Franklin Roosevelt Legacy Club.

As Harley [Schlanger] mentioned earlier, I’ll be talking about broad scientific initiatives, and he mentioned the idea of transmutation. Now, when people hear the word transmutation, perhaps the first thing that comes into their mind is [San Francisco Giants player] Barry Bonds or [California Governor] Arnold Schwarzenegger, but I’m going to tell you about something a little bit different.

First, I want to say that right now, in terms of current estimates, there are about one and a half billion people on the planet who exist on less than one dollar a day, and over three and a half billion who exist on less than two dollars a day. So that is over half of the world population, forced to exist on less than two dollars a day.

Now, people here can think about how, at worst, most of you have a minimum income job that pays maybe six dollars an hour; and think about how much you struggle just for housing, for health care, for basic food needs, electricity, transportation, on six or seven dollars an hour. Now think about two dollars a day.

And you start to see the kind of problem that exists in the world. That for two dollars a day, you’re not able to get health care, to get adequate amounts of food and nutrition, to consume electricity, to have modern appliances applied to your daily life. Two dollars a day doesn’t get you much.

The intention that we have as a movement, a political movement, is to effectively create the conditions whereby



EIRNS/Robert Detlof

Cody Jones: "To the extent that we can master the kind of process where we can start to bind the nuclei of hydrogen together, we will have an unlimited resource of all the elements in our Solar System."

every person on this planet can have the kind of living standard that is currently now enjoyed only by the upper 20% of income brackets in the United States.

Everyone in the world!

Now Prince Philip might have an idea about how you could create the conditions where everybody on the planet can have that living standard, or approach it. Prince Philip, the avowed Nazi sympathizer, would say, "Well, you know in my wildest fantasies I would come back as a deadly virus and deal with the world's population problem." So his idea of how you bring everyone up to that standard of living, is that you wipe several billion people off the planet, and now you have sort of evened the ratio of those who have a higher standard of living.

But what we are talking about is, bringing all six and a half-plus billion of the people on this planet up to that standard of living, and ultimately creating the conditions whereby we could have 20 billion people on this planet, existing at that standard of living. The kind of standard of living that is currently enjoyed by only about the upper 20% or so of the population of the United States.

And when we talk about that living standard, we're not talking about an ability to have six plasma screen TVs, or Internet porn, or the ability go down to exclusive hunting farms and shoot your friends in the face. We're talking about real health care, transportation, electricity, food—a real quality of life acceptable to a human being in the 21st Century: high-end education, access to technology, these kinds of things.

Generating New Resources

Now think about what would be required to do that. We are talking about the consumption of a hell of a lot of resources. Mike [Steger] mentioned the idea of the process sheet that goes into, say, just your metal chair. Lyndon LaRouche used the concept of the "worldwide cup of coffee," where you think about the kind of resources and energy and work that goes into bringing you your daily cup of coffee, in terms of

the shipping, in terms of what went in to build the irrigation equipment, the transportation equipment, to feed the farm, to make the cups—you name it. You're talking about a lot of resource. And right now we are facing a situation, where we are running up against the wall in terms of the draw-down of overall resources on the planet.

We're not just talking about water. That's one resource we're running into a limit on, but other things—iron, palladium—all the other resources that we tend not necessarily to think about that go into our lives. This stuff that has a certain finite quantity in its existence on the planet; it's not unlimited.

But there is a way that it can be renewable, which is something that a lot of people have not ever thought of. How do you have renewable iron supplies? It's not something that just beams down from the Sun.

And this is where we are going to get into the idea of transmutation.

We're going to run through this relatively quickly, just to give people a surface view of what we are looking at, but we have a lot of material to get into in more detail. Now, here [Figure 1] is the standard periodic table that people probably last saw in high school. Here you have the periodic table of elements as organized by Mendeleyev. One of the things that we want to start to look at is, how would you actually start to regenerate a number of these elements of the periodic table?

Now the idea of transmutation is based on the notion, in effect, that the only thing that really differentiates these elements from one another, in terms of make-up, is its atomic structure, the structure of the nucleus, which is made up of protons, positively charged particles, and then neutrons, which have a neutral value to them. Then there are electrons, which don't necessarily exist in the way people think they do, as orbiting shells—but that is another story.

Neutrons can be thought of as sort of a combination of an electron of negative charge and a proton of positive charge. So, for example, any element is going to be determined by the number of protons it has—its character, which determines the shape of the space in which that element is existing.

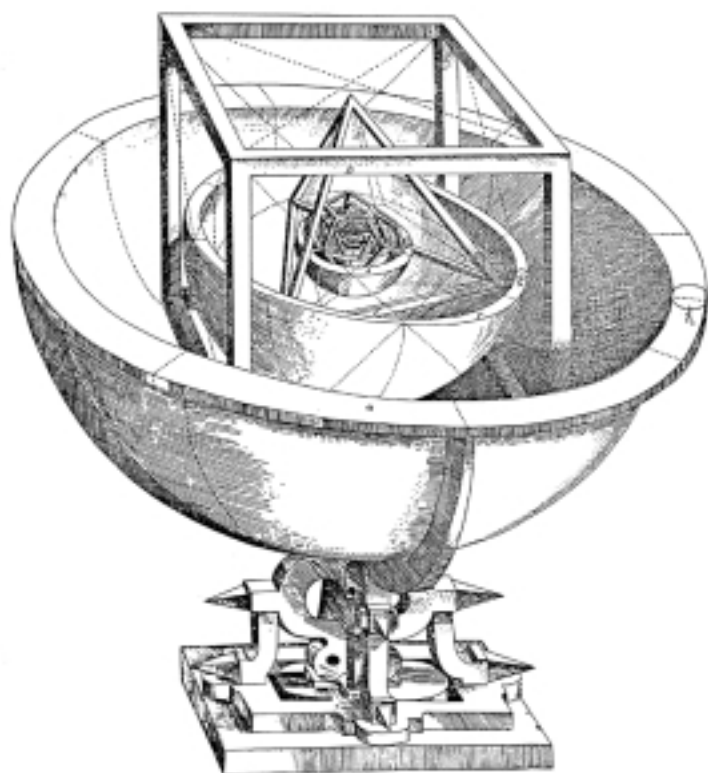
The way you could think about it, is that the geometry of the proton structure is a determining sort of function, of a certain curvature of the space in which that element exists, which is then going to create a specific kind of effect; it will determine the character of that element.

There is a simple type of transformation that goes on in nature, which is what we call beta decay. With beta decay, you have the neutrons, which are made up of protons and electrons together, which give you a non-charge, lose a negatively charged electron. In beta decay, you have the loss of an electron, of a negatively charged electron. That means that what is left is then the positively charged aspect of the neutron, which in effect, can be thought of now as a proton. And so, what you have done is that that element, has gone through a kind of a transmutation, where it has lost the negative charge from the neutron, now it has one additional proton in its nucleus.

[illegible]

FIGURE 2

Kepler's Planetary Ordering



*This is an engraving of Kepler's determination of the orbits of the plants, from his *Mysterium Cosmographicum*. His ordering, beginning from the circumsphere defining the orbit of Mercury, is: octahedron, icosahedron, dodecahedron (of which the insphere is Earth and the circumsphere is Mars), tetrahedron, and cube.*

The Moon Model

Now, as LaRouche has talked about it, in order to do this, we're going to have to make serious advancements on a breakthrough that was initially introduced by a man named Dr. Robert Moon, who was a leading member of the Fusion Energy Foundation, and a very close collaborator of Lyndon LaRouche. He was one of what Mr. LaRouche called the three pillars of the Fusion Energy Foundation: Dr. Robert Moon and Dr. Winston Bostick (both of whom are dead), and LaRouche. They were really on the cutting edge of the development of fusion physics and technology.

Robert Moon, as many of you may know, was the first person in the United States to develop a powerful cyclotron, which gave us the ability to separate out different forms of uranium that went into creating the first nuclear pile, as part of the Manhattan Project. He made tremendous breakthroughs in physics and chemistry developments for the United States.

One discovery Moon made, or initiated, which has not been taken up in a thorough way by the modern scientific

community, is what he called the Moon Model of the structure of the atomic nucleus, which is based on an idea that the structure of the nucleus occurs according to a certain kind of organizing principle consistent with the nesting of the Platonic solids, the five regular solids attributed to Plato, which were discovered prior to him, most likely in Egypt.

Now here [Figure 2] is Johannes Kepler's model of the Solar System, his first hypothesis, which was based on the idea that the intervals of the planets—the ratios of distances relative to each other, could be known as a function of the spacing created by the nesting of these five regular solids. We're talking about the solids that all have the same angle at the vertices, as well as equal edges, and the same faces. The cube is the easy one to see, but there are five of these solids.

So Kepler's idea, which was the most appropriate hypothesis at the time, was that the orbits of the then-six known planets, their spacing, was according to a ratio determined by a nesting of the five regular solids, as you see here.

We, as a youth movement, in Los Angeles, and up and down the West Coast, have just completed working through Kepler's work on this, the *Mysterium Cosmographicum*, which is the first step toward an elaboration of Kepler's discovery that there weren't simply circular orbits, but elliptical orbits, which were then organized accord-

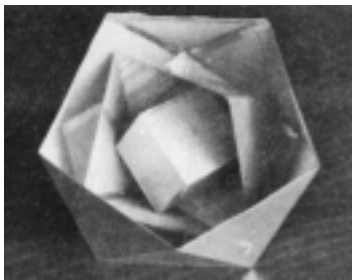
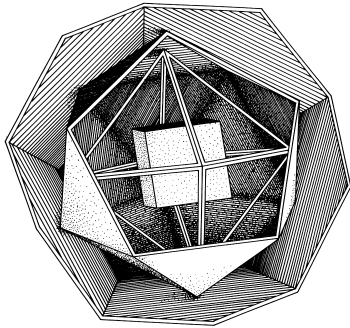
ing to an even higher principle of a harmonic relationship, which has a direct relationship to what we think of as musical harmonies, musical intervals.

It was then in this tradition that Robert Moon developed his hypothesis about the physical space-time geometry of the nucleus.

Here [Figure 3] a diagram of the Moon Model, as it's known, which has a different nesting. It's not the same ordering of the solids, but it's the same regular solids. Some of the empirical evidence which lends itself to the appropriateness of this hypothesis is that, if you look at the most abundant elements in the Solar System—oxygen, silicon, iron, palladium—at the points where there is a completion of this nesting [putting a proton on every vertex], you find one of these elements. For example, as you nest one solid, say the cube, which has eight vertices, into the octahedron, which has eight sides, you have 14, which corresponds to silicon, which is one of the four most abundant elements.

FIGURE 3

The Moon Model of the Nucleus

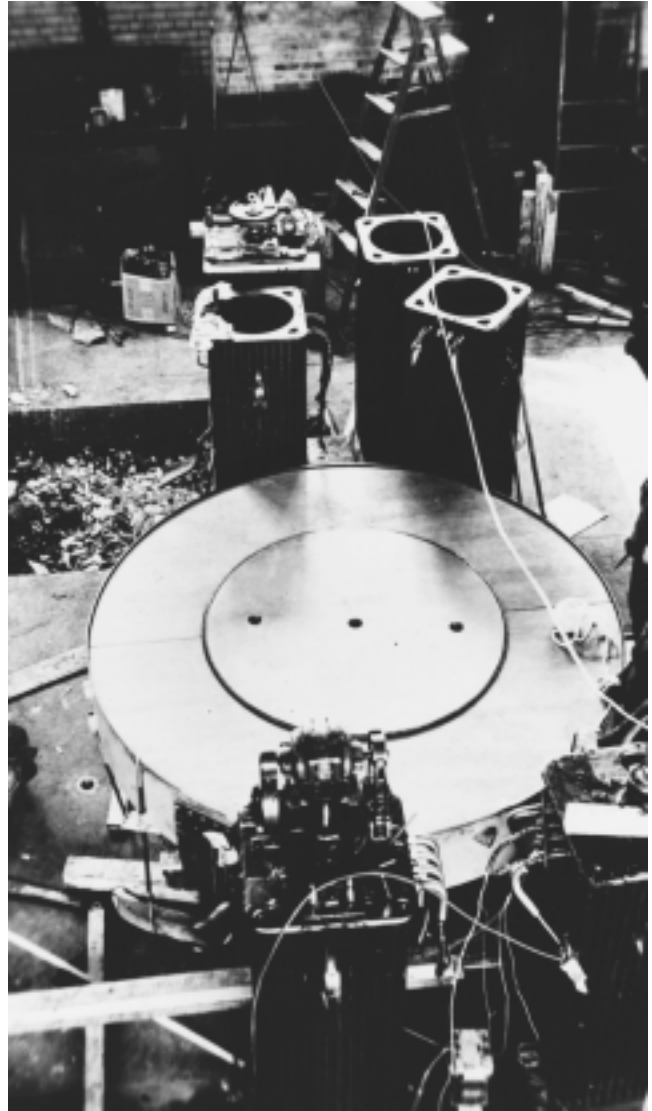


Moon's geometric nesting of the Platonic solids, shown here as an illustration (above) and in a photo of a working model. The nesting has the cube at the center, surrounded by the octahedron, icosahedron, and dodecahedron.

So as you, in effect, introduce another proton into the atomic structure, you are building up this structure. And at the point that you reach a completion of the nesting of any of these solids, like the cube inside the octahedron, inside the icosahedron, and then inside the dodecahedron—at each point that one of these solids is filled out, so to speak, in terms of distributing a proton to each one of the vertices, you actually then have the atomic number of the most abundant elements in the Solar System—oxygen, silicon, palladium, iron. You have empirical evidence which lends itself to say, well, of course, these would be the most abundant, because they would also be the most stable. You have a structure which is a stable structure, which doesn't have any open ends to it.

The Curvature of Physical Space-Time

Now this is something that we are currently investigating within our Youth Movement. We were also doing it to develop the long arc of development of the history of science. We are not just diving in here, and saying, "Well, let's just look at this." We are going back, as LaRouche has constantly referenced, back to the Egyptians, the Greeks' Sphaerics, working through the development of people like Gauss, Riemann, and leading into LaRouche's own work and Robert Moon's work. Of course, there are certain breakthroughs, which were made by people like Einstein on questions of relativistic curvature, relativistic physical space-time, where we actually have to get into—if we are going to really know the nature of the



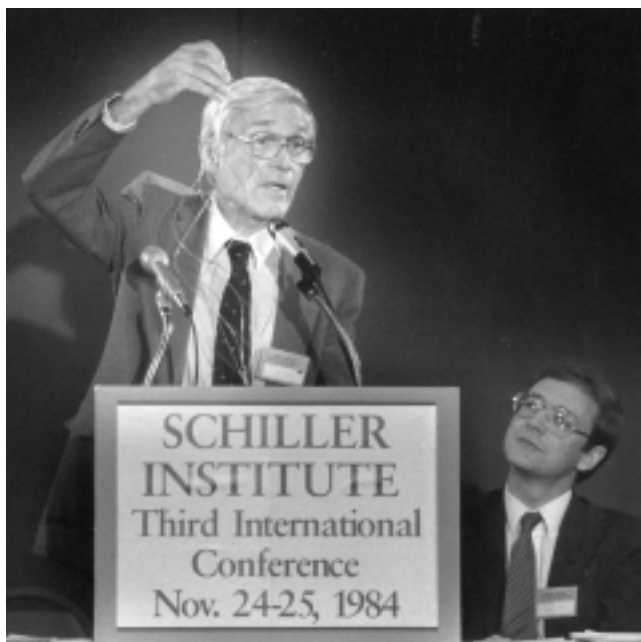
Robert J. Moon

The core of Dr. Moon's cyclotron in construction, at the University of Chicago.

structure of the atomic nucleus—to know the curvature in the very small. How do the number of protons and the introduction of a new proton *change* the curvature of physical space time in the very small?

And, so this is why, for example, every Tuesday and Friday, Sky [Shields] has been leading the curvature class, looking at things like Gauss's paper on the general investigation of curved surfaces, the Copenhagen Paper, Riemann's habilitation dissertation paper.

We are actually looking at the foundation which then led into people like Einstein's investigation of relativity. We're looking at the foundation, so that we can really start to get an intense and deep understanding of what do we mean by questions of the curvature of physical space-time, and how can the knowledge and breakthroughs in that, that then led to



EIRNS/Philip Ulanowsky

Dr. Winston Bostick, one of the pillars of the Fusion Energy Foundation, demonstrating his filamentary model of the electron.

our ability to master the processes.

As we see here [Figure 4], this is a representation of a plasma, a toroidal plasma structure, which is one of the kind of directions that some of us are moving in right now. Here you use highly heated gases, which have been stripped of their electrons, which is what a plasma is. You are confining it into a certain structure using very intense magnets. In this case, you are putting it into a toroidal structure, which then creates a kind of internal organizing process within the plasma.

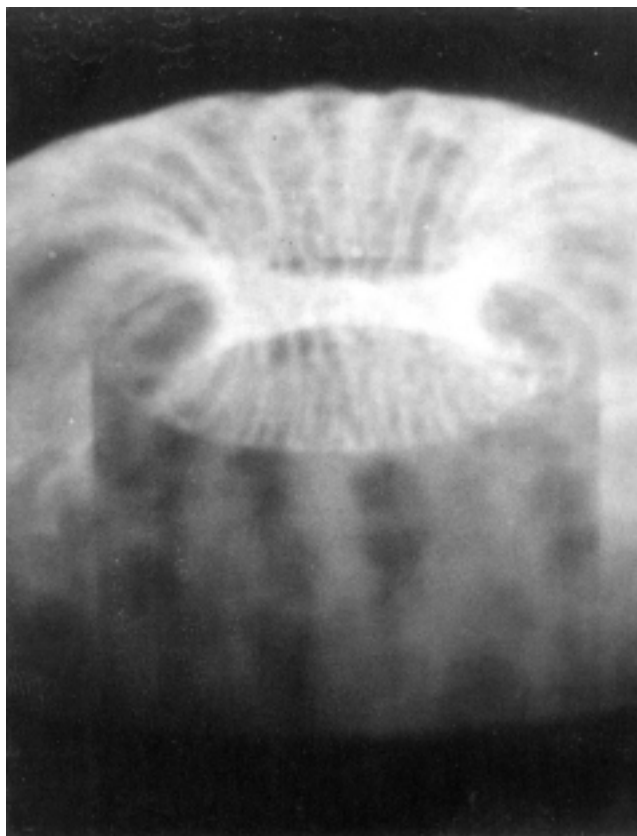
The plasma actually takes on a self-organizing characteristic, and you start to get certain things like these filaments within it, and these vortexes. You create a certain kind of internal geometry within the plasma, which can then, say, draw into this vortex the nuclei, say, of hydrogen, and you can start to get a kind of binding process going on. So, out of these plasmas structures, falling out of that, so to speak, you could start to get different elements.

Now, people should know that the overwhelming abundance of the material in our Solar System, in our galaxy, in the universe, is hydrogen. It is virtually an unlimited resource. So, to the extent that we can master the kind of process where we can start to bind the nuclei of hydrogen together, we will have an unlimited resource of all the elements in our Solar System. When we start binding hydrogen, we can make anything.

The Real Philosopher's Stone

You know, the joke is: Nick Walsh gave a class about Newton and his intense search for the philosopher's stone.

FIGURE 4



Vortex filaments from the current sheath in a plasma discharge from a theta pinch fusion machine, photographed by Winston Bostick. The filaments show the natural tendency of a plasma toward organized structure.

Newton, this wild optimist, commits his life to all kinds of cabalistic manipulations of numbers and insane stuff, trying to find the philosopher's stone, i.e., the idea of how you can create gold out of mercury. Well, the funny thing is, that by dumping and abolishing the Newtonian approach to physics, we may have actually found a real philosopher's stone.

This is the direction that we can start to move things toward now. Any kinds of limits to growth, to resource production, can be completely overcome, but it is going to actually come through a political fight, which is what we are waging now. This is why we have the LaRouche Youth Movement, which is why we have the Franklin Roosevelt Legacy Club. Because we have got to create the political initiatives to have the kind of drive and scientific education in terms of the science-driver policy for the economy, so that we are employing and training more and more scientists in this *real* tradition of science, which is typified by exactly what we are investigating on a daily basis in our Youth Movement, through the works of Kepler, Gauss, Riemann, and, of course, LaRouche.

Financial System Could Implode in Next 90 Days

by L. Wolfe

The big news of the beginning of April, albeit unreported by the major media, was that the hopelessly bankrupt global monetary system had somehow managed to limp into the next quarter. While some in the City of London, Wall Street, and similar dark environs breathed a sigh of relief, most, even among these fellows, know that this game of smoke and mirrors cannot be played much longer, and that, sooner rather than later, the whole shebang is coming crashing down.

Lyndon LaRouche, the Democratic Party figure who is also the world's leading economist, said on Mexican radio on March 29, that given recent developments, the system is likely now to collapse before the next rollover date of June 30: "We're now at the point, we have gotten rid of Alan Greenspan, [who] was in charge from 1987 until recently. Alan Greenspan was one of the worst things that ever happened to the United States. And to the world. . . . The leading bankers of the world have realized that this is the case. Therefore, they're not going to put any more monetary expansion into the system. They're going to allow the bubbles to collapse. . . . The housing bubble is about to blow—all kinds of things are about to blow. April, May, June—these three months are potentially three months of an incalculable rate of financial collapse internationally."

According to LaRouche, while there are multiple possible scenarios that could trigger a collapse, there are really only two alternatives on the table for dealing with both the crisis and collapse: Either, as LaRouche proposes, sovereign governments, led by the United States, will put the system through a bankruptcy reorganization and formulate a cooperative recovery program based on the issuance of long-term sovereign credit, for the benefit of their populations; or, the central bankers will attempt to put governments through a fascist reorganization, demanding that they implement draconian austerity programs for the benefit of those same bankers. The LaRouche proposal, centered around the creation of a New

Bretton Woods monetary system, will lead to a period of unprecedented progress, while the latter plan, for a global bankers' dictatorship, will plunge humanity into the hell of a New Dark Age.

Triggers for Collapse

A leading European financial insider, responding to LaRouche's analysis of a second-quarter collapse potential, indicated that he saw three prominent triggers for such an occurrence:

1. The growing crisis in so-called emerging markets, which has itself been given impetus by the announcement last month by the Bank of Japan of its intention to shut down the "yen carry trade"; these funds have both fueled the huge U.S. housing bubble and fed speculation into such markets as Iceland, Australia, and New Zealand. Nearly every one of these markets is now in crisis, ringing alarm bells of a potential blowout threat bigger than the so-called Asia Crisis of 1998, which nearly blew the whole system.

LaRouche, in his recent discussions in Mexico, said that the decision to dry up the carry trade was made by the central bankers, including the Fed, because they feared that the growing size of the speculative bubbles it created would pop the system. While they have opted to try to do this in a gradual process, keeping Japanese rates at or near zero for a while, to allow for the unwinding of various speculative contracts, any major decrease in the flow of funds in the system as a whole will blow it out. Thus, the post-Greenspan decision to end the carry trades is, de facto, a decision to blow up the system.

2. Related to the above, is the likely collapse of the U.S. housing bubble which has seen unprecedented rises in property values and produced the recent housing boom. The carry-trade operations had artificially kept long-term U.S. interest rates low, despite the Federal Reserve's "drip-drip-drip" method of monetary tightening.

As long-term interest rates rise, and as a gloom sets in on the economy, housing sales have slowed, and, as analysts have noted, this market is not built to withstand even a limited slowdown. At some point, the growing inventory of expensive new homes will collide with the reality of an expanding inventory of older homes, producing a logjam—and a blowout. However, such a blowout can occur even before that, if over-leveraged homeowners perceive a crash coming, and seek the nearest exit from the market, at any price. That perception is growing, and even realtors, with their notoriously thick rose-colored glasses, are becoming alarmed.

3. The likelihood of a blowout of the huge derivatives market, and a collapse of a few of the various hedge funds that have played it. One immediate trigger to such a crisis could be the collapse into bankruptcy of General Motors.

According to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the volume of derivatives held by banks and others continues to grow, even if the rate of growth has slowed a bit. The numbers are so large as to set one's head spinning: \$101.9 trillion in notional amount for U.S. commercial banks, and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) reported

\$105 trillion for the top 25 U.S. bank holding companies with derivatives at the end of 2005. Internationally, the numbers are even more staggering: an estimated total for 2005 of around \$365 trillion, which "official" figures are reportedly far lower than the actual amounts.

What alarms many bankers is that the sector of this market showing the most explosive growth, is also the most vulnerable to any financial or other shock—the credit derivatives, which reportedly rose by more than 16% last year.

It will not take much to blow this entire house of cards over. As LaRouche insisted, the bankers might think that they are riding this tiger, but the tiger is out of control. Only fools now believe that the monetary system can muddle through; but equally foolish are those who believe that they control the pace and timing of its collapse. What the Fed and other bankers are doing won't work; the system will come down when it is ready—and that will be soon.

LaRouche urged those who want to save humanity from a New Dark Age to join him in preparing a workable solution to the crisis, in which sovereign governments assert their power over financial policy in the interests of their citizens.

GM's Sale of GMAC Worsens Crisis

The conditions of the announced sale by General Motors of 51% of its financial unit GMAC, to a combine led by the giant hedge fund Cerberus Capital Partners, show GM's desperation for cash to pay for the effects of its drastic ongoing shrinkage as a productive company. No policymaker or union representative should think that the sale will slow down that drastic shrinkage, even if it goes through in late 2006.

Immediately after the announcement on April 3, all three major credit rating agencies said that they would *not* change GMAC's current junk-bond rating. Thus, GM's stated purpose in planning the sale—to enable GMAC to escape GM's deep-junk debt status—is not being met. And despite reports of a "\$14 billion sale" in the press, when one sets aside projected transfers of cash and assets from GMAC itself to GM, General Motors is receiving just \$7.5 billion for the majority share of GMAC, universally estimated last Fall to be worth \$11-15 billion, and a unit which was paying GM a \$2.5 billion-or-so dividend yearly. Cerberus, grown to huge asset size in just a few years, is a global private-equity shark, not the kind of major bank or financial-services institution to which GM wanted to sell control of its financial division; thus, both the stocks and the bonds of GM have *dropped sharply in value from the*

announcement of the sale, with GM 30-year bonds reaching a low of 71.75 cents on the dollar. There are multiple conditions—most strikingly, that the deal is off if the Federal Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp. (PBGC) doesn't agree that GMAC now has no liability to the General Motors employee pension funds. PBGC may, in fact, try to compel GM to invest at least part of the sale proceeds into the pension fund, which it considers underfunded by \$30 billion.

Under the blows of globalization and bankruptcy, the outsourcing of what remains of U.S. auto sector work, is now an official, general stampede, led by Delphi's move to use bankruptcy to transform itself into a global holding company, with very little auto supply work remaining here. One group of GM suppliers in Michigan leaked a memo to them from GM, *requiring* they be at least 30% outsourced to a list of countries including China, Brazil, and Namibia, in order to keep GM work. The company pathetically called the memo "a purchasing manager's error," even as it announced April 6 it is outsourcing more engineering/design work to Brazil, Mexico, and India.

That Congress is denying the gravity of auto's shrinkage, was clear when New York Senators expressed "relief" on April 4, that Delphi had listed its Lockport and Rochester plants among the few it would keep open. But it became known from union sources within days, that the Lockport plant itself was to be "consolidated" in a single building and part of its work outsourced to Ciudad Juárez, Mexico, promising the loss of at least hundreds, perhaps over a thousand jobs there.—Paul Gallagher

A Time for Truth: For Argentina and the U.S.A.

by Cynthia R. Rush

On April 2, in the Palomar district of Buenos Aires province, Argentine President Néstor Kirchner delivered a momentous speech before an audience of military personnel and political leaders, commemorating the 24th anniversary of the April 2, 1982 effort to take back the Malvinas Islands, which Great Britain had illegally seized in 1833. What made his speech so extraordinary is that he identified, in a way not done previously, the synarchist financial forces that used the corrupt and cowardly military junta that took power in a 1976 coup, to drag the nation into a ruinous war with Great Britain and NATO, at the same time decimating the economy. This is “ultramontane nationalism,” he said.

Aside from the powerful impact the April 2 speech will almost certainly have on Argentina—Kirchner’s popularity now stands at 87%—and on Southern Cone neighbors such as Chile, which underwent similar processes in the 1970s, the Argentine President’s forceful remarks will most definitely make Lazard Frères banker Felix Rohatyn and his cronies, extremely unhappy. Kirchner’s remarks are a little too close for comfort to what American statesman Lyndon LaRouche has been saying for some time.

In an April 5 commentary, LaRouche pointed out that Néstor Kirchner’s moving speech doesn’t just pertain to Argentina. It is, in fact, a message to those in the United States who have been similarly and fraudulently dragged into the disastrous war in Iraq *by the very same synarchist forces* that victimized Argentina! To best understand what is happening to those thousands of patriotic young American men and women in honest military service in Iraq, LaRouche added, carefully study what the Argentine President said about the Malvinas War. “The time for truth” has arrived, LaRouche noted.

The Same Cast of Characters

How did it work in Argentina? Then-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and the synarchist bankers today represented by Dick Cheney’s godfather George P. Shultz and banker Rohatyn, firmly backed the March 24, 1976 military coup against Isabel Perón—just as they had welcomed Gen. Augusto Pinochet’s bloody September 1973 coup against Chile’s elected President Salvador Allende. When Kissinger was warned that a “bloodbath” would likely ensue after the coup, his response was, in effect, “bring it on.” The killings, kidnappings, and torture carried out by the Nazi Operation Cóndor enforced the free-market looting of the country imposed by Finance Minister José Martínez De Hoz, the British-trained free-marketeer who ran in David Rockefeller’s banking circles.

As Kirchner explained in a March 24 speech, at the Campo de Mayo military base to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the 1976 coup, the “powerful economic interests” represented by De Hoz, were the ones that “knocked on the barracks door,” and thus the coup “cannot be reduced to a phenomenon in which just the Armed Forces were the protagonists.” Military might had to be used because it was “the only way they could impose a political and economic project to replace the process of industrialization that substituted imports with a new model of financial valuations and structural adjustment.” The “brain” of that model “had a name, one which we must never erase from our memory, and that is José Alfredo Martínez de Hoz.”

As LaRouche noted, the only difference between Argentina’s military junta and today’s George W. Bush government, is that the junta—as bad as it was—was morally superior to Bush. But the cast of synarchist characters is the same. George

Shultz, phony “Democrat” Rohatyn, and Cheney’s neo-conservative cabal see the Iraq War as the instrument to advance their imperial agenda of permanent warfare and economic globalization that will rip apart the institutions of the sovereign nation-state. The deaths, maiming, and psychological trauma suffered by young patriotic Americans in a meat-grinder war, mean nothing to them. It’s all part of the “war on terror.”

When the junta decided on the Malvinas landing, it was with the understanding that the United States would look the other way and not ally with Margaret Thatcher’s Britain. State Department officials had not-so-secretly promised this to junta President General Leonidas Galtieri. But when the action sparked a continentwide nationalist mobilization in support of Argentina, whose passion threatened to loosen the City of London and Wall Street’s grip on Ibero-America, Kissinger and his banker allies joined with Thatcher and NATO to crush Argentina.

Cowardly Generals, a Valiant People

In his April 2 speech, President Kirchner bluntly stated that the junta didn’t act out of a sense of mission to defend Argentina’s rightful historic claim to the Malvinas. That of course remains “one of our great national causes” and will never be abandoned, he affirmed. The dictators instead fraudulently exploited an issue deeply felt by all Argentines, to save their own skins. They were thoroughly discredited by years of brutal repression and destruction of the nation’s industrialization process, overseen by De Hoz.

This “irresponsible” decision to go to war exposed the cowardly generals’ inability to fight on a real battlefield, the President said. But their criminal actions must never be confused with the patriotic and valiant response of the Argentine people, and the heroism of the soldiers, sailors, and airmen who were sent into battle, outnumbered and ill-equipped, Kirchner emphasized. “They did not cry. They held our flag high with dignity and honor,” and 649 of them gave their lives for their country.

In a real sense, he said, the Malvinas War “is our fatherland’s altar to the heroism of its people.” There is no shame in being defeated by a big power, Kirchner said. “What mattered was the dignity of those who fought, and gave their all.” What was shameful, he added, was how soldiers were treated when they returned home, where they were ignored and left to suffer in silence—some even driven to suicide out of a sense of despair. Today, he added, the nation has the obligation to lovingly embrace these veterans. “They are our contemporary heroes.”

No one should absolve the state of its responsibility in what happened, Kirchner said. But he pointedly asked, “What about the economic groups, and those who backed the dictatorship?” Did they ever “come out to support our soldiers when they returned from battle? The state was irresponsible, but who propped up that state?” The civilians and “economic



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Chilean President Michelle Bachelet and Argentine President Néstor Kirchner. Bachelet’s visit to Argentina on March 21-22 was intended to forge a “strategic alliance” with Kirchner, she said. “We have very similar goals in the area of foreign policy and integration.”

power” stood at the junta’s side, “encouraging ultramontane nationalism . . . but when the worst happened, they disappeared; they weren’t there to aid the fallen or those who fought for the nation.”

Argentines must be very clear on what happened, the President warned, because history cannot remain a blur. Directly addressing the many “beloved” military officers, soldiers, and Malvinas veterans in the audience, Kirchner charged that “it was those cowardly generals who dishonored our Army and our people.” And, he continued, there were those who thought they could clear their consciences by creating the post-war “de-Malvinization” process, to erase the patriotic sentiment the war had unleashed, and the noble sacrifice of those who fought. Argentines, and Argentina, became international pariahs, as its national military institutions were nearly dismantled.

Now, he said, “we must rebuild our self-esteem, not to repeat the past, but to face our future with ideals and convictions.” Never again, the President solemnly declared, must “ultramontane nationalism” be allowed to take the place of “patriotic and democratic nationalism based on the will of the people.” Argentines must always be clear on what happened in 1982 and in the years that followed, he warned. Why? Because many of those same financial interests “continue to be active in Argentina” today, and are still trying to prevent the country from becoming a fully sovereign state that will protect its citizens and defend national interests.

What about the Region?

What will make Rohatyn so nervous about these developments, as LaRouche noted, is that Kirchner is systematically laying the basis for healing the wounds that have violently divided the Argentine nation for decades. Synarchist financial

forces have split the country between those who blame the military for all the country's ills, and those who blindly defend the armed forces against the attempt to annihilate them as an institution. Unless this operation is identified and reversed, as Kirchner is now attempting, Argentina will never be whole again.

And to what end is Kirchner trying to rally the entire nation?

With dramatic financial events expected to hit the global economy over the next 90 days, Kirchner's insistence on defending the General Welfare through a "heterodox" economic policy that shows scant regard for "the market" is rattling international bankers. He has acted forcefully to protect living standards from speculators and restrict foreign multinationals if he views their practices as inimical to the population's well-being. The French utility firm Suez discovered that to its regret, when Kirchner unceremoniously rescinded its concession to the privatized Aguas Argentinas company, charging it with negligence. Argentina replaced it with the new state-sector company AySA. (See *EIR* April 7, 2006.)

International financial predators see in Kirchner's bold action a dangerous threat, which is not just limited to Argentina. They were unnerved when Chile's new Socialist President Michelle Bachelet, sworn into office on March 11, decided that her first state visit would be to Argentina March 21-22, to forge a "strategic alliance" with Kirchner.

Chile has been the free-market bastion of synarchist control since the 1973 Pinochet coup. Bachelet, a physician who served in two cabinet posts under her predecessor, Ricardo Lagos, is not entirely a known quantity. But her victory over everything associated with the Pinochet fascists has created a window of opportunity in the region, not the least of which is her membership in the informal "Club" of Ibero-American Presidents who are seeking ways to shift the region away from the insane free-market policies imposed on it for decades, and promote development through physical integration and infrastructure development.

The Presidents' Club de facto includes Brazil's Lula da Silva, Venezuela's Hugo Chávez, and Bolivia's Evo Morales. But the synarchists know that Kirchner is the head of state who has demonstrated intelligent leadership in the group, and has defied the International Monetary Fund. They fear he will organize the others to follow his lead. They were not encouraged by Bachelet's visit to Buenos Aires, where she was welcomed with great warmth and cordiality, addressed the Congress, and signed a number of agreements for collaboration on joint infrastructure and cross-border integration projects. Bachelet, Kirchner, and First Lady Cristina Fernández were already friends. But she told the daily *Clarín* that she and the Argentine President "have broad agreement on the way we view the world . . . We have very similar goals in the area of foreign policy and integration."

From inside Chile, the pressures on the new President to keep things the way they have been, perhaps with a few

tweaks here and there, are enormous. This is especially true on the issue of reforming the private pension system that was so brutally imposed in 1981. The direction she ultimately chooses remains to be fought out. But she gained a glimpse of the possibilities when she met energetic LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) organizers on at least three occasions during her Buenos Aires visit, each time receiving a packet of programmatic literature, along with *EIR* and the Spanish-language *Resumen Ejecutivo*. At every stop, the LYM youth called out to her: "Michelle, work with Kirchner and LaRouche to build a New World Economic Order!"

Documentation

Kirchner: To Have a Future, We Must Face the Past

We publish below excerpts of the speech given by President Néstor Kirchner on April 2, 2006, at the ceremony to honor "Veterans and Those Fallen in the Malvinas War." The Argentine President spoke at Palomar, in the province of Buenos Aires. The excerpts are translated from Spanish. Subheads have been added.

My brothers, veterans of the Malvinas War, Mr. Vice-President, members of the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary, governors and head of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires, heads of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the General Staff of the Armed Forces; members of the diplomatic corps; mayors, national, regional, and municipal authorities, labor leaders, ladies and gentlemen:

The Argentine nation ratifies its legitimate and undeniable sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, the South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, and the corresponding maritime and insular areas, as an integral part of our national territory. . . .

This is stated in the First Transitional Resolution of our national Constitution. It is one of our central objectives as a government and it is appropriate to remember it on this date. The noble cause of recovering effective sovereignty over our archipelago and sea, illegally occupied since 1833, unites all Argentines, beyond and outside any other political differences.

On this occasion, we find ourselves before one of the great national causes, in which values that we must boldly rescue coexist: dialogue, exercise of national sovereignty with dignity and respect for human rights, justice, and truth. The tragic circumstances under which the dictatorship tried to place this cause at the service of a subterfuge so as to survive an adverse political conjuncture, should not cloud the analysis.

The Dictatorship's Mistakes

In 1982, we witnessed the dictatorship's mistaken decision to save itself by planning and executing a war, while lying about its true intentions. But there was also loyalty, bravery, patriotism, and the generous sacrifice of our people and of thousands of soldiers—*thousands* of soldiers—who never hesitated to respond to the fatherland's call. The Malvinas was, in a sense, another of the dictatorship's crimes and a great frustration: the irresponsible decision to launch a war exposed the many limitations these technicians of horror had when it came to fighting real battles. But, in another sense, the Malvinas is also the fatherland's altar to the heroism of its people who, as at the beginning of our short history, knew how to forge men such as our war veterans, willing to give their lives for others, to sacrifice themselves for the fatherland, despite the strategic and political mistake of those who illegally governed at that time.

The task that we Argentines must undertake in the context of the complexity surrounding the event we remember today, is that of preventing our heroes from becoming the victims of that complexity. They become victims when they are forgotten; they become victims when we hide them, as they were hidden away after the battle ended. They are victims when their action in defense of our national rights is not recognized in concrete deeds. The fight to recover the Malvinas should help us to find a place of remembrance and reflection, from which we can learn from mistakes so as not to repeat them. . . .

Argentina must recognize those mistakes and demonstrate our ability to improve. We must rebuild our self-esteem, not to repeat the past, but to face our future with ideals and convictions. Let us remember and reflect. We cannot allow the desire to forget blame erase our memory and leave history merely as a blur. Let's put an end to that history repeated by some who thought they could settle the debt they owed us by de-Malvinizing Argentina.

Let us pay homage to those who fell on our Malvinas soil and in its waters; to those who still feel themselves in the trenches and cannot return from their internal exile, after being relegated for years to ungrateful oblivion. . . .

Let us speak with absolute clarity, because this is the only way to set the story straight. What is white is white, and what is black is definitely black. While the State must accept responsibility, we never saw those economic groups and those who backed the dictatorship, come out to support our soldiers when they returned from battle. The State was irresponsible, but who propped up that State? That is why, brothers and sisters, in Argentina we must speak with absolutely clarity, from the standpoint of our relative truth but without fear. . . .

Together in democracy and in peace, we are strengthening the institutions, although we still haven't escaped the hell into which we were thrown; and despite certain media that are loath to admit it, we are and we are going to be, much better. I always tell my colleagues, and from my heart I say to the soldiers of the Malvinas: Ignore what certain media say.

Worry about what the Argentine people say. That's what matters—the hearts of Argentines who feel and respect those engaged in the nation's work.

I also tell the political leadership not to worry about what one or another reporter might say; stop crawling on your knees before them—let them write what they want. You defend the nation with the force that the nation requires, that is the key point. . . .

Brothers and sisters: they can attack, slander, insult me, and say whatever they want, but I am always going to fight for the new Argentina, and for a fatherland for everyone. They are not going to force me down on my knees, you can be absolutely sure of that! . . .

That they have committed the crimes we have mentioned and worse, can never invalidate our rightful claim, and it is fair to say that the Malvinas are ours, that they are Argentine, and that those brothers who fought there went in defense of those values, on behalf of all of us. They were outnumbered, but they didn't cry. They held our flag high, with honor and pride. The shame was when they came home, and were hidden from public view.

Dear God! Poor Argentina, what things have happened to us, when we should have welcomed them back as national heroes! Defeat by a big power isn't what mattered. What mattered was the dignity of those who went and gave their all! Malvinas isn't a military problem; it should be a national objective of all Argentines, and with dialogue, diplomacy and peace, we should recover them for the fatherland. But dialogue, diplomacy and peace don't mean hanging your head in shame. Dialogue, diplomacy and peace mean defending the rights that are ours over the Malvinas Islands with dignity and pride. Let us not confuse being peace-lovers with inaction. . . .

Internally, overcoming the mistaken, sinister and senseless military conception that designed and executed that war strategy, should lead to a profound strategic self-criticism in military doctrine and operations. In my humble opinion, and without pretending to own the truth, the most striking lesson lies in the necessity of definitively understanding that the three branches together constitute a single military component of the nation.

Empowering the work of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, devising a single national defense doctrine, jointly procuring materiel, and formulating defense actions in a single stroke, constitute an irrevocable course of action for our Government: a unified defense policy under the constitutional leadership of the Executive branch. On the international front, we must act in deliberate fashion, such that our economic recovery, the prestige we are regaining, and persistence in our peaceful claim, will allow us to gradually increase the non-military resources at our disposal, until the anachronistic colonial status which we strongly denounce, becomes unsustainable.

Summarizing what I said at the beginning, we know what

the Constitutional mandate is. We know that messianism or ultramontane and isolating nationalism must never take the place of patriotic and democratic nationalism based on the will of the people, and the reason, law, and serene passion built on this. We know that beneath each civilian suit or military uniform, united by the national Constitution, beat the hearts of our citizens. Our citizenry, our people, have the common commitment to regaining sovereignty over our islands. . .

We Shall Be Persistent

We won't give up. We shall be persistent. We shall go forward with fortitude to comply with our Constitutional mandate. We have the support of the entire international community's call for these negotiations to begin again to find a peaceful solution to our countries' dispute over sovereignty. The effort the government and our people are making to restore the General Welfare and reestablish hope for the future of our fatherland; and the recovery of our international prestige gives us hope that we shall see our island territories and the maritime spaces that surround them, once again under effective Argentine sovereignty.

Argentines of all walks of life must light in their hearts a flame of homage to our 649 fallen, and to the young men who almost daily took their own lives because they were forgotten by those who should have never forgotten them; to those who felt alone, to those who had doors shut in their faces, to those who some see as a burden, and who for others are brothers who honor us; to those who for some only exist on April 2, and to those who for the majority of Argentines, exist and should exist every single day, because they are a clear reflection of our remembrance.

Their names are engraved on the monument built in the Plaza San Martín. But that's not enough. It's not enough to organize a ceremony once a year. I repeat. Not only the State, but all Argentines, must together recommit themselves to a spirit of solidarity in support of those who were there—officers and non-commissioned officers of our fatherland—Argentine soldiers fighting for their country.

This is the same flame that keeps alive the memory of San Martín, of Belgrano, of Brown and Moreno, and of so many other of our forefathers who inspired the courage and wisdom to defend the fatherland. We must pay just homage to the veterans of this war, who showed courage, willingness to defend our soil, spirit of solidarity, and who often had to act virtually alone because there were very few of us who supported them, when we lived through what came to be known as de-Malvinization. We must not ever return to the time when the Joint Chiefs of Staff Memorandum 228/82, dated July 15, 1982, established among the guidelines set for all radio and television coverage, that it was a national security risk to issue defeatist reports or mention the 18-year-old soldiers or ask their opinion of their superiors. This was a truly shameful memorandum, but we cannot forget it.

Now in this new era for our fatherland, let's put things in their place. Let us be committed to caring for our beloved veterans, to try to compensate them for everything they gave during those unforgettable days; to ensure that they receive what we owe them for having defended the dignity of our national sovereignty on the battlefield, on the seas, and in our skies. They have names. They are human beings of flesh and blood. They suffered anguish and went without. They are our contemporary heroes.

Let us have faith in our country's future. We have absolute conviction in the justice of our claims and our rights. We must actively and patiently resist and fight for as many years and days as it takes. Argentines must regain their self-esteem. The battle we fought in 1982 and what we suffered, were tough. But my dear Argentines, what happened after our painful defeat was shameful. It was as if each of us went into our own hiding place, and we abandoned those who fought. Those who ruled Argentina once again displayed their cowardice, and when they had to show their faces, they escaped any way they could. They had already done it several years earlier, and they did it again on that day.

With all due respect and affection for our dear military commanders, and our current soldiers and officers, it was cowardly generals who dishonored our Army and our people. But there were also the civilians who supported them, and while the television put out reports that we were winning the battle, [those civilians] were there encouraging ultramontaine nationalism. When the worst occurred, many of them and the economic power that backed the system, disappeared. They didn't stay around to aid the fallen or those who fought, or to help our fatherland.

We must never forget this, because many of those interests still operate in Argentina today. Some of them are rejuvenated, or have changed and taken on new forms. But the Argentine people must remember, because this is how we shall definitively consolidate our nation. To our heroes and Malvinas soldiers with whom we are making progress on solutions—and there is certainly much more to be done, and we do what we can—I want to say that for the period in which I am called upon to govern Argentina, I didn't come to make a pact with the past, nor did I come believing that national unity is possible by covering up the bad things that Argentines may be hiding. This is what has prevented us from building a nation. I can assure you that with whatever mistakes I might make, or good things I may do, I am committed to advance, advance, and advance; and, God willing, the Argentine people will walk with me to build a fatherland with, and for, everyone, so that Argentines can look each other in the eye and say, "At last we feel like Argentines, and we shall move forward to defend this history, this fatherland, this soil, this flag, this land which honors us all, and the legacy of our heroes and our forefathers!"

Combatants of the Malvinas, officers and soldiers: Forgive us, and many thanks for what you did for our fatherland.

Building a Viable Palestinian State

by Muriel Mirak Weissbach

Statehood is not defined by a geographical area delineated on a map. For a nation-state to flourish, it must have the means to provide economic development, to serve the common good of its current and future population. If this is true in general, it is doubly relevant to the case of the state of Palestine, in the process of coming into being.

When the Oslo Accords were published in early September 1993, the hope shared by *EIR* and its founder, Lyndon LaRouche, was that the economic annexes to the peace agreement would lay the foundations for an economically viable state. There, in the lists of wonderful great projects to be pursued as joint ventures by the Israelis and Palestinians, were plans for major infrastructure projects: ports, airports, canals connecting the Red Sea and Dead Sea, as well as the Dead Sea and Mediterranean, transportation grids, electricity networks, and so forth. LaRouche and his associates welcomed the Oslo deal precisely because the concept that they had been organizing around for decades—that durable peace can only be achieved through economic cooperation for mutual development—seemed to have been adopted. Many of the projects outlined were, in fact, those launched by LaRouche and *EIR*.

What happened to that hope is a tragic story, which *EIR* has reported in detail: The World Bank moved in to nix the great projects, in favor of small-scale, labor-intensive projects, like “improving existing infrastructure” in Gaza and the West Bank—a cruel joke, considering there was no “existing infrastructure.” Casino gambling houses, hotels, and the like went up, instead of ports, water projects, transport, and housing. Whatever serious infrastructure was built, largely through the intervention of the European Union, was subsequently destroyed by Israeli military attacks.

Now the Palestinian people are in despair. Recent moves by the Sharon government and its successors, have raised a concrete wall between Israel and the Palestinian territories; crossovers between the two entities have been shut down, preventing vital food supplies from reaching the Palestinian people. International agencies have proclaimed a state of alarm.

In this dramatic situation, any proposal for building up infrastructure for the Palestinians, is worth serious consideration. Thus, a study on Palestinian development done by the

RAND Corporation, and presented to a conference in Berlin in late March, deserves attention.* The study, entitled, “The Arc: A Formal Structure for a Palestinian State,” grew as a response to an inquiry by a RAND donor, regarding the need to deal with the prospect of large numbers of Palestinian returnees. The donor feared destabilization, and at the same time, expressed the hope that even militant groups like Hamas (which has since taken power), “might be induced to work constructively toward successful statehood and peace with Israel if the group’s leadership and supporters had a tangible vision of the benefits of peace.”

The donor’s initial idea was to build a mega-city for returnees, but the RAND group opted for a broader urban and infrastructural concept linking many cities. Interestingly, the donor for the study, Guilford Glazer, is an 84-year-old man who remembers the great projects, such as the Tennessee Valley Authority, launched by Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Providing for a Growing Population

The study starts from the well-founded assumption that the Palestinian population, with one of the highest fertility and birth rates in the world, will continue to grow. “As of early 2005,” it states, “there were approximately 3.6 million people living in the West Bank and Gaza, about 40 percent of the Palestinian population worldwide. . . . Fertility rates of Palestinian women in the West Bank and Gaza are among the highest in the world, 5.6 and 6.9 children respectively for each woman of child-bearing age. By 2015, the population will be over 5 million. Assuming an influx of perhaps 600,000 returnees, the total population of the West Bank and Gaza could reach nearly 6 million. By 2020, the population in the region could well approach 6.6 million people.” The most likely candidates to return are people currently living in refugee camps in Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan.

Thus, today, Palestine is one of the most densely populated areas of the world, with more than 1,400 people per square mile, compared to the Netherlands with 1,200, and Bangladesh, the most densely populated, with 2,200. Given projections of demographic growth, the density could reach 2,400 per square mile in 15 years.

Such a demographic increase will put further strains on the existing infrastructure, which is utterly inadequate, whether it be water, electricity, sewage treatment, or housing, not to speak of social services in the education and health sectors. An estimated 320,000 new housing units will be required, and all infrastructure must be vastly upgraded, or better, built anew.

The concept entails a transportation system, shaped like an arc, linking the major cities of a future Palestinian state,

*“The Nuclearization of the Broader Middle East as a Challenge for Transatlantic Policy Coordination,” Second Transatlantic Conference, March 27-28, Berlin, organized by the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt. See *EIR*, April 7, 2006.

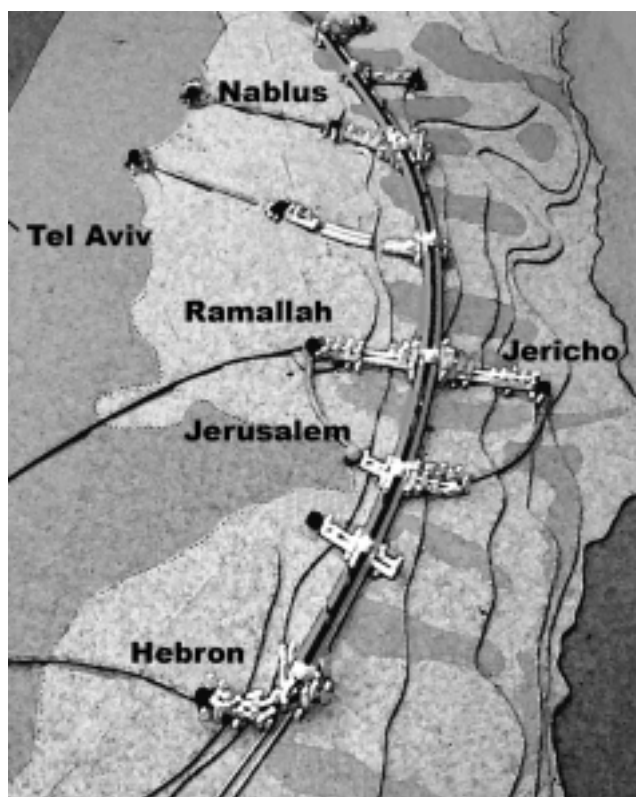


Courtesy of RAND Corp.

The RAND Corporation proposes development of Palestinian cities and infrastructure, including high-speed rail transport linking Gaza and the West Bank.

and constituting the backbone for the parallel development of all basic infrastructure. Thus the high-speed rail line envisaged between Jenin in the northern West Bank, to Gaza and Gaza airport, would run through Tubas, Nablus, Salfit, Ramallah/Jericho, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Hebron. The length would be 70 miles. The connection to Gaza, another 70 miles, would have to be made through a corridor, to be negotiated with Israel. Travel time from Gaza to Jenin would be 90 minutes. The link to the rest of the world would be made through Gaza, which needs an international airport and a seaport. Through standardized container shipping, goods could be transported from the ports to the rest of the country along the arc. Other international connections could be built overland to Beirut, Cairo, Damascus, and Amman, as well as Israeli cities.

Along the rail line, there would be built a national aqueduct, parks, telecommunications, and electric power lines, as well as pipelines for gas and oil. The railway stations would be located 8-25 kilometers outside the cities, to protect the historic city centers. Between the two “poles”—the station and the city center, a new rapid transit system would be built. The poles as well as the “boulevard” would constitute the zones for further urban development; especially the boule-



Courtesy of RAND Corp.

The RAND proposal includes rapid-transit lines on the West Bank, leading from the main infrastructure arc, constituting zones for further urban development.

vard would become a corridor for new neighborhoods, equipped with shops, clinics, schools, mosques, etc.

Agricultural areas, farms, as well as national parks, would be developed in the spaces between the cities. In addition, to accommodate the influx of more people, new cities would be built, as if in a chain, along the route of the arc.

How much will such a project cost? This was the question this author posed to Dr. Seth Jones, who presented the RAND project at the conference in Berlin. His answer was: all told, about \$8.5 billion. The major outlays would be for the rail line itself, as well as a highway along the same route, the “boulevard” roads, the train stations, and housing for newcomers. RAND estimated that the total investment would be \$8.417 billion, and that in a five-year period, this investment could be translated into 100,000 to 160,000 jobs a year for Palestinians. The financial question, Jones said, was “an important one,” and under discussion. Who is going to fund the venture is not clear.

No Mention of Nuclear Energy

The Arc would, for certain, provide the basic infrastructure urgently required, and the best feature of the study is its

understanding of transportation lines as development corridors. That said, the study has its weaknesses. First and foremost, is the issue of energy, and, related to it, water. Although the study acknowledges at the outset, that infrastructure for water, electricity, and sewage treatment is “grossly inadequate,” that in itself is a gross understatement. Palestine is running out of water. As *EIR* has documented, most of the Arab-Israeli wars were fought over water, not land per se. Israel built its national water pipeline system, drawing largely on underground aquifers from Palestinian land. Now these are drying out. In the occupied territories, the Palestinians are experiencing a critical water shortage for basic needs: households, agriculture, and what little industry there is. Thus, unless *new* sources of water are developed, there will be no water for the existing population, not to speak of hundreds of thousands of returnees.

The LaRouche program for the region, known as the Oasis Plan, tackled this problem head-on with a revolutionary solution: Nuclear-powered desalination units should be stationed at critical points to provide massive amounts of new fresh water for all uses. The critical locations included points along the Suez Canal, Gaza, Aqaba, and along newly activated Red Sea-Dead Sea and Dead Sea-Mediterranean Sea canals. (The railway route proposed by LaRouche, similar to RAND’s, goes from Gaza through Beersheba, to Hebron, Jerusalem, Ramallah, Tulkarm and to Irbid. Later elaborations of this rail project linked it up to the Eurasian Landbridge via Syria and the Arab rail network, as well as into Africa, through Egypt.)

Nuclear energy is the critical missing component in the RAND study. Not only would it uniquely provide the amounts of energy required for large-scale desalination, but it would revolutionize the Palestinian economy, by raising the technological level by several ratchet notches. The Oasis Plan also foresees the installation of a research reactor in Gaza, as a means of educating scientists and firing up the imagination of Palestinian youth, about their country’s future. Instead of nuclear, RAND speaks of natural gas, and then adds: “The generation of electric power from preferred renewable energy sources such as the sun or wind—both plausible options given the climate and ridgeline location—can find expression in photovoltaic installations or wind-mills.” It even suggests that “These can visually reinforce the presence of the arc as a concrete symbolic expression of national identity and aspiration, while demonstrating the interrelationship of the natural environment, the land, and human settlement.”

Support for the LaRouche Plan

Leading figures involved in the peace process at the time of Oslo, went on record in *EIR*, endorsing the LaRouche approach. These included Dr. Mohammad Nashashibi, at the time Finance Minister of the Palestinian Authority, and then-

Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan, who was active in promoting regional development plans. Independently, on the Israeli side, Shimon Peres published an article in an Italian publication, *Acque e terre*, in which he proposed “islands” under international supervision, where nuclear plants could be located for desalination purposes. As with the great projects in the Oslo annexes, this approach of LaRouche was axed by the World Bank. However, it remains on the table.

The other shortcoming in the RAND approach has to do with the returnees. First, it assumes that Palestinian refugees would return to the new state, not to modern-day Israel. This issue, the study rightly says, would be contested, but could be settled through negotiations involving land transfers. More problematic is the study’s assertion that an influx of returnees to the new state could overwhelm fragile institutions, and (citing Samuel Huntington’s *Political Order in Changing Societies*), lead “the government of Palestine to suspend democracy, and rule under some form of martial law.” Therefore, RAND argues, refugee absorption will have to be regulated, and, in essence, limited, if the state is to survive. The report also states that since there are about 600,000 refugees in the West Bank and 850,000 in Gaza, who make up 40% of the total population, their absorption into the general population would engender resentment on the part of non-refugees, “especially given that resources will likely flow in greater abundance to refugees in Palestine.” Added to this are the refugees from other countries.

Although possible social tensions should be factored into any such large-scale immigration process, it is hard to understand why the study emphasizes this aspect to the extent that it does. Were an overall infrastructure development project to be implemented, like the Oasis Plan and the best aspects of the Arc (which in part overlap), the objective economic preconditions for absorbing refugees over time would be in place.

The central point, however, which makes the study interesting, despite its drawbacks, is one which is all too often overlooked in considering the Palestinian-Israeli conflict: that there can be no peace established by signing a treaty, unless there is commitment to forging the cooperative economic agreements which lay the foundations of a true state.

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Iraq a Lost Cause; Synarchists' New Hope Is Afghanistan

by Ramtanu Maitra

Now that the neo-cons of Washington, and the oil-hungry lobby around Vice President Dick Cheney, have become exasperated with Iraq, blaming the “despicable” Shi’as and Sunnis of Iraq, Iran, and elsewhere, their new great hope is Afghanistan. It is therefore necessary for the American people to get a good glimpse of this pipe dream, before they are taken for a yet another murderous ride.

The clarion call for creating this Afghanistan-based policy fantasy, was sounded in an op-ed in the *Washington Post* on April 2, when the Democratic Party’s geopolitical guru, Richard Holbrooke, said: “The only viable choice is to stay, in order to deny most of the country to the enemy. That means an indefinite U.S. and NATO military presence in Afghanistan. No U.S. official will say it publicly, but the conclusion is clear: We will be in Afghanistan for a very long time, much longer than we will remain in Iraq.” Holbrooke did not spell out why the United States needs to be in Afghanistan, beyond asserting that this “failed mini-state” has offered “sanctuary to our greatest enemies. . . .”

Containment of Russia

Now, Holbrooke is neither a neo-con, nor even a stray of the kind that Dick Cheney herds. He is one of those Washington-bred geopoliticians who has not accepted the end of the Cold War. He, along with some others in Washington, notably Zbigniew Brzezinski and Madeleine Albright, are wholly committed to contain Russia, to save the “free trade world.” It is elementary to all geopoliticians in Washington, that to wean the nations in Russia’s periphery from the “Russian bear hug,” it is important that NATO and American troops stay in Afghanistan, bankrolling an obliging, handpicked government in Kabul. But, in a larger sense, the policy reeks of the oil factor. These Democratic geopoliticians do not want to share the oil and gas from central Asia, and the area south of the Caspian Sea, with Russia.

But, Holbrooke is no policymaker. He is an opportunist who tends to bend with the wind. A perfect example that was exhibited when he said on CNN’s “Inside Politics” on May 2, 2003, following the toppling of Saddam Hussein’s bronze statue in Baghdad: “I think it’s very important for all Americans, whether they opposed the war or supported it, whether they are liberals or conservatives, Republicans, Democrat, or

independents, to be able to say with pride we won—to embrace the victory—even as we begin to discuss the very difficult decisions that lie ahead.” But, Holbrooke has changed his mind, and now he is quoted in the *Washington Post*, saying that “Iraq stumbles toward an increasingly bleak future.”

The Scorecard

However, reality is much more relevant than what Holbrooke thinks. The United States invaded Afghanistan to remove its “greatest enemies”—such as Osama bin Laden, al-Qaeda, Mullah Mohammad Omar, the Taliban, Afghan warlords, Afghan opium—to supposedly establish a functional democracy, replete with infrastructure. Washington has now been “in control” of Afghanistan for almost three years. About 17,900 U.S. troops are in Afghanistan, and the Bush-Cheney Administration has persuaded 9,000 NATO troops to help maintain order. Although three years is not long enough to achieve overall success, it is surely a long-enough period to develop a scorecard that one can look at, to see how the plan is going, and why Holbrooke wants the United States to stay there for a “long time,” which, sometimes to mortal beings, means forever.

Osama bin Laden is free, and is safe-housed with essentials, somewhere, and Washington does not seem to want to know where he is. Osama, the supreme demon, has since been replaced as the Washington neo-cons’ enemy image by Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, the Jordanian-born Chechen who is supposedly Iraq’s most notorious insurgent, wreaking havoc on the neo-cons’ “neatly” designed plans in Iraq.

Al-Qaeda, though never adequately defined, is one of those organizations which changes its name by the hour but does not change its stripes. Pundits in Washington claim al-Qaeda is now weaker, but al-Zarqawi is mighty—whatever that distinction means. What is certain is that both al-Qaeda and Zarqawi want to kill the occupying Americans. Some others claim that al-Qaeda has shifted its base to Palestine, to engage the Israelis.

Mullah Mohammad Omar, the Taliban supremo whose name in 2001 was uttered in Washington along with Osama bin Laden as the super demon, cannot be traced. The one-eyed Mullah Omar, however, is very much alive, and he gives telephone interviews to media from time to time. He is very much on the job, despite what Washington and the U.S. military claim. That he has not been put out of business, is evident from his recent accurate forecast of the resurgence of the Taliban militia in the Spring of 2006.

The clear picture of the deteriorating security situation in Afghanistan is no longer Mullah Omar’s monopoly. Taliban attacks are up; their tactics have become more aggressive and nihilistic. They have detonated at least 23 suicide bombs in the past six months, killing foreign and Afghan troops, a Canadian diplomat, local police, and in some cases, crowds of civilians, according to a recent article by Christian Parenti that appeared in the weekly, *The Nation*.

Kidnapping is on the rise. American contractors are being targetted. Some 200 schools have been burned or closed down. Lt. Gen. Karl Eikenberry, senior American military officer on the scene, expects the violence to get worse over the Spring and Summer.

One of the war cries in the Winter of 2001, when U.S. Special Forces, showing admirable agility, invaded Afghanistan, was to eliminate the Taliban, the dark-age forces, once and for all. The Bush Administration then had told us that the objective, among others, was to search out and destroy the Taliban. As a result, the Taliban were dispersed, but thanks to the hospitality of one of Washington's best allies in the region, and the abundance of opium-generated money, the Taliban militia forces are strong again. Fresh recruits are thronging to the Taliban militia camps, according to Pakistani correspondents.

Assistant Secretary of State for South and Central Asia, Richard Boucher, a virtual neophyte when it comes to the Afghan situation, nonetheless observed recently while visiting Afghanistan, that the violence in the country is likely to increase this year, as NATO-led foreign forces expand into new areas where Taliban insurgents are active. Obviously, Boucher was less than truthful, since in his next breath he said that NATO would spread its campaign in southern and eastern Afghanistan later this year. But, then, pray tell, why has violence there begun already?

The answer to that perhaps lies across the border in the ungoverned tribal areas of Pakistan. Pakistani correspondents, who have provided the most accurate picture of the security crisis in Afghanistan over the years, recently pointed out that Pakistan's military operations on the front line of the U.S.-led war on terror have led to a further "Talibanization" of the border tribal regions, that is now spreading to areas that have traditionally been under government control. In 2003, an 80,000-strong Pakistani force was deployed to flush out forces loyal to the Taliban and al-Qaeda.

But three years after Pakistani soldiers first entered the tribal area of South Waziristan, many politicians from the tribal area, media commentators, and retired officers are united in their view that the operation has produced few positive results. Instead, there is a steadily encroaching Taliban-style influence. Shopkeepers have been told not to sell music or films, barbers are instructed not to shave beards, and women have been told not to go to the market. More than 100 pro-government elders and politicians have been killed in the past nine months.

The problem facing the Pakistan government is underlined by Sen. Mohammed Salah Qureshi, a cleric from South Waziristan. "The clerics here have thousands of followers and they are following jihad against the U.S. and the world,"



DoD/Spc. Gul A. Alisan

Is the pretext, after the Iraq debacle, of using Afghanistan as the base for a U.S. presence in central and southern Asia, going to bog the United States down in the same type of no-win permanent conflict that the Soviets found themselves in there, earlier? Here, U.S. soldiers in a valley near Orgun-e, Afghanistan.

he said. Negotiations with tribesmen over releasing foreign al-Qaeda fugitives have not borne much fruit, other than stoking anti-government and anti-U.S. sentiment, Pakistani news reports claim.

Despite Washington's "success" in holding a Presidential election, and the parliamentary elections, not to speak of a parrot-like chirping of how democratic values are being rooted in Afghanistan since the Taliban have been removed from Kabul, the warlords of Afghanistan remain as strong as ever. In fact, for better or for worse, the warlords were in decline during the Taliban's dark-age rule in the late 1990s. Veteran Pakistani correspondent Rahmullah Yusufzai pointed out in the *Central Asia-Caucasus Analyst*, on Feb. 23, 2005, that Afghanistan's warlords prospered when the Taliban lost power, and were rewarded with positions of authority in the interim government led by President Hamid Karzai. Most of the governors in Afghanistan's 34 provinces are former warlords. The number of others who have been appointed governors has definitely increased, but they too are largely dependent in their provinces on police and security chiefs who happen to be former commanders or warlords, according to Yusufzai.

Opium Production Again on Rise

The other bone of contention is Afghanistan's illicit opium crop, by far the largest in the world. Although the United States is not the main market of the Afghan opium, hashish, or heroin products, the Europeans have been buying up the illicit stuff by the truckload. The opium crop keeps the

warlords and Taliban militias active and strong.

According to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) review issued in December 2005, during the recent several years, opium poppy cultivation has spread to every corner of Afghanistan. The illegal opium trade accounts for a huge part of the Afghan economy, and has a negative impact far beyond its borders.

Reports indicate the opium crop is likely to increase sharply this year, since villagers are planting more opium poppies in defiance of the ban, according to the United Nations. Production is expected to increase over last year in 13 provinces, according to a UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) report. Cultivation is likely to stay steady in 16 provinces, and only decrease in 3, the report noted, based on a December-January survey of 496 villages.

According to Parenti, the backdrop to this gathering crisis is Afghanistan's shattered economy. The country's 24 million people are still totally dependent on foreign aid, opium poppy cultivation, and remittances sent home by the 5 million Afghans abroad. Afghanistan ranks fifth from the bottom on the UN Development Program's Human Development Index. Only a few sub-Saharan states are more destitute.

Since late 2001, the international community has spent \$8 billion on emergency relief and reconstruction in Afghanistan, at least on paper. Even the World Bank, not particularly noted for its careful expenditure of public money, has accused the aid sector of "sky-high wastage." In addition, the Bush Administration, which once purportedly proposed to deliver a "Marshall Plan" for Afghanistan, is slashing funding for reconstruction, from a peak of \$1 billion in 2004, to \$615 million this year.

The impact of opium on Afghanistan's economy, governance, and society is profound. Cultivating opium poppy helps supplement subsistence-level incomes derived from other agriculture-based pursuits. To beat opium for good, however, Afghanistan needs to build an economy that provides an annual per capital income of some \$1,000, said former Afghan Finance Minister Ashraf Ghani, as reported in *Bloomberg Markets* magazine. Although this is not a huge sum, it is five times the 2005 levels, and is an indicator of how much and how quickly Afghanistan's economy will have to grow, if the scourge of poppy production is to be eliminated.

One other indicator is that the average gross income per hectare from opium cultivation exceeded that of wheat, the main alternative crop, by as much as 27 times.

Finally, we take note of how democracy is doing in Afghanistan. Honestly, no one in Washington cares about democracy in Afghanistan. Such rhetoric is used merely to pull wool over Americans' eyes. Even Holbrooke never mentioned "democracy" in Afghanistan in his *Washington Post* op-ed. Of course, he does not want to sound stupid.

Now that you have the scorecard in front of you, how long do you think it will be, before the United States accomplishes what it went there for? Do I hear, never?

BüSo Campaign

Industry Must Return To Berlin and Germany

by Rainer Apel

In a March 27 discussion with members of the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity (BüSo) party in Germany, chairwoman Helga Zepp-LaRouche threw out a challenge: The upcoming election campaign in Berlin will begin a paradigm-shift nationally, focussed on the reindustrialization of the capital city. This will be featured in a mass-circulation pamphlet, using the methods of mass organizing that have proved so successful in the LaRouche Youth Movement in the United States. There is no way that Berlin can be saved, Zepp-LaRouche declared, unless the deindustrialization which has occurred in the last 15 years is reversed, and Germany becomes a keystone in the Eurasian Land-Bridge, a hub for East-West transportation and trade, with vanguard industries to be located in Berlin.

On April 1, the Berlin section of the BüSo, the LaRouche party in Germany, held its Party Congress to vote up the candidate slate for the September elections for city-state parliament. In addition to more than 40 LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) activists from Berlin and Leipzig, 25 Berlin BüSo members and 15 guests attended.

An End to Pessimism, Economic Collapse

After Berlin BüSo chairwoman Monika Hahn opened the meeting with a challenge to overcome the devastating cultural pessimism and economic decline in the city, Helga Zepp-LaRouche gave the keynote address. She began by recounting the spectacular "April Fool's" joke from a local daily, the *Wiesbadener Kurier*, which wrote about the Eurasian Transrapid maglev rail project, as if it were science fiction—but the joke blew up in the *Kurier's* face, because exactly this Eurasian project perspective had been at the center of the BüSo campaign for the March 26, municipal elections in Wiesbaden—a campaign which the *Kurier* had systematically blacked out. While the press boycott prevented the BüSo from gaining seats in the municipal parliament, its program obviously had an impact: The *Kurier* clearly felt compelled to say something about it, one week after the election. Zepp-LaRouche noted that the affair showed the effect of an intense campaign of the BüSo over several weeks, during which it had been a constant "head-ache" for the political establishment.

In this context, Zepp-LaRouche stressed the importance of the Berlin campaign: During the next five months, we will see a dramatic escalation of all crises, characterized by the



The Civil Rights Movement Solidarity (BüSo) organizing in Leipzig last year. The sign warns of the implosion of the hedge funds, and the systemic crisis of the global banking system. Now, the campaign is concentrating on the capital city of Berlin.

post-Greenspan-era policy of drastically reducing liquidity on the markets, threatening the entire system. “The fact that none other than [CEO Josef] Ackermann of Deutsche Bank in Zürich spoke about the systemic crisis, is absolutely telling. . . . It sounds as if he were a BüSo member!” Zepp-LaRouche then defined the other crisis areas, such as Iraq, the George Shultz-Felix Rohatyn policy of privatizing the military, and contrasting that with the growing groundswell against Cheney and the neo-cons. Pointing to the growing clout of the LaRouche movement in the United States, especially of the Youth Movement, she stressed the importance of a political shift there, to effect any potential for change in Europe. In that context, the escalation around the impending General Motors bankruptcy will be the decisive margin of action or non-action in this period, she said.

In conclusion, Zepp-LaRouche demanded a paradigm-shift in Germany toward national sovereignty, reindustrialization, and Classical culture—to be initiated by the Berlin campaign. The BüSo will issue a battle-cry for the revitalization and reindustrialization of Berlin in the Classical-cultural tradition of Lessing, Moses Mendelssohn, and the Humboldt brothers, and in the machine-building tradition of Beuth, Rathenau, and Siemens. Restored as a powerhouse of industrial

production, Berlin and Germany shall take up again their historic mission of helping the Eurasian continent east of the German border to develop economically—a mission that was broken off, when World War I broke out in 1914, Zepp-LaRouche said. For Berlin to restore that mission, it has to create several hundred thousand new industrial jobs; today, the German capital, with its 3.5 million inhabitants—which 15 years ago still had 380,000 jobs in the productive sector—has no more than 110,000 left, and more firms are yet to be shut down, if the present trend is not reversed. Berlin today has about 300,000 jobless citizens officially, but more than 500,000 in reality. And almost every third child in Berlin under age 15, is growing up in poverty. Berlin’s per-capita debt is 17,000 euros, far more than the average debt of an Argentine citizen, for example.

Youth Candidate To Lead the Slate

A slate of 20 candidates was elected at the Berlin party congress, with LYM member Daniel Buchmann as the leading candidate. He introduced himself, explaining that he was born in Berlin in 1981, and still remembered the industrial base of East Berlin, and knows how that has been destroyed since then. There are eight candidates under age 25 on the slate, with four who are new recruits. Among the younger candidates, Marlitt Dietrich said she had decided to run on the BüSo slate because she sees it as her responsibility to intervene and change the situation, which has become unbearable, on the basis of truth and knowledge. Another young candidate, Björn Hinz, said he had joined the BüSo “because it tells us, not only to discuss and to study ideas, but to act accordingly and change the world.”

Among the older candidates is Solbjörg Kirchhem, a former nurse, who decided to join after attending an event featuring Lyndon LaRouche as a speaker, in Berlin at the beginning of March. Another older candidate is Wolfgang Liebhenschel, an architect and former city councilman. He has fought for many years for the Transrapid, water desalination projects, and the extension of the Berlin subway system, as well as a new era in constructing bigger apartments—altogether a huge program for creating jobs. And, there is long-time member of the BüSo in Berlin, Evelyn-Gisela Halke, who described the horrible wartime conditions in Berlin, which she lived through—and then the joy after the war in rebuilding the city and enjoying the Classical culture in concerts and theaters, which now all are going to be destroyed or are almost destroyed!

Rosa Tennenbaum, also a long-time BüSo party member, called for a dramatic turnaround in the Berlin schools, which are plagued with violence, as epitomized by the case of the Ruetli School which made headlines in recent days, when the teachers walked out, calling on the administration to close the school. Dr. Wolfgang Lillge, the BüSo party’s health policy spokesman, compared the present policy of cutting medical services with the opposite policies of the past, when Germany had a quite advanced health-care policy.

Greenland Ice Sheet Growing: What Makes an Ice Age?

Have you been duped by a mass of propaganda about global warming? 21st Century Science & Technology Editor Laurence Hecht explains why the Earth is poised to enter a new glaciation.

Despite mountains of propaganda to the contrary, a mountain of ice in the center of Greenland has been growing over the recent decade. The floating ice on the East Antarctic ice shelf is growing too, adding a much greater mass of sea ice than was lost in the much-publicized collapse of the West Antarctic shelf.

These are among the surprising results of a study of ice-mass changes from 1992-2002, which just appeared in the *Journal of Glaciology*. The study, which went counter to many expert estimates, is based on the most precise satellite altimetry data ever gathered, using the European Remote-sensing Satellites ERS-1 and 2, and other observations.

The increases in Greenland ice and Antarctic sea ice are outweighed, however, by a slight decrease in the ice buildup on the Antarctic land mass. This net excess of melted ice over newly frozen ice would increase the global sea level—but not by very much. Its net contribution to sea level comes to +0.05 millimeters per year, with an error margin of ± 0.03 mm. Thus, in a decade, the contribution to sea level increase from the melting ice would have amounted to from 0.2 to 0.8 millimeters—that is, less than 1/30 of an inch!

The most important thing to recognize about this latest study, is that it says nothing about the future of the Earth's climate. No short-term climate trend can tell us that, because the primary determinants of Earth's climate are based on orbital-astronomical cycles of 21,000-, 40,000-, and 100,000-year duration. Understanding these orbital cycles

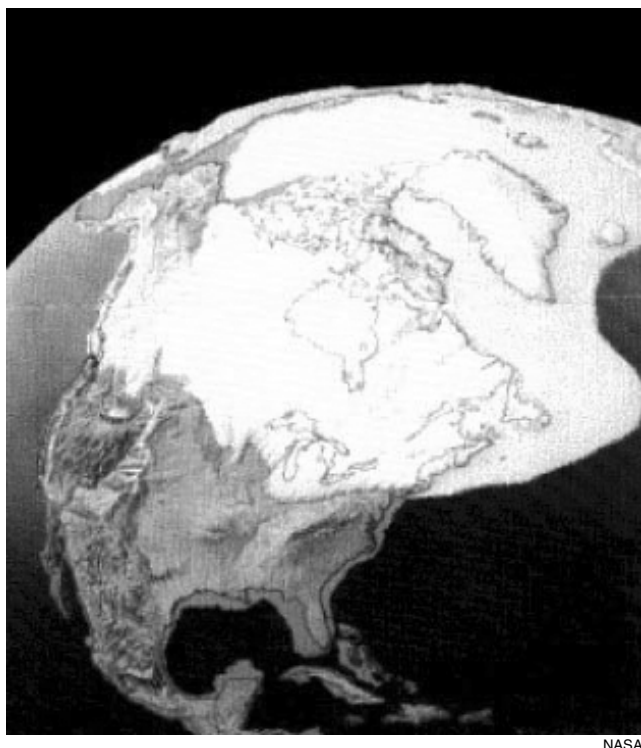
is the key to being able to interpret for yourself, with a clear head, the mass of propaganda dished out every day by the global warming lobby, and to seeing why global warming itself is a myth.

Astronomy Determines Climate

In the first decades of the 20th Century, a scientific theory of climate emerged, based on the effects of three long-term cycles in the Earth's orbital relationship to the Sun. It was based on the work of the Russian-German meteorologist Vladimir Koppen (1846-1940), his son-in-law Alfred Wegener (the originator of the theory of continental drift), and the Serbian mathematician Milutin Milankovich. Their work drew upon a 19th-Century tradition which originated with an hypothesis of the German-English astronomer John Herschel.

The key idea is that the amount of solar radiation (insolation) received at the Earth's surface varies, not only with the seasons, but with these longer-term variations in the Earth's orbit. Over time, it was shown that the major changes in climate of past epochs correlated with these orbital cycles.

In the 19th Century, geologists had noted a wide array of observations which indicated that the Northern Hemisphere had passed through one or more cycles of glaciation. As these observations were correlated over different parts of the Earth, it appeared that a sheet of ice had moved down from Greenland and the Polar region, burying the northern parts of North America and Eurasia in ice from one to two miles thick.



An ice sheet from 1 to 2 miles thick covered North America down to New York and Chicago until about 11,000 years ago.

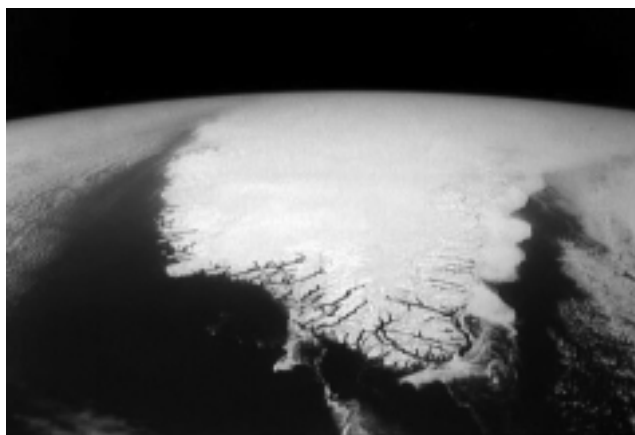
The Glacial Cycles

At the turn of the 20th Century, it was thought that two to four such glaciation cycles had occurred, interspersed by periods of warmth. But further refinement showed that the Northern Hemisphere had passed through cycles of glaciation, interspersed by brief warmings, known as interglacials, almost every 100,000 years over the past 1.8 to 2 million years (**Figure 1**). The last 100,000-year glacial cycle achieved its maximum extent just 18,000 years ago, when North America was covered with a sheet of ice from one to two miles thick, reaching as far south as New York City, and Chicago.

The science of climatology in the 20th Century showed that these changes in glaciation followed a cycle which closely correlated with the three major long-term variations in the Earth's orbit. Thus, if we can understand these orbital cycles, we can have a good idea what to expect in terms of climate. Let us briefly examine the three.

Three Orbital Cycles

We begin with the angle of inclination of the Earth's axis to the plane of the ecliptic (the plane of revolution of the Earth's orbit), also known as the Earth's obliquity. Today, this angle is approximately 23.5° . But over a period of approximately 40,000 years, it can vary from slightly under 20° to 24° . (These variations are due to the perturbations in the Earth's orbit caused by the influences of the other planets,



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The southern end of the Greenland ice sheet.

especially the very large one, Jupiter.) When the angle of inclination is smaller, the seasonal difference between the poles and the equator is moderated. If there were no inclination, there would be no seasons.

We see that the Earth in the present epoch, at 23.5° inclination, is experiencing a high degree of orbital inclination. This means that the temperature extremes at the poles are great.

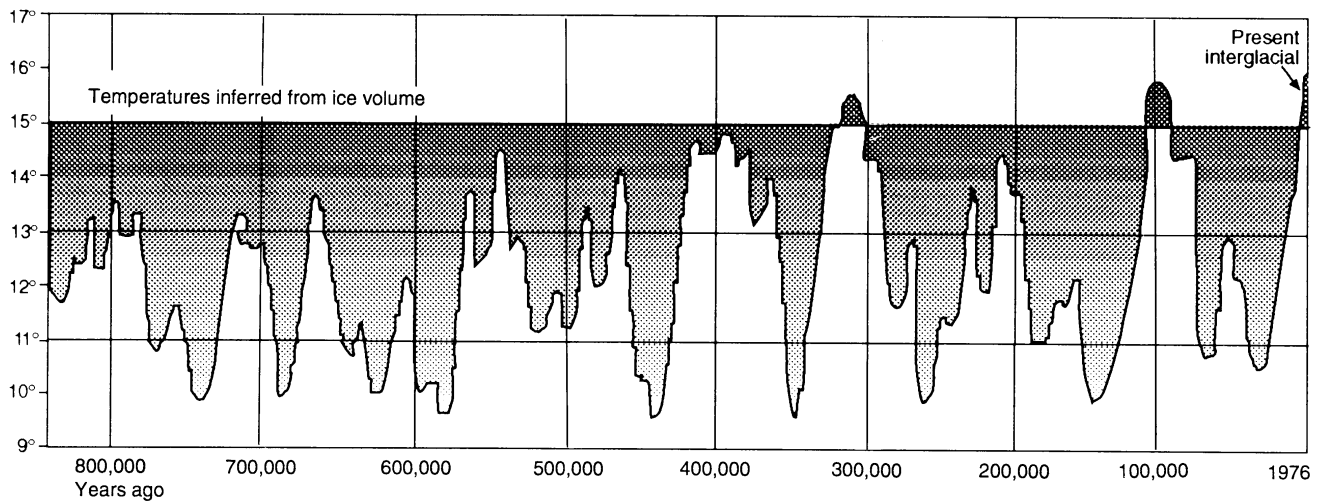
We look next at the orbital cycle known as the precession of the equinox. The Earth's axis does not always point to the same position in the heavens. Over the course of about 26,000 years the Earth makes a wobbling motion like a top, such that the axis traces a cone in the sky. One effect of this is to change the position of the Pole Star. Today, it is near Polaris in the Little Dipper. About 13,000 years ago, it was near the star Vega in the constellation Lyra (**Figure 2**). The term "precession of the equinox" comes from the fact that ancient astronomers observed a gradual change in the alignment of the Sun against the background of stars, as it rose on the first day of Spring (vernal equinox).

The effect upon climate of this conical wobble depends upon the interplay of two geometric features—the angle of inclination already discussed, and the fact that the Earth's orbit is not a circle, but an ellipse with the Sun at one focus. The variation in insolation which it produces depends in part upon Kepler's equal-area law. We call the two extreme positions of the orbit, perihelion (closest to the Sun), and aphelion (farthest away).

Recall that the seasons are caused by the inclination of the Earth's axis. Northern Hemisphere Summer occurs when the Earth's axis is tilted toward the Sun, allowing the Sun's rays to strike more directly. However, Summer may occur either at perihelion or aphelion. Presently, the axis is so inclined with respect to the precession cycle that Northern Hemisphere Summer is occurring almost at the greatest distance from the Sun (**Figure 3**). Summer occurred at aphelion in approximately the year 1250—quite recently on this timescale. This leads to cooler Summers in the North, mean-

FIGURE 1

The Last Eight Glacial Cycles



Source: Adapted from Samuel W. Matthews, "What's Happening to Our Climate," *National Geographic* (Nov. 1976), p. 576

Figure shows the approximately 100,000-year long cycles of glacial advance and retreat.

ing that snow and ice which forms in the Winter is not melted off so easily.

The third key cycle is the approximately 100,000-year variation in the shape of the orbital ellipse itself, which passes from quite eccentric to almost circular. When the eccentricity is small, the difference in insolation at aphelion and perihelion is slight. The eccentricity of the orbit can vary from near 0 to 0.07. At maximum, the variation of insolation between perihelion and aphelion is approximately 28%. The present value is 0.017, which can cause a variation of insolation of approximately 7%. This low value of eccentricity is the one astronomical factor that could cause a delay in the onset of the next glaciation.

The Politics of Global Warming

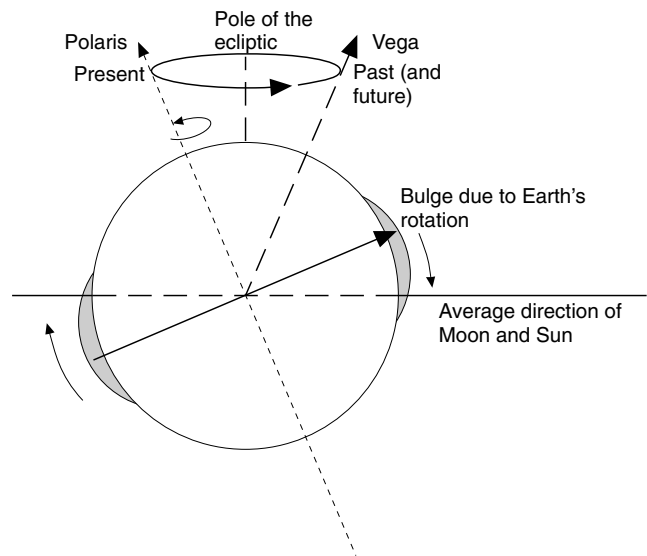
It should be understood that the Earth is in an Ice Age today. The presence of numerous glaciers and the huge Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets tell us this. The question is: When is the Northern Hemisphere going to re-enter a period of glacial advance like the one that just ended about 10-12,000 years ago? The orbital cycles tell us that we are due for a new glaciation. In the past, the 100,000-year cycles of heavy glaciation were punctuated by a meltback or interglacial period, lasting from 9,000 to 12,000 years.

The present interglacial is roughly 10,700 years old. We are thus ripe for an onset of glaciation. However, no short-term trend on the decadal or even century-long scale is likely to tell us whether a glaciation is about to start or not.

All serious climatologists know these things. The reason you rarely hear about them is that a propaganda machine was

FIGURE 2

Precession and Change of the Pole Star



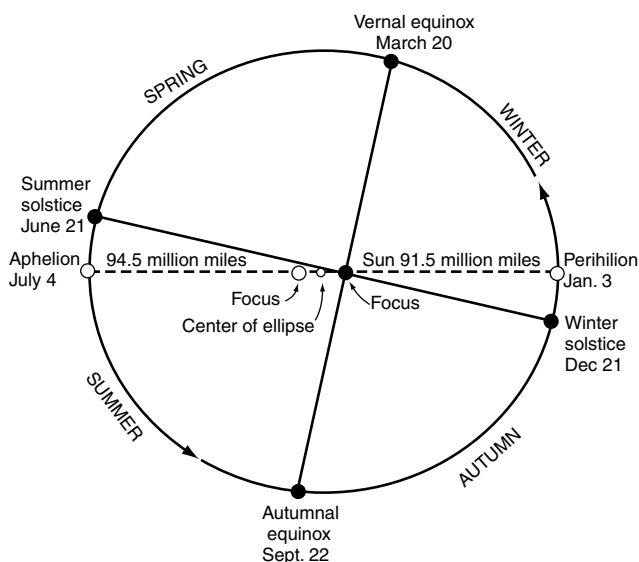
Source: *21st Century Science & Technology*, Winter 1993-1994.

The Earth's spin axis makes a complete rotation round the pole of the ecliptic in approximately 26,000 years. The North Star is now Polaris, but about 13,000 years ago, it was Vega.

created, as part of the paradigm shift to a so-called "post-industrial" society, to promote the global warming myth. The purpose was to fulfill the Malthusian prescriptions laid out

FIGURE 3

Earth's Distance From the Sun and Position of Solstice on the Ellipse



Source: Data from J.D. Hays et al., in John Imbrie and Katherine Palmer Imbrie, *Ice Ages: Solving the Mystery*.

The Summer solstice in the Northern hemisphere is now near aphelion, when the Earth is at its maximum distance from the Sun, one of the orbital conditions for glacial advance.

in such documents as Kissinger's National Security Study Memorandum 200 of 1974 and the Carter Administration's Trilateral Commission-authored policy of "Global 2000." These racist and anti-human formulations argued that a growing world population, especially of non-white people, represented a danger and security threat to the people of the United States. The connection was made easy enough for a fool to understand: Economic development means industry and the burning of hydrocarbon fuels; burning hydrocarbons produces carbon dioxide; carbon dioxide produces global warming. This myth was promoted beginning in the early 1980s by financial circles associated with Aurelio Peccei and Alexander King's Club of Rome, Dame Margaret Mead, and top operatives of the environmentalist movement owned by Britain's Prince "Reincarnate me as a virus" Philip and former card-carrying Nazi Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands.

Climate scientists have been under enormous pressure for two decades to adapt their views to the global warming myth. Perhaps some have come to believe it. Even if they don't, the propaganda mill, headed by the prestigious journals *Science* and *Nature*, may construe it to be so. Typical is the coverage in the March 24, 2006 issue of *Science*. According to *Science*, H. Jay Zwally, author of the definitive study which shows that the Greenland ice mass increased from 1992-2002, now thinks the trend has changed. There is no evidence for it, and

Zwally never says that there is. No careful scientist would. But *Science* propagandist Richard Kerr, portrays it otherwise. Zwally is quoted as saying that "there's been an acceleration of some of Greenland's glaciers over the last 5 years," after his surveys were completed. The statement is of no conclusive consequence. Kerr nonetheless skillfully weaves it into his fabric of deceit. Finally Kerr cites what he, not the scientist, calls Zwally's "gut feeling" about the most recent radar and laser observations.

In reality, the whole debate is incompetently framed, because such short term trends do not prove anything. There have been at least three cyclic warmings and coolings within our present interglacial. The climatic optimum peaked 7,000 years ago, when the average air temperature, inferred from ice volume, was about 2°F higher than at present. That was around the time that the Indian scholar B.G. Tilak provides as the most recent possible date for the composition of the *Rig Vedas*, when the vernal equinox was in Orion. His hypothesis of the polar origin of the Indo-European language group, however, does not exclude a dating to an earlier precession cycle.

The two long-term warming cycles which occurred from roughly 4,000 to 8,000 years before the present could have little to do with the greenhouse warming allegedly caused by industrial production of carbon dioxide. A Little Ice Age began about 650 years ago, and lasted into the 19th Century. Since then, the Earth has warmed slightly, but average temperature has not neared the optima of 7,000 and 4,500 years ago.

The reasons for these shorter-term trends in climate are not fully understood. Many factors, including the position of the Earth in the galaxy, changes in the Sun's output, smaller cyclical variations in the Earth's orbit, ocean circulation currents, and others may be the causes.

The study of these phenomena is a welcome part of current science. Historical climatology, combined with universal philology of the sort exemplified by Tilak's work, can also contribute greatly to unraveling some of the mysteries of the human past. It is unfortunate, that the imposition of the global-warming hoax since 1980, continues to taint scientific studies and the output of many leading scientific institutions.

For Further Reading

From *21st Century Science & Technology* at www.21stcenturysciencetech.com:

Laurence Hecht, "The Coming (or Present) Ice Age" (Winter 1992-93).

Zbigniew Jaworowski, "Ice Core Data Show No Carbon Dioxide Increase" (Spring 1997).

Zbigniew Jaworowski, "The Ice Age Is Coming!" (Winter 2003-04).

Other Sources

John Imbrie and Katherine Palmer Imbrie, *Ice Ages: Solving the Mystery* (Hillside, N.J.: Enslow Publishers, 1979).

H.J. Zwally et al., "Mass Changes of the Greenland and Antarctic Ice Sheets and Shelves and Contributions to Sea-Level Rise: 1992-2002," *Journal of Glaciology*, Vol. 51, No. 175 (2005).

Editorial

Do Not Be Fooled: There Is No 'Iran Deadline'!

Do not believe, either, that there is a guaranteed deadline for a U.S. military assault on Iran, or, that Felix Rohatyn really knows what he is talking about when he hints at a plan for solving the U.S.A.'s infrastructure needs.

The fact is, that some people around Vice-President Dick Cheney and President Bush are desperate and crazy enough to launch some kind of an airborne assault on Iran. The fact is, something of that sort could now be launched with no further advance warning; but only a pack of lunatics would actually do it. True, only a madman would launch such an attack; unfortunately, the President is not altogether sane.

The fact is, that Felix Rohatyn is, like Charles Dickens' "Artful Dodger," experienced at his trade; but, apart from his kinship to the Fourteenth Century's notorious pair of scoundrels, Biche and Mouche, who set off the New Dark Age, Rohatyn has no competence in the side of economic practice which involves actually earning his income.

The trouble is, most Americans, including all too many members of the U.S. Congress today, believe in simple-minded kinds of statistical predictions. Since most of them also believe in a "post-industrial," "globalized" variety of economy, they are easily taken in by charlatans who make gypsy-style stock-market predictions.

So, Cheney could give the order for some sort of attack on Iran at almost any time. That does

not mean that it will necessarily happen; were it to happen, the attack would have immediate and accelerating chain-reaction effects which would definitely trigger a global New Dark Age. Don't ask anyone to predict when it will happen; stop it from happening now. Best of all, send Cheney duck-hunting with Tom DeLay, and watch DeLay duck.

What is inevitable is, that if Democratic Senators continue to swallow the buncombe being dished out by Swindler Rohatyn, there is not much chance to save the U.S.A. from tumbling very soon into something far worse than a 1930s Depression. Already, if the relevant monetary-financial managers stick to their current policy, the next three months will take the U.S. economy to the brink of Hell. If the monetary-financial managers were to go back to crazy Alan Greenspan's "bubble economy" tricks, it would be even worse. What is certain is that neither Alan Greenspan's nor the present Federal Reserve policies would prevent a general financial collapse.

Usually, in real life, simple predictions are made only by fools. However, some kinds of not so simple predictions can sometimes be made. For example, unless the Democratic Party breaks with Felix "Artful Dodger" Rohatyn and his like, the worst financial crisis you could imagine would become inevitable very soon.

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
April 4, 2006